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EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.
MABEL L. WEBBER.

CONTENTS

Charleston and Charleston Neck 3

Marriage and Death Notices from the South Carolina Weekly Gazette 77

The Register of Christ Church Parish 80

Historical Notes 83

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Miss Mabel L. Webber,
South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C.

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XIX JANUARY, 1918 No. 1

CHARLESTON AND CHARLESTON NECK.

THE ORIGINAL GRANTEES AND THE SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE ASHLEY AND COOPER RIVERS.

By Henry A. M. Smith

An account of the original plan of Charles Town with a list of the original grantees of the lots therein has already been given in a previous number of this Magazine.[1] An account has also been given of the first settlement at Old Charles Town or Albemarle Point on the South side of the Ashley river, and the transfer of the name Charles Town to the settlement at the site of the present City of Charleston.[2] The present city lies at the end of a long tongue, or neck, a flat peninsula, lying between the Ashley and the Cooper Rivers. This peninsula is, for about six and a half miles in length, quite narrow. At one point about three miles from the tip the creeks from the rivers on each side intersected so as to nearly cut the peninsula into an island. About six and one half miles from the tip or end of the tongue the Ashley river turns sharply to the West, and the Cooper river to the East, and the distance between the two rapidly widens, so that, at a point about ten miles from the tip, the width between the two rivers is nearly ten miles. This tongue of land above the original boundary line of Charles Town was commonly called or known as

[1] Vol. IX, p. 12.
[2] Vol. XVI, p. 1.

Charles Town Neck. Along it were a number of interesting settlements and some country seats of note of Government officials, and wealthy residents of Charles Town.

The main country road from Charles Town to the interior ran up this neck splitting it, roughly speaking, in half, and so ran as to keep as nearly as possible to the central ridge, avoiding creeks and water courses and the consequent necessity of bridges and causeways.

This road was known as the Broad Path and was what is now known as King Street and its extension. The present Meeting Street above Hasell Street was a much later development.

The present line of Meeting street required the crossing of a bold creek with its marsh, sometime later known as New Market creek, that ran, (and less boldly still runs) a little east of the present car house of the Street Railway. The late Dr. Irving in his *History of the Turf in South Carolina* states that after the Meeting street road was laid out, the King street road was called the Big Path and the Meeting street road the Little Path. The very tip of the tongue between the rivers was a large oyster bank, and was by the first seettlers called the Oyster Point and sometimes White Point. Th designation of Oyster Point was sometimes loosely applied to the entire colony or settlement on the lower peninsula. A grant to Capt: Stephen Bull in 1676 which was really located more than four miles from the point is stated as being upon Oyster Point.[3]

The two rivers were called Ashley and Cooper, so named in compliment to Lord Ashley afterwards Earl of Shaftsbury the most active among the Proprietors of Carolina and whose name was Anthony Ashley Cooper.

The Indian name for the Ashley river was Kiawah,[4] but at first under the name Ashley river was included the entire inlet from the entrance between Sullivan's and Morris Islands. The grant on 5 August 1711 of the body of marsh called Shute's Folly on the South end of which Fort Pinckney (locally known as Castle Pinckney) stands or stood is described as bounded west on Cooper river and South on Ashley river.[5] The Indian name for the Cooper

[3] *Grants*, vol. 39, p. 19.
[4] *S. C. Hist: & Gen. Mag.*, vol. XVI, p. 1.
[5] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 39, p. 110.

was Wando; although it was apparently also called Etiwan, Ittywan, or Itwan. The earliest warrant in the earliest remaining book of warrants is dated 30 April 1672 and directs the Surveyor General to lay out 12000 acres for a colony "between Ashley River "and Wandoe River" . . . . begining upon Ashley River "towards the South at a place there knowne by the name of the "Oyster Poynt;"[6] and on 20 June 1672 the Earl of Shaftsbury writing to Mr T. Gray alludes to the "discoverys you have made "up Ashley River, and Cooper River for soe the Lords Proprietors "have named that which you call Wando."[7] In the grant to Richard Thread (Tradd) dated 28 Octr 1696 of 20 acres near the foot of the present Calhoun street they are described as bounding North East on Wando river.[8] In the grant to John Coming dated 22 Febry 1678 of 740 acres as high up Cooper river as the point of division into the Eastern and Western branches the tract granted is described as "at the Tee in Wando river." At the same time on the map of 133 acres laid out for John Coming 18 June 1672 which lay just South of Calhoun street the Eastern boundary is given as on the "Ettewan river;" and the grant of the same 133 acres dated 17 April 1675 describes it as "situate upon "the Oyster point and bounding upon Ashley River to the West "therof and Cooper River als. Ittwan River towards the East."[9] There are a number of early grants in which the Island now called Daniels Island, is designated as Ittywan Island, and the creek or river now called Wando River as Ittywan creek. Again in the grant to Thomas Hurt dated 15 April 1696 of a tract of land as high up Cooper river as the U. S. navy yard it is described as situate on "Ittewan" river.[10] The name Wando is now confined to the large salt-water river that enters the Cooper river above Hobcaw point, about opposite the body of marsh called Drum Island, and which formed the dividing line between the parishes of St. Thomas and Christ Church. Indian place names or the applications of them by the first settlers are sometimes very indefinite,

[6] *Printed Warrants 1672–1679*, p. 3.
[7] *Coll*n *. Hist. Soc. S. C.*, vol. 5, p. 400.
[8] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 318.
[9] Both plat and grant are recorded *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. G, Nº. 3, p. 462.
[10] *Off: Hist: Com*n, Bk. G, p. 215.

and it would seem as hopeless now to define with exactness where Wando ended and Etiwan began or *vice versa* as it would be in the parallel case of Kiawah and Accabee.[11] The object of the present article is to ascertain, as exactly as may be, the original grants to the area on the neck between the two rivers as far up as indicated viz about ten miles from the tip, with the names of the first settlers and their successors as denoting who were the owners and occupants of the land.

Something should be said as a foreword in explanation of the words "warrant," and "grant," frequently used in this article. Under the theory of the Charter from King Charles II, the Lords Proprietors were the owners of the soil and granted it out to settlers. The method of obtaining a grant was that the party to whom it was to be given applied to the representatives of the Proprietors (the Governor and the Proprietors deputies), and thereupon, on payment of the proper fee therefor, an order or "warrant" was issued directing the Surveyor General to survey out to the party the number of acres to which he was entitled. Occasionally the warrant indicates with some degree of certainty the locality of the land to be surveyed, Usually it simply directs that so much land be surveyed out in some place not conflicting with previous surveys, and that a map thereof be returned with a certificate of the survey. The Surveyor General, or his deputy, also on payment of his fees, made the survey, and returned the map with his certificate,—and thereupon—if applied for and the fees paid—a grant would be issued to the party for the land described in the map. As a rule the grant gives no metes or bounds but simply grants so much land as is described in the plat annexed. If this method had been strictly followed and all the old records were still in existence there would be little difficulty in locating early grants of land in South Carolina. But the destruction of early records has been such, added to the probability that the first records were not carefully kept—that we find warrants—not followed by any grants on the record—grants not preceded by any warrants on the record—evidences of grants in other documents when there appear neither warrants nor grants on the record, and numbers of grants referring to plats necesssary for their proper

[11] *S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag.*, vol. XVI, p. 1.

understanding, when almost the entire record of the plats from 1671 to 1730 has been destroyed or at least is not in the remaining record. Adding to this uncertainty is the circumstance that under the early rule if a man abandoned—i.e. did not within a limited period, settle, and put certain improvements on the land granted, it should be deemed forfeited, or escheated, to the Proprietors. Thus quite frequently later grants appear to different persons of all or part of the land previously granted without any explanation (there being no book of escheats on the record) save the presumption that the first grantees had abandoned. In many cases it would appear that the first grantee transferred his interest to another who then proceeded to take out a new grant to himself for no apparent reason, save perhaps to thus fortify his title and avoid any question of previous abandonment and escheat. To put together the early grants covering any considerable areas, is thus a task of great difficulty, requiring patient and careful research, nor can any one—much less the writer—arrogate to himself the belief that he has been able to do it without errors; although he may cherish the hope that they have been reduced to a minimum.

The end of the peninsula at Oyster Point was marked out by Governor William Sayle for a town at the first arrival of the settlers.[12] A warrant was issued 27 July 1672 to lay out the town which was done according to the model or plan published in a previous number of this magazine.[13] Previous thereto an area of land beyond the originally intended town line had been laid out to Henry Hughes and to John Coming and his wife Affra, who in view of the proposed plan, and to permit an enlargement of the town, agreed on 21 February 1671/2 to surrender for that purpose one half of the land so laid out to them.[14] This offer seems to have been accepted so far as Hughes was concerned but Coming's land was not taken.[15] The North boundary line of this plan of Charles Town ran along the line indicated by the present Beaufain street extended to Cooper river. In the present City of Charleston there is a break in that line where Beaufain street stops at

[12] *Coll^n Hist: Soc: S. C.*, vol. 5, p. 378.
[13] Vol. IX, p. 12.
[14] Printed *Journal of Grand Council* for 21 Febry, 1671/2.
[15] Ibid. for 18 Sept^r., 1672.

King street. The Hasell street prolongation is not along the original boundary line. This is due to the fact that the town lots along that boundary line from King street to Cooper River came into the ownership of Mrs Sarah Rhett and her husband Col. Wm Rhett together with some 20 acres of land adjoining just outside the original town line, and when about 1773 this property was laid out into streets and lots, the old boundary line was not followed as a street.

On the same date as the warrant to lay out the town viz 27 July 1672, a number of other warrants were issued to persons for lands on the peninsula, northward from the town in succession to each other[16]—viz.

To Henry Hughes	for	225	acres	next	to	the town
" John Coming	"	325	"	"	"	Hughes
" Richard Cole	"	450	"	"	"	Coming
" Joseph Dalton	"	1150	"	"	"	Cole
" George Beadon and Hugh Carterett	"	300	"	"	"	Dalton
" Thomas Thompson	"	300	"	"	"	Beadon & Carterett
" Henry Simonds	"	150	"	"	"	Thompson
" Joseph Pendarvis	"	250	"	"	"	Simonds
" Wm Kennis	"	400	"	"	"	Pendarvis
" John Williamson	"	450	"	"	"	Kennis
" Samuel West	"	450	"	"	"	Williamson

The warrants were apparently for surveys of the acreage named in "slices" across the peninsula from river to river. In not a single instance however was the actual grant for as many acres as called for in the warrant.

THE GRANTS TO HENRY HUGHES AND JOHN COMING.

Both Hughes and Coming were among the very first arrivals in the ship *Carolina* in April 1670. Coming was the mate on the ship and Hughes an intending settler.[17] There may have been some sort of business connection between them as they shared the

[16] *Printed Warrants 1672–1679*, pp. 22 to 27.
[17] *Coll. Hist: Soc: S. C.*, vol. 5, pp. 137, 141.

acres allowed for bringing in one servant—John Neale. According to the warrants the lands to be allotted them, was the area lying between the town line on the South and the land to be allotted to Richard Cole on the North—which area was estimated to be 550 acres. Hughes' land was to be the Southern part next the town, and Coming's the Northern part. No grants under these warrants have been found by the writer in the remaining books of grants in Columbia. A copy of the grant to John Coming with a copy of the plat annexed to it appears on the records in the Mesne Conveyances office in Charleston, but recorded at a much later date viz 7 July 1767.[18] This record shows a grant to John Coming 17 April 1675 for 133 acres between the Ashley and the Cooper *als* Ittwan rivers. In a deed from Mrs Affra Coming widow, to Thomas Pinckney dated 19 Novr 1698 for 10 acres she describes it as part of a tract of 186 acres joining to Charles Town which her late husband died possessed of and which was first laid out to Mr Henry Hughes.[19]

The Northern line of Coming's grant, being the line separating him from Richard Cole, is ascertained by two existing maps—viz the map of "Harleston" and the map of "Ansonborough." Under the will of John Coming his property went to his widow, and under her will all her property went to her nephew John Harleston and to Elias Ball her husband's nephew.[20] On the division between these two the lands near Charles Town went to John Harleston.[21] When about 1770 this land was laid out for partition in squares and streets the Northern boundary is the present Calhoun street. So the map of Ansonborough is the map of that portion of the grant to Coming which fronted on Cooper river and it shows as the Northern boundary the present Calhoun street. The grants to Hughes and Coming thus covered the area between the town line proper and the present Calhoun street. The warrants estimated this area at 550 acres: the two grants aggregate but 319. A calculation of the acreage in this area shows that the grant to Coming for 133 acres is much too insufficient to account for it, but that the

[18] Book G, N°. 3, p. 462.
[19] *Off: Hist: Com^rs^ Bk*, 1696–1703, p. 102.
[20] *Prob: Ct: Charleston Bk., 1671–1727*, p. 67.
[21] *Memo Bk.*, 5, p. 232.

addition of 186 acres might, and this would seem to corroborate the inference from M[rs] Coming's deed to Pinckney that there had been a grant to Hughes for 186 acres which her husband had acquired.

On 14 October 1696[22] a grant was made to Isaac Mazyck for 90 acres which included that part of the area covered by the grants to Hughes and Coming bounding on the Cooper river or its marshes and extending back to about the present line of King Street then the Broad Path: except 10 acres bounding East on Cooper river and South on the town line which in February 1680 John Coming had conveyed to Maurice Mathews.[23] As this 10 acres was within the area of Hughes' grant this sale also shows that Coming must have acquired Hughes grant. When Mazyck acquired from Coming the writer has not been able to ascertain; nor why Mazyck found it expedient to fortify his title by a new grant to himself. Under warrants issued in 1700 and 1705[24] a grant was made 14 May 1707[25] to Isaac Mazyck for 71 acres of marsh land fronting his land on Cooper river. All subsequent titles coming down through Mazyck appear to refer to these two grants to Mazyck as the original source of title. The writer has been shown an account of the Mazyck family written many years ago by a member of that family, in which it is stated on family tradition that Isaac Mazyck acquired this land from a M[rs] Smith of Hamersheath in 1693.

THE GRANT TO RICHARD COLE.

Richard Cole was the carpenter on the ship *Carolina*[26] and arrived in the very first fleet. The warrant was to lay out for him 450 acres or so much as lay between the land allotted to John Coming on the South and Joseph Dalton to the North. There was apparently found in this area but 234 acres which was marked out for Richard Cole but he died without having made any sufficient settlement thereon.[27] He died prior to 3 Novr 1677 for on that day a warrant was issued to lay out 100 acres to Richard

[22] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 316.
[23] *Off: Hist: Com[rs]*., Bk. G, p. 118.
[24] *Printed Warrants*, 1692, 1711, pp. 167–203.
[25] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 39, p. 25.
[26] *Coll[n] Hist: Soc: S. C.*, vol. 5, p. 141.
[27] *Printed Warrants*, 1680–1692, p. 146.

Batten and Rebecka his wife in the right of Richard Cole deceased.[28]

On 6 Oct[r] 1681 a warrant was issued to lay out to Landgrave Joseph West parcel of the land taken up by Richard Cole dec[d] and lately in possession of Richard Batten[29] and this was followed by a grant to Joseph West for 130 acres.[30] In addition 27 acres of this Richard Cole area was laid out to John Cottingham, $107\frac{4}{10}$ acres to Barnard Schenkingh and $18\frac{6}{10}$ acres to John Godfrey.[31] Thus the entire allotment to Richard Cole was granted out to Landgrave West, John Cottingham, Barnard Schenkingh and John Godfrey. Grants following on these warrants to Landgrave West, and John Godfrey[32] the writer has found on the record. He has not found the grants to Schenkingh and Cottingham but the subsequent devolutions of title refer to and show they were issued. Landgrave Joseph West on 27 June 1687 conveyed his 130 acres to James Martell Goulard de Vervent; who on 30 May 1693 acquired also from John Coming 23 acres adjoining, off Coming's grant. Under some requirement from the Governor and deputies (not let us hope to secure the payment of a second set of fees) de Vervent received a new grant to himself 14 March 1694/5[33] for these two tracts with some adjoining marsh land, in all 200 acres, which on 22 June 1696 he transferred to Thomas Gunston,[34] to whom at the same time he sold all his plantation equipment stock and slaves[35] as if he were quitting the Province. James Martell Goulard de Vervent has left very little from which to gather who, and whence he was. Probably one of the French or Swiss immigrants of the period. In a deed from John Coming to James Le Sad dated 30 May 1693 the boundary on the side of the 23 acres conveyed by Coming to de Vervent is stated as on "y[e] Marques."[36] This is the only indication found by the writer of the possession by de Vervent of a title, and as evidence its weight

[28] Ibid., Bk. 1672–1679, p. 147.
[29] Ibid., Bk. 1680–1692, p. 47.
[30] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 207.
[31] *Printed Warrants*, 1680–1692, pp. 146, 157, 158, 159.
[32] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, pp. 100, 207, 262.
[33] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 281.
[34] *Off: Hist: Com[n]*, Bk. G, p. 519.
[35] Ibid., p. 517.
[36] *Off: Hist. Com[n]*, Bk. 1696–1703, p. 50.

is very small. Thomas Gunston on 6 February 1696/7 conveyed the 200 acres to Samuel Hartley and William Smith merchant and on 4 April 1698 Samuel Hartley released to William Smith his half part of the property[37] who thus became possessed of the whole and by his will dated 30 August 1710 devised it to his sons William and John Smith.

There appear on the record two later grants, viz one to Samuel Wragg 21 March 1715 for 25 acres: and one to Katherine Le Postre 29 March 1715 for 25 acres:[38] which are clearly within the area of the Richard Cole allotment and of the 200 acre grant to de Vervent. The writer can only infer that Samuel Wragg and Katherine Le Postre had acquired title in some way from William Smith or his devisees and took out these new grants to fortify their titles. The later maps and divisions show that the Northern boundary of the Richard Cole allotment was approximately along the present Line street so that the grants to Landgrave West, John Cottingham, Bernard Schenkingh and John Godfrey embraced the high land between the present Calhoun and Line streets.

THE GRANT TO JOSEPH DALTON.

Joseph Dalton was also one of the first settlers having arrived on the *Carolina* on her very first voyage.[39] The warrant for him was to lay out 1150 acres or so much as lay between the lands to be laid out to Richard Cole to the South, and George Bedon and Hugh Carterett to the North.[40] When the survey was made of the land allotted to him it evidently appeared that the area within the limits assigned did not allow a grant for 1150 acres. The writer has not found any grant to Joseph Dalton on the remaining books of grants in Columbia; but in a deed from Jane Lawson dated 4 January 1699[41] it is stated that a grant had been made to Joseph Dalton dated 27 April 1675 for 293 acres near the Oyster Point bounding West on Ashley river, East on Wandow alias Cooper river, North on lands of Richard Beadon, and South on lands late

[37] Ibid., p. 98.
[38] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 39, pp. 179, 181.
[39] *Coll^n Hist: Soc. S. C.*, vol. 5, p. 134.
[40] *Printed Warrants*, 1672–1679, p. 24.
[41] *Off: Hist: Com^n*, Bk. 1696–1703, p. 155.

of Richard Cole: and that Joseph Dalton by will dated 24 August 1676 had devised all his estate including the 293 acres to Jane Lawson who had sold off all except 54 acres bounded West on Ashley River:—that to the East of the 54 acres having been sold to Robert Mollock. The 1150 acres called for in the warrant had shrunk to 293 acres in the grant.

On 19 January 1699/1700 a grant was made to George Logan for 210 acres.[42] The grant recites that the land had formerly belonged to Robert Mollock but had escheated to the Lords Proprietors: and on 24 January 1699/1700 George Logan conveyed to Joseph Blake Landgrave and one of the Proprietors[43] the whole of the 210 acres so granted. Joseph Blake transferred to Thomas Gadsden in 1729 about 3 acres[44] and to Charles Hill in 1731,[45] 55 acres leaving in 1733 remaining 152 acres,[46] a great part of which remained in the descendants of Blake for many, many, years. A descendant of his Mrs Annie Louise Heyward as late as 21 July 1917 disposed of a part of this land, which had thus remained in Blake and his descendants for 217 years, the longest instance of such transmission in South Carolina known to the writer. The part so disposed of by Blake to Gadsden and Hill lay west of the Broad Path now King Street.

On the part retained by Blake lying East of King street between King street and the present Meeting street and between Line street and what is marked on the present City map as Huger street there was constituted a race course called the New Market Course whereon the races were held between 1756 and 1794.[47] The creek from the Cooper river which formed in part the Northern boundary of this Blake property became known as New Market Creek from its contiguity to the race course. It is now largely silted up, and its Eastern channel through the marsh has been completely stopped and filled and a new and wholly different outlet course provided by the late dredging and filling operations of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio R. R. Company.

[42] Ibid., Bk. N. C., p. 225.
[43] Ibid., Bk. 1696–1703, p. 16.
[44] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H, p. 301.
[45] *Memo Bk.*, 5, p. 220.
[46] Ibid., Bk. 3, p. 91.
[47] *History of the Turf in S. C.* by Dr Irving, p. 34.

The 55 acres sold to Charles Hill is (if the writer has correctly located it) next found in 1746 in the possession of Wm. George Freeman bearing the suggestive name of "Pickpocket"[48] under which it was transferred to John Drayton, who in 1757 transferred it under the same name to Andrew Fesch and Peter Guinard.[49] It was situated North of Line street between King street and the present Rutledge Avenue and included the area some 40 years ago known as the Shepherd Wilson Farm and some years since divided up into lots and sold out as the property of M[rs] Sophia Francis Shepherd Marion.

On 2 March 1701 a grant was made to Patrick Scott[50] for 190 acres. The boundaries show that it included all of the Joseph Dalton grant lying to the West of the part held by Joseph Blake. Scott must therefore have acquired from the transferrees of Jane Lawson all this remainder and taken out a new grant to himself. As Blake had 210 acres and the grant to Scott is for 190 acres the aggregate of 400 acres far exceeds the 293 acres stated by Jane Lawson to be the acreage in the grant to Dalton. In addition in a deed from Patrick Scott to Richard Cartwright dated 31 Oct[r] 1710[51] it is recited that this 190 acres was parcel of a greater quantity of land formerly granted to Joseph Dalton: and that Patrick Scott had also acquired from Richard Tradd 23 acres the description of which shows it was likewise within the lines of the land granted to Dalton. We thus find a total of 423 acres within Dalton's lines. The Northern boundary of this grant ran from about the point where New Market creek crosses the present Meeting street road approximately with the line of Huger street across to Ashley river. Patrick Scott on 5 July 1702 conveyed this 190 acres to Dove Wiliamson:[52] and on 2 August 1712 the executor of Dove Williamson conveyed to Richard Cartwright.[53] Richard Cartwright acquired a good deal of land in that vicinity which under his will passed to his three sons Daniel, Richard, and Hugh. Thomas Gadsden acquired in 1729 some 65 acres off the

[48] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F.F., p. 161.
[49] Ibid., Bk. S.S., p. 191.
[50] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 414.
[51] *Off: Hist. Com[n]*, Bk. 1701–1712, p. 141.
[52] Ibid.
[53] *Memo Bk.*, 3, p. 182.

Patrick Scott grant[54] which lay west of the present Rutledge avenue and approximately between Bee and Congress streets, which remained in the hands of his descendants until divided up into lots and sold. The greater part of the 190 acres, with additional land to the North, was conveyed in 1738[55] by Daniel Cartwright to John Braithwaite: after whom it passed to John Gibbes. When and from whom John Gibbes acquired it the writer has not ascertained, but he held it in 1769 when he obtained a grant of the marsh land fronting on the river.[56] Gibbes then calls his property Orange Grove but it seems later to have been generally known as the "Grove" farm or plantation. It included some 232 acres according to the plat of John Gibbes' property in 1770 and embraced the area between Congress street and the creek North of the farm now owned by Capt. F. W. Wagener, and which was long known as Lowndes Grove and Roses Farm. The Washington Race Course was upon a portion of this tract and after 1794 the course at New Market was abandoned and the Jockey Club held its annual races on the new course. The present Hampton Park which includes the race course is on the Grove plantation.

John Gibbes at the outbreak of the American Revolution had extensive gardens and greenhouses and a pinery on the Grove, but when the British under Prevost advanced and threatened Charles Town in May 1779, they crossed the Ashley river at Ashley ferry and advanced down the Neck to Gibbes' settlement at the Grove, and during the occupation the residence and greenhouses were destroyed and the gardens laid waste. Garden (who married a niece of John Gibbes) gives an account of the devastation in his anecdotes (1st series p. 269).

THE GRANT TO GEORGE BEDON.

George Bedon (or Beadon as it is spelled in the earlier documents) was also one of the earliest arrivals, and with Hugh Carterett (later spelled Cartwright) came in the first fleet.

On 27 July 1672 a warrant was issued to lay out to George Beadon and Hugh Carterett 300 acres or so much thereof as lay

[54] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H, p. 302.
[55] Ibid., Bk. S, p. 251.
[56] *Memo Bk.*, 8, p. 496.

between the lands to be allotted to Joseph Dalton on the South and Thomas Thompson on the North.[57] Although the warrant was for them jointly the grants were made separately. On 8 July 1696 a grant was made to George Bedon for 150 acres between Joseph Dalton and Hugh Carterett.[58] There is a great discrepancy between the date of the warrant in 1672 and the date of the grant in 1696—24 years. There seems to have been a good deal of confusion about many of the earlier warrants and surveys. Florence O'Sullivan the first Surveyor General proved incompetent and was charged with not making and completing surveys. John Culpeper his successor appointed in December 1671 suddenly left the Province and many surveys referred to him were not made or if made seem not to have been reported.[59] It is probable that Bedon's land was surveyed and that he took possession but that for some reason did not obtain his grant for so long a period. Bedon sold off this grant 31 acres and 2 roods in 1703 to Daniel Gale and Hannah his wife.[60] He died about 1705 and by his will empowered his widow Elizabeth Bedon to sell his lands. His widow (who afterwards married John Raven) sold to Patrick Scott 4 acres adjoining the land sold the Gales which Scott in 1710 conveyed to the Gales.[61] She then in 1709 and 1711 conveyed all the residue of the grant of 150 acres to Richard Cartwright[62] who thus became apparently the owner of the whole 150 acres granted to George Bedon except the 35 acres, owned by the Gales. This circumstance has rendered it practically impossible to trace the original dividing line between the grant to Bedon and that to Carterett and the writer has not endeavored on the map to do so.

THE GRANT TO HUGH CARTERETT (OR CARTWRIGHT).

On 17 August 1676 a grant was made to Hugh Cartwright for 117 acres between George Bedon and Thomas Thompson.[63] Hugh

[57] *Printed Warrants*, 1672–1679, p. 24.
[58] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 300.
[59] *Printed Warrants*, 1680–1692, p. 33.
[60] *Off: Hist: Com*ⁿ, Bk. 1701–1712, p. 190.
[61] *Memo: Bk.*, 5, p. 183.
[62] *Off: Hist: Com*ⁿ, Bk. 1701–1712, p. 67; Bk. 1701–1714, p. 297.
[63] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 229.

Carterett died in 1693 and by his will left his lands to his three sons Hugh, Richard and Robert.[64] What became of Hugh and Robert the writer has not ascertained, but later Richard is found in possession of the entire 117 acres, off which in 1697 he sold 40 acres to George Bedon[65] who transferred them to Thomas Pinckney.[66] On the 11 January 1700[67] a grant was made to Richard Carterett for 200 acres. A copy of the map attached to this grant remains[68] and calls for 210 acres between the Ashley and Cooper rivers and gives the Northern boundary of the grant. Richard Carterett subsequently acquired as we have seen the greater part of the George Bedon grant of 150 acres and about 233 acres off the western part of the Joseph Dalton grant and at his death his lands passed to his three sons Daniel, Richard, and Hugh.[69] Before his death he had sold off the 40 acres mentioned to George Bedon, 39½ acres to Elizabeth Lindrey and apparently some tracts to others. The spelling Carterett apparently disappears with this Richard Cartwright, for in the documents his name is generally and his sons names nearly if not quite always spelled Cartwright.

The 40 acres transferred to Pinckney were acquired by Charles Hart[70] who seems to have added to it 37 acres 3 roods off of Richard Cartwrights holdings for in 1735 he transferred a plantation of 77 acres 3 roods covering that area to John Whitfield.[71] This 77 acres next is found in the hands of the Hon. John Colleton of Fairlawn (the transfer from Hart is not on the record) who called it "Exmouth" and whose residence seems to have been on the point where the City of Charleston had a number of circular shaped brick powder magazines which in a more or less dilapidated state are still there. In an article in a previous number of this Magazine[72] the present writer stated that it was North of the Magazine buildings and that Exmouth included the old Parade Ground and

[64] *Probate Ct. Charleston*, Bk. 1671–1727, p. 11.
[65] *Off: Hist. Com*ⁿ, Bk. 1696–1703, p. 95.
[66] Ibid., p. 97.
[67] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 390.
[68] *Off: Hist. Com*ⁿ, Bk. 1696–1739, p. 367.
[69] *Memo Bk.*, 3, p. 182.
[70] *Memo Bk.*, 5, p. 183.
[71] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. P, p. 68.
[72] Vol. I, p. 337.

the Oaks Club. Fuller investigation and additional maps show that this was an error and the true North line of Exmouth was where placed on the map accompanying this article. By Sir John Colleton (son of the last mentioned John Colleton) Exmouth was sold to Thomas Boone Royal Governor of the Province of Carolina who called it "Bachelors Hall" and who sold it to Felix Long who sold it to Aaron Loocock, Nathaniel Russell and Andrew Lord when it became the site of the enterprise called the Rumney Distillery. Loocock acquired the interests of his two cotenants and sold off a part lying East of the present Meeting street containing 48½ acres to John Langstaffe[73] whose son Benjamin Langstaffe in 1823 conveyed to the State of South Carolina the old residence place in the deed called "Laurel Island," for the purposes of a public arsenal;[74] and on which are the circular shaped magazine buildings just alluded to. The remainder of the tract with the addition of the farm formerly owned by Daniel and Hannah Gale was laid out into streets and squares and called the village of Rumney. It included the area between the present Meeting and King streets from about Huger street on the South to the line of Isabella street on the North.

West of this area so afterwards called the village of Rumney lay a farm of some 84 acres which has always defeated the efforts of the writer to explain.

It apparently lies within the lines of the Bedon and Cartwright grants but it is first found as a whole in the hands of George Logan. On 2 Jany 1706/7 Richard Cartwright conveyed to George Logan 29 acres part of the grant to his father Hugh Cartwright which then bounded North and West on Logan.[75] George Logan in his will devises to his daughter Hellen the tract of 84 acres purchased from John Wright, M[r] Cartwright and M[r] Hobkins.[76] The writer has not been able to discover from whom Wright and Hobkins acquired. Hellen Logan married Landgrave Robert Daniel and with her husband in 1726 transferred this 84 acres to Robert Hume[77] who devised it to his brother Alexander Hume, who trans-

[73] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H, p. 171.
[74] Ibid., Bk. T, N°. 12, p. 296.
[75] *Off: Hist: Com[a]*, Bk. 1701–1712, p. 239.
[76] *Probate Ct. Charleston*, Bk. 1671–1727, p. 149.
[77] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F, p. 253.

ferred to George Saxby[78] who sold to George Marshall (of whom more presently) whose executors sold to Robert Williams Junr.[79] who sold to Thomas Pike[80] from whom it passed to William Bampfield at whose death it was about 1794 divided among up his heirs.

There is considerable confusion as to the Carteretts and Cartwrights which the writer has never satisfactorily cleared up. A *Robert* Cartwright makes the conveyance of the 65 acres off the Scott grant to Thomas Gadsden when apparently the land belonged to Daniel, Richard, and Hugh Cartwright, and there is another settler named Nicholas Carteret who had apparently no connection with Hugh, but as the object of this article is to locate the original grants, the exactness of these subdivisions, and genealogical accuracy in the relations of the owners need not be enquired too closely into.

THE GRANT TO THOMAS THOMPSON.

On 27 July 1672 a warrant was issued[81] to lay out to Thomas Thompson 300 acres or so much as was contained between the lands to be laid out to George Beadon and Hugh Carterett to the South and Henry Simonds to the North. This acreage being allowed to Thomas Thompson and his wife as having arrived in the first fleet. A grant was made on 15 April 1683 to Thomas Thomson but for only 100 acres within the same bounds.[82] The writer has never been able to locate this grant as being the source of title to any subsequent holders. It probably was treated as abandoned and escheated, and seems to have been included in the later holdings of M[rs] Elizabeth Lindrey and John Watkins.[83]

THE GRANT TO HENRY SIMONDS.

Henry Simonds, Symons, or Simons, (it is spelled in all three ways) received a warrant dated 27 July 1672 for 150 acres or so

[78] Ibid., Bk. C.C., p. 337.
[79] *Memo Bk.*, 9, p. 354.
[80] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H, N°. 3, p. 482.
[81] *Printed Warrants*, 1672–1679, p. 25.
[82] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 226.
[83] See however Tho[s] Thompson to Tho[s] Stanyarne deed for 45 acres 27 Decr., 1675, *Off: Hist: Com[n]*, Bk. G, p. 55 which may refer to this grant.

much as was contained between the lands to be laid out to Thomas Thompson to the South and Joseph Pendarvis to the North.[84] This was allowed to him for his arriving in the first fleet. This Henry Simonds had no known connection with the South Carolina family of Simons' who descend from another immigrant—Benjamin Simons of Middleburg on the Eastern Branch of Cooper river. On 12 April 1681 another warrant was issued which recites that Henry Simonds had formerly taken up a parcel of land on the Oyster Point joining to Joseph Pendarvis to the North and Hugh Cartwright to the South (this looks as if Thomas Thompson had disappeared) which he had settled, and had run out by John Culpeper but owing to Culpeper's illegal departure the plat and survey were lost—and directs there be laid out to Henry Simonds the said land being about 80 acres;[85] and on 19 March 1692 a grant was made to Henry Simonds for 80 acres on the Neck near Charles Town,[86] which 80 acres formed a part of Sans Souci and Magnolia Umbra as hereafter shown.

THE GRANT TO JOSEPH PENDARVIS.

On 27 July 1672 a warrant was issued to lay out to Joseph Pendarvis 250 acres (allowed for himself, Elizabeth his wife, and Priscilla her daughter arriving in the first fleet) or so much as was contained between the land to be laid out to Henry Simonds to the South and William Kennis to the North,[87] followed by a grant on the 1 January 1675 but for only 137 acres[88] which became a part of Magnolia Umbra and of:

SANS SOUCI.

Joseph Pendarvis by his will proved 2 Febry 1695[89] devised to his grandson (or stepgrandson?) William Allen, son of Priscilla Rose formerly Priscilla Allen, that part of his grant lying West of the Broad Path, for which William Allen 20 August 1701 took out

[84] *Printed Warrants*, 1672–1679, p. 25.
[85] *Printed Warrants*, 1680–1692, p. 33.
[86] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 188.
[87] *Printed Warrants*, 1672–1679, p. 26.
[88] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 3.
[89] *S. C. Hist: & Gen Mag:* vol. X, p. 14.

a new grant to himself as containing 70 acres.[90] This 70 acres with 80 acres off the Henry Simonds grant were acquired by John Watkin's certainly as early as 1719 in which year he conveyed to Judith Ladson a free coloured woman referred to in the deeds as "Free Judy" a parcel of 6⅛ acres off the tract on the Broad Path, just about where now the avenue to Magnolia Cemetery leaves the Meeting street road.[91] The remainder of the tract containing 143½ acres (or stated as 150 acres) long continued as a separate farm or plantation. In 1723 John Watkins and Mary his wife conveyed this 143½ acres to Jonathan Collings (or Collins)[92] and after the death of Collings his widow Sarah (who married Robert Johnston a merchant in Charles Town)[93] conveyed in 1750 the property to her son Jonathan Collings; who with Mary his wife on the 26 October 1750 transferred it to Benjamin D'Harriette,[94] who on 18 Decr. 1754 conveyed it to George Marshall.[95]

George Marshall as we have seen also owned the 84 acre tract lying to the South. Pelatiah Webster who made a trip to Charles Town in 1765 gives an account in his journal of a visit to George Marshall on 5th June 1765 viz: "Rode out to Mr George Marshall's "country seat 3 miles from town on Ashley River: dined there: "viewd his plantation: saw his rice and indigo growing in the "field . . . . Mr Marshall is a Scotch gentleman of great "humanity and courtesy, very happy in his plantation & of a fine "agreeable temper: he has a very beautiful orangery, & fine garden "with variety of fine vegetables of the growth of the climate, as "oranges, chickesaw plumbs, catalpas, nectarines, figs &c &c."

At George Marshall's death the property was by his Executors sold to "Joseph Ball of Charlestown Sugar Baker" who on 14 Novr 1767 transferred it to Robert Williams Junr.[96] Robert Williams Junr was an attorney at law, practicing in Charles Town as was his father Robert Williams Sr and who both seemed to have had a large practice. Some time after (the record does not

[90] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 403.
[91] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. D, p. 87.
[92] Ibid., Bk. Q, p. 128; *Memo Bk.*, 3, p. 385.
[93] Ibid.
[94] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H.H., pp. 121, 125.
[95] *Memo Bk.*, vol. 7, p. 298.
[96] *Memo Bk.*, 9, p. 354.

show when) the property passed to Arthur de Bardeleben for whom in 1784 a plat of the property was made which shows quite elaborate grounds and gardens. In 1787 de Bardeleben sold to Wm Cooke[97] whose assignees in 1799 conveyed it to Theodore Gaillard J^r^ and Thomas Simons who in 1800 partition it between them as known by the name of Sans Souci.[98] This is the first time on the record it is designated by that name, but in the subsequent partitions and sales it is referred to as Sans Souci. It is impossible to say when the name was first conferred. The Northern boundary line ran from the Broad road to the Ashley river at about where the road now leads to the Schuetzenplatz of the German Rifle Club.

MAGNOLIA UMBRA.

North of Exmouth lying East of the Broad Path lay a tract of land which as one plantation is first found in the ownership of Mrs Elizabeth Lindrey. She acquired 13 acres out of the grant to Henry Simonds and 112 acres from Joseph Pendarvis and for this 125 acres on 5 Febry 1704 she took out a new grant to herself.[99] She then purchased from Richard Cartwright in 1705, 39½ acres off the Cartwright grant, and devised the 164½ acres to her son by a former marriage—Gillson Clapp—who purchased an additional 10 acres, and on 2 Septr 1726 with Margaret his wife conveyed the 174½ acres to Robert Hume an attorney at Law of Charles Town.[100] Robert Hume added 10 acres purchased from Charles Hart, apparently part of the Simonds grant, and also 100 acres of marsh and the property became his residence and country seat. By his will he devised the whole to his brother Alexander Hume of London, who on 16 June 1744 conveyed the whole to George Saxby.[101]

The property next appears in the ownership of one Peter Commet[102] from whom it passed to ——— Porcher and then to Leonard Greaves whose executors in 1767 conveyed to Paul Hamilton who

[97] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. C, N° 6, p. 501.
[98] Ibid., Bk. 7, p. 285.
[99] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 461; *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F, p. 276.
[100] Ibid.
[101] Ibid., Bk. C.C., p. 337.
[102] Ibid., Bk. D.D., p. 75.

in the same year conveyed to William Burrows.[103] On 8 Febry 1781 William Burrows sold the property to William Cunnington.[104] In Cunnington's hands it was surveyed and laid out into farms streets and lots and sold out in parcels. The North boundary of the tract was the line marked by Moultrie street to Belvedere creek and then down the creek to the river: the west boundary was the public road; and the South boundary approximately the line of Williman Street. A part of this tract was purchased by the Field Officers of the Fourth Brigade (under the law of the State) and used as a parade ground. The Oaks Club had a small lot on it. Magnolia cemetery, St. Lawrence cemetery and the other contiguous cemeteries are all on parts of this 184½ acres and apparently on that part which was a portion of the grant to Joseph Pendarvis. The site of the old plantation dwelling house was according to the plats at about the spot where the office or residence of the Superintendent of Magnolia Cemetery now stands.

BELVEDERE.

On 27 July 1672 a warrant was issued to lay out to William Kennis 400 acres or so much as was contained between the land laid out to Joseph Pendarvis to the South and John Williamson to the North.[105] No grant ever appears to have been made under this warrant nor any possession taken by Kennis. On 14 June 1679 a warrant was issued to lay out to John Meader 200 acres.[106] No grant appears to have followed this warrant but on 24 March 1693/4 a grant was made to Jonathan Amory for 100 acres.[107] On 6 February 1704/5 a grant was made to Henry Wigington for 144 acres which recites that Jonathan Amory had died possessed of 100 acres commonly called Meaders Plantation as would appear from the original grants and several mesne conveyances to Jonathan Amory, and that the 100 acres with about 44 acres of marsh land adjoining are now vested in Henry Wigington. The description of the grant to Wigington is of 144 acres of land and marsh

[103] *Memo Bk.*, 9, p. 324.
[104] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F, 5, p. 203.
[105] *Printed Warrants*, 1672–1679, p. 26.
[106] Ibid., p. 200.
[107] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 87.

on the Oyster Point Neck commonly known by the name of Meaders plantation on the West side of Cooper river bounding East on a creek out of Cooper river South part on a creek and marsh and part on Mrs Elizabeth Lindrey late Elizabeth Clapp West on the Broad Path and North on Doct^r Charles Burnham.[108] On 7 June 1712 the General Assembly of the Province ratified an Act whereby a Commission consisting of Charles Hart, Col. Wm Rhett and Col. Hugh Grange were directed to purchase a tract of land to be within six miles of Charles Town and to contain not less than 100 nor more than 300 acres and thereon to build a brick dwelling house with other conveniences, to cost not exceeding £1000: all the same to be for the use of the Right Honourable the Governor and the succeeding Governors of the Province.[109] The directions of the Act were carried out and the property was purchased from Wigington and a dwelling house built which became known as the "Governor's House." The Governor at the time, and for whom, the tradition is, the Assembly especially intended to provide, was Governor Charles Craven a brother of William Lord Craven one of the Lords Proprietors. Governor Craven was one of the most capable and beloved of the Governors under the rule of the Proprietors and no doubt occupied the residence until his departure in 1716. The succeeding Governor appointed by the Proprietors—Robert Johnson— also probably occupied it as a residence near the seat of Government until the revolution of 1720: when it was possibly occupied by James Moore the Revolutionary Governor; but on 10 March 1721 an Act was passed by the General Assembly vesting in the Honourable Robert Johnson the 144 acres being a plantation and house commonly called the Governor's house situate on Oyster Point *alias* Charles Town neck bounding North on Doct^r Charles Burnham East on a marsh of Cooper river South part on marsh and part on Gillson Clapp and West on the Highway or Broadpath.[110] After Governor Johnson's death the property was by his eldest son Robert, to whom he had devised it, conveyed in 1739 to Gabriel Manigault as "The Point" on Charles Town neck containing 146 acres.[111] When

[108] *Off: Hist: Com^n*, Bk. N.C., p. 293.
[109] *Statutes at Large*, vol. 2, p. 380.
[110] *Memo Bk.*, 3, p. 380.
[111] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. T, p. 248.

Gabriel Manigault disposed of the property does not appear on the record, but on 16 June 1744 it was held by Governor James Glen,[112] and in 1749,[113] and either by Glen or some transferree of his must have been conveyed to Thomas Shubrick who held it in 1767[114] although no conveyance to Shubrick appears on the record. When the name Belvedere was given to it does not appear. Probably by the Shubricks for it was known by that name whilst in their hands. From Thomas Shubrick it passed to his son known as Col: Thomas Shubrick after whose death the property was in 1812 divided up and sold; a tract of 30 acres called the Belvedere Mansion House tract being conveyed to his widow Mrs Mary Shubrick;[115] after whose death this mansion house tract was in 1835 conveyed to Misses Maria H. and Harriott Pinckney.[116] It is at present owned by the Charleston Country Club. When the present dwelling was built is not known to the writer but certainly later than 22 March 1796 when according to the notice in the *Gazette* "Belvedere the elegant seat of Thomas Shubrick esq: three "miles from this city, was yesterday morning destroyed by fire."[117] The place was thus the residence of three colonial Governors, Craven, Johnson, and Glen, and of two wealthy families, Manigault, and Shubrick. The surmise of the present writer in an earlier number of this Magazine[118] that it may also have been the residence of Governor James Colleton was clearly erroneous. When the present fine grove of live oak trees was planted is not known. This with other evidences of labour and expenditure show that at one time the grounds were laid out as an ornamental country seat. The creek to the South was formerly dammed and a pond created and used to run a mill known as Belvedere Mill or Shubricks Mill. This structure continued as late as the boyhood of the late Col Edward McCrady who told the writer he had been thro' it when a boy.

[112] See map *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. C.C., p. 337.
[113] Ibid., Bk. D.D., p. 75.
[114] *Memo Bk.*, 9, pp. 305, 324.
[115] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. T, N° 12, p. 339.
[116] Ibid., Bk. I, N° 10, p. 172.
[117] *S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag:* vol. VI, p. 98.
[118] Ibid., vol. XII, p. 46.

THE RAT TRAP.

Across the Broad path from Belvedere and situate on the Ashley river was a plantation known from a very early period as the "Rat Trap." On 13 March 1693/4 a grant was made to Jonathan Amory for 60 acres,[119] no location or description is given in the grant and it is surmised that it is the same 60 acres of which on 10 June 1696 Jonathan Amory makes a gift to Joseph Croskeys in consideration of a marriage between Joseph Croskeys and Judith Amory the eldest daughter of Jonathan: said 60 acres being "on Charles-"towne Neck fenced in with Cedar posts & pales and commonly "known by the name of the Ratt Trapp" bounding East upon the Broad Path and South on lands granted to Joseph Pendarvis dec[d] and by him given to his grandson William Allen. To this 60 acres was added 60 acres conveyed to Joseph Croskeys by Charles Burnham in November 1699 off a large grant of 270 acres made to Burnham.[120] By agreement between Amory and Burnham this 60 acres was to be transferred to Amory upon Burnham receiving his grant, but no transfer having been made prior to Amory's death, at the request of Amory's widow, and executrix Burnham conveyed the 60 acres to Croskeys, lying West of the Broad Path and adjoining on the North the 60 acres already by Amory given to Croskeys. From Croskeys (or some grantee of his) the property passed to Charles Hart who in 1724 mortgages the tract commonly called the Rat Trap on Charles Town Neck containing 120 acres,[121] and in 1726 conveys it as containing 140 acres commonly called the Rat Trap to Thomas Cooper gentleman and "Eleana" his wife.[122] It is next in the ownership, in 1755—of Edward Bullard.[123] Edward Bullard married Sarah Harris widow (whose maiden name was Sarah Tucker) and after Bullard's death the Rat Trap passed to his widow, on whose death it became the property of her son by her former marriage—D[r] Tucker Harris. For many years D[r] Tucker Harris lived and practiced as a physician in the City of Charleston. He died in 1821 leaving seven daughters

[119] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 86.
[120] *Off: Hist: Com[n]*, vol. 1696–1703, p. 152 and 61.
[121] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. D, p. 208.
[122] Ibid., Bk. E, p. 306.
[123] Ibid., Bk. S.S., p. 34; Bk. W.W., p. 130.

to take his estate, and sometime about 1849 the Rat Trap was divided up into seven farms[124] and partitioned among his daughters or their representatives, and gradually sold off to different persons. The Rat Trap was situated to the West of the public road lying between the road and the Ashley river. The South boundary was approximately the line of the road from the public road to the Schutzenplatz and the North boundary was a line to the river nearly opposite the present road to the Etiwan Phosphate works. Dr Harris seems sometime before his death to have changed the name to "Hayfield Farm." At least there is a map on record which styles it Dr Harris' Hayfield Farm.[125]

Why prior to 1696 the name Rat Trap was bestowed upon the property the writer cannot guess. It may be the shape of the map of the original 60 acres had the form of a trap but this does not seem plausible.

THE GRANT TO CHARLES BURNHAM.

On 27 July 1672 a warrant was issued to lay out to John Williamson 450 acres allowed for himself and two servants arriving in the 1st fleet, or so much thereof as was contained between the lands to be laid out for William Kennis to the South, and Samuel West to the North. No grant seems to have followed this warrant and, as in the case of William Kennis it would appear to have been abandoned.[126] In the deed in 1699 from Charles Burnham to Joseph Croskeys he states that the 60 acres formerly belonged to a greater quantity for which there was no grant but was in Burnham's tenure, and that he had agreed with Amory to run out and take a grant for the whole tract.[127] Accordingly a warrant was issued 26 May 1696 to lay out to Doctr Charles Burnham 270 acres:[128] and on 9 Septr. 1696 a grant was made to him for 270 acres on Charles Town Neck, bounding East on Long Point Creek, South on Jonathan Amory and West on Ashley river.[129] From this

[124] Ibid., Bk. N, Nº 12, p. 322.
[125] Ibid., Bk. Q, Nº 7, p. 179.
[126] *Printed Warrants*, 1672–1679, p. 27.
[127] *Off: Hist Com*n., Bk. 1696–1703, p. 152.
[128] *Printed Warrants*, 1692–1711, p. 119.
[129] *Grants*, vol. 38, p. 314.

grant he transferred 60 acres to Joseph Croskeys lying West of the Broad Path which became a part of the Rat Trap. On the 23 July 1711 he obtained another grant for 60 acres[130] on the Neck adjoining the first grant. In 1700 he had sold to Samuel West 43 acres[131] all the remaining part of his grant of 270 acres lying West of the Broad Path, and these sales of 103 acres left him of his two grants one plantation of about 227 acres all lying East of the Broad Path.

Doct[r] Charles Burnham devised the property to his son Charles Burnham J[r] as the plantation on which he lived described as in two grants and bounding South on lands lately of Henry Wigington but then of the Public (i.e. the Governors House).

Charles Burnham the younger in turn devised to his son Nicholas Burnham, whose sister Mary married Artemas Elliott. Nicholas Burnham devised the property to his two nieces Mary and Margaret Elliott.[132] Mary Elliott married Robert Cochran[133] and after her marriage the property was divided between the sisters, Margaret receiving the Northern portion containing some 118½ acres and Mary the Southern portion just North of Belvedere.[134] Margaret Elliott thereafter married James Darby.[135] On the portion of his wife Robert Cockran established, or continued a shipyard which became well known, and at which boats and vessels of the size in use at the time on the coast were constructed and repaired. It was known as Cochrans shipyard and as prior to Cochrans time the writer has found no evidence of a shipyard there it is most likely he established it. The existence of this shipyard gave to the creek on which it was located the name of Shipyard Creek. Before that it had been called Long Point Creek and the upper part of the creek still continued for some time to be so called but the name Shipyard Creek gradually supplanted the other name. It was at this shipyard that the frigate John Adams—a frigate of 32 guns was built between November 1798 and June 1799 when she was launched. She was

[130] Ibid., vol. 39, p. 121.
[131] *Memo Bk.*, 2, p. 83.
[132] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. G, N° 4, p. 159.
[133] Ibid., Bk. Z, N° 5, p. 389.
[134] Ibid., Bk. D, N° 6, p. 203.
[135] Ibid., Bk. H, N° 4, p. 47.

paid for by a popular subscription in Charleston and was constructed by Paul Pritchard. The late Charles Fraser in his reminiscences states that he saw her on the stocks before she was launched. James Darby was also a shipwright and probably the shipyard was the enterprize of both the brothers-in-law. After 1800 Robert Cochran and his wife sold off Mary Cochran's part of the property which became broken up into small farms and holdings. One of these farms containing 13½ acres was acquired by the Hon: Joel R. Poinsett.[136] It was situated at the corner of the public road and the road dividing Cochran's property from Belvedere called Shubrick's avenue. M[r]. Poinsett made of this farm a sort of country retreat, and it was well known as Poinsett's Farm. After his death it was conveyed to the late Edward McCrady attorney at law of Charleston who added it to a tract of 17 acres part of the Cochran property which he had already purchased and the tract constituted his residence up to the war of 1861–1865, living on the farm except in Summer when he lived on Sullivan's Island.

After 1800 also the Darby portion which had become vested in Artemas Burnham Darby, the son of James and Margaret Darby was broken up and sold out into smaller holdings. At one point on the Darby property, near the creek, and just North of the shipyard the State constructed a magazine for the storage of gunpowder, the heavy foundations of which were plainly visible a few years ago. There is or was on this property a family cemetery or burial place.

THE GRANT TO SAMUEL WEST.

On 27 July 1672 a warrant was issued to lay out to Samuel West 450 acres (allowed for himself and two servants arriving in the first fleet) or so much thereof as lay between the lands to be laid out to John Williamson to the South and Ralph Marshall to the North.[137] Samuel West was one of the original passengers who came in the *Carolina* on her very first voyage.[138] He settled in the Province and left numerous descendants. The warrant was for 450 acres but no grant to him appears and a grant to his son was

[136] Ibid., Bk P, N° 8, p. 202.
[137] *Printed Warrants*, 1672–1679, p. 27.
[138] *Coll[n] Hist: Soc: of S. C.*, vol. V, p. 136.

not made until 33 years later viz: on 15 Septr 1705[139] and is only for 94 acres. The certificate of the surveyor annexed to this grant states that the 94 acres is part of 243 acres formerly run out to Samuel West decd but the difference between 94 acres and 243 acres must have been abandoned or transferred. Prior to the date of this grant Samuel West had on 4 Octr 1700 purchased from Charles Burnham off his 270 acres grant 43 acres lying West of the Broad Path[140] and the 137 acres passed from the first Samuel West to his son Samuel West[141] who on 3 February 1740 conveyed the 137 acres to Childermas Croft being situate on Ashley river West of the public road and North of the Rat Trap.[142] Childermas Croft on 20 April 1744 conveyed the 137 acres to Branfill Evance who died intestate and on 24 Decr 1766 the 137 acres was by his widow Rebecca Evance and son Samuel Baker Evance conveyed to Melcher Verley, Butcher.[143] From Verley it seems to have passed to Henry Timrod (the father of the poet William Henry Timrod and grandfather of the more illustrious poet Henry Timrod) who in January 1784 with Christian his wife conveyed the 137 acres to Dr George Hahnbaum and Jacob Williman, who in 1788 partitioned it equally between them.[144] The Northern half which fell to Jacob Williman and became well known as Williman's Farm, was in 1823 conveyed by his Executors to Mr John Fraser[145] by whom it was held for many years.

THE McLAUGHLIN GRANTS. THE BOWEN OR ALLEN FARM.

On 30 May 1674 a warrant was issued to lay out to Ralph Marshall 148 acres (allowed to him arriving in the first fleet) or so much thereof as lay between the lands of Samuel West to the South and Thomas Norris to the North.[146] This warrant seems to have been superseded by another dated 7 January 1685 to lay out to him 96 acres and on 23 April 1685 a grant was made to

[139] *Memo Bk.*, 4, p. 59.
[140] *Off: Hist: Com*n *Memo Bk.*, 2, p. 83.
[141] *Memo Bk.*, 1, p. 256.
[142] *Memo Bk.*, 7, p. 422.
[143] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. M. No 5, p. 487.
[144] Ibid., Bk. Y. No 5, p. 427.
[145] Ibid., Bk. N. No 9, p. 20.
[146] *Printed Warrants* 1672–1679, p. 75. Ibid., 1680–1692, p. 183.

Ralph Marshall for 96 acres between Ashley and Cooper rivers.[147] Ralph Marshall came over on the *Carolina* on her first voyage served in Parliament and on the Grand Council, held other property, and seems to have left descendants, but must have either disposed of, or abandoned this grant as the writer has not been able to find further mention of it and it seems to have been overlaid by the grants to the McLaughlin's and to William Smith.

On 15 July 1697 a grant for 20 acres was made to William McLaughlin bounding Northeast on Long Point Creek, Northwest and Southwest on James Williamson.[148] This land evidently descended to James McLaughlin the son of William; and on 14 Decr 1714 a grant was made for 50 additional acres to James Maclaughlin;[149] who by his will devised to his son William McLaughlin,[150] from whom the land descended to John McLaughlin his son, who on 17 Decr 1783 conveyed to John Bowers the tract of 70 acres[151] as made up of two grants of 20 and 50 acres on Charleston Neck bounding East on a creek from Cooper river (Long Point Creek) North on Mrs Elizabeth Pinckney (Belmont) West on James Donovan, and South on Mrs Frost (the Darby Farm). The tract contained really more than 70 acres, overrunning as most old grants do. John Bowen in 1811 devised the property to his son John W. Bowen[152] from whom in 1828 it was sold away.[153] During the ownership of the Bowens the property was known as the Bowen Farm and after 1828 it passed in rapid succession thro' a number of hands until September 1849, when it was acquired by Thomas P. Allen,[154] during whose ownership it was known as the Allen Farm and by whose representatives it was in 1881 sold to the Edisto Phosphate Company as containing 85½ acres of high land and 20½ acres of marsh. There is on this property an old family cemetery with a number of tombs.

[147] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 220.
[148] *Memo Bk.*, 1, p. 241.
[149] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 48; *Memo Bk.*, 1, p. 244.
[150] *Prob: Ct: Charleston*, Bk. 1760–1767, p. 3.
[151] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. Q. N° 5, p. 170.
[152] *Prob: Ct: Charleston*, Bk. 1807–1818, p. 228.
[153] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. X. N° 9, p. 389.
[154] Ibid., Bk. F. N° 12, p. 35.

THE GRANT TO WILLIAM SMITH: THE DISHER FARM.

Opposite the M°Laughlin property lying mainly to the West of the public road and between the public road and Ashley river lay a farm or plantation originally granted 28 June 1711 to William Smith (in a later deed styled "Major") for 70 acres bounding North on John Pendarvis, East on W^m^ M°Laughlin, and James Pickens, South on Samuel West and West on a marsh and creek of Ashley River.[155] This grant seems to have approximately taken the place of the grant for 96 acres to Ralph Marshall above alluded to. On 12 January 1721 William Smith the "son and heir apparent" of William Smith dec^d^ conveyed the property as containing 81 acres to Nathaniel Partridge[156] who devised it to his son Nathaniel Partridge.[157] The tract then appears in 1748 as owned by John M°Kenzie J^r^[158] and in 1753 as owned by Childermas Croft[159] (who had apparently married a daughter of the last Nathaniel Partridge); and in 1786 as owned by James Donovan who in that year sold to John Bowen 17 acres of the grant lying East of the public road and called the Four mile house tract.[160] This Four mile house was for many years a noted road house or tavern for travellers on the road to and from Charleston. About 1812 it was kept by a man named Fisher who with his wife was indicted for the murder of one of several travellers who at different times had disappeared after taking shelter at this Inn. Both Fisher and his wife were convicted and executed. In the Charleston Book published in 1845 consisting of selections from the writings of Charlestonians is a graphic account by John Blake White of the execution of Fisher and his wife under the title of "The Dungeon and the Gallows."

The remainder of the farm lying west of the public road was in 1791 conveyed by Donovan to Nicholas Cobia[161] whose widow

[155] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 39, p. 108.
[156] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. E. p. 328.
[157] Ibid., Bk. R. p. 233.
[158] Ibid., Bk. D.D. p. 379.
[159] Ibid., Bk. N.N. p. 486.
[160] Ibid., Bk. R.N° 5, p. 41.
[161] Ibid., Bk. G. N° 7, p. 340.

Ann in 1847 conveyed it to R. W. Disher[162] in whose possession it was for many years known as Disher's Farm.

BELMONT.

North of the M°Laughlin grants and East of the public road was situate the plantation called Belmont the country seat for many years of Charles Pinckney sometime Chief Justice of the Province, and of his descendants. According to the Memorial of Charles Pinckney made 24 April 1739[163] it was a tract of 175 acres on Charles Town Neck which by divers mesne conveyances had become vested in Joseph Pendarvis and was by his Executors on 11 April 1736 conveyed to Charles Pinckney and embraced 97 acres granted to Capt: Stephen Bull 16 Decr. 1676, and the remainder was part of a larger tract originally granted to John Faulconer 5 April 1676. There is on record a grant to Capt. Stephen Bull dated 17 Decr. 1676 for 97 acres upon Oyster Point.[164] There are also on record several warrants in favour of John Falconer (who arrived in Sept[r] 1670) issued in 1672 and 1675 for 440 acres.[165] On 15 August 1676 John Faulkner conveyed to Original Jackson carpenter 92 acres between Ashley and Wandow rivers bounding on the North side of lands of Thomas Norris.[166] In the warrant to Ralph Marshall already referred to the land to be allotted to him bounded North on Thomas Norris. Of this 92 acres John Jackson heir at law of Original Jackson conveyed on 31 August 1695 to Isaac Mazyck 75 acres, who on 3 Nov[r] 1697 conveyed to Daniel Garnier, whose widow Magdaline Garnier in January 1708/9 conveyed the 75 acres to John Pendarvis.[167] In this last conveyance the 92 acres is stated to have been part of a grant for 132 acres made 5 August 1676 to John Faulconer near the Oyster Point. Chief Justice Charles Pinckney a distinguished lawyer, writing concerning his own title in 1739 must have been correct in his location of the grants forming the sources of his title altho' the present data do

[162] Ibid., Bk. Z. N° 11, p. 113.
[163] *Memo Bk.*, 5, p. 388.
[164] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 19.
[165] *Printed Warrants*, 1672–1679, pp. 50, 103.
[166] *Off: Hist: Com[rs]*. Bk. G. p. 108.
[167] *Memo Bk.*, 1, p. 260.

not "check off" either with the grant to, or the location of the lands of, John Falconer.

John Pendarvis by his will in 1719[168] devises to his two younger sons Benjamin and John the tract of his land upon "Cupar" river bounding West on the Broad path and South upon the line of Major William Smith and "Mackloth" (McLaughlin) line. This is the proper description of Belmont and as the property was conveyed to Charles Pinckney by the Executors of Joseph Pendarvis the eldest son of John Pendarvis he must have in some way acquired it from his brothers. Joseph Pendarvis in his will in 1735[169] devises the property as containing 175 acres to his Executors to be sold. Charles Pinckney seems to have made Belmont his country seat and residence. In the life of Eliza Pinckney by her descendant the late Mrs St Julien Ravenel it is stated that in 1741 Miss Lucas was a frequent visitor to her friends the Pinckneys at Belmont. After Miss Lucas' marriage to Mr Pinckney it became her residence and so continued apparently until after the construction by Mr Pinckney of his fine residence in Charles Town when Belmont became only the country seat. Mrs Ravenel (p. 101) describes the house as "a delightful residence, a large brick "house, standing as most of the country houses did, a few hundred "yards from the waters edge, on a semicircular headland making "out into a bold creek, a branch of the Cooper River."

At Chief Justice Pinckney's death in July 1758 Belmont passed to his widow for life. She continued to make it her country residence until the destruction of the residence. In a letter from Mrs Pinckney quoted by Mrs Ravenel (p. 278) apparently dated in May or June 1780 she says "the enemy was at Belmont and de-"stroyed everything in the house but took none of the negroes." In Garden's anecdotes (1st series p. 268) he states that in despite of the solicitation of Mrs Pinckney Col: Moncrief of the British army destroyed certain oak trees of remarkable beauty which had been planted by her deceased husband. On the map of Belmont made by Purcell in August 1785 the site of the house is marked "Remains of residence," so it apparently was destroyed between 1780 and 1785. At the death of Mrs Pinckney the property passed

[168] *Prob: Ct: Charleston*, Bk. 1724–25, p. 76.
[169] Ibid., Bk. 1732–1737, p. 300.

to her eldest son Gen[l] Charles Cotesworth Pinckney whose attributed utterance of "Millions for defence but not a cent for tribute" has become embedded in the rock of American patriotic history:

At General Pinckney's death Belmont passed to his daughters and in 1849 Misses Maria H. and Harriott Pinckney conveyed Belmont as containing 185¼ acres to their cousin M[rs] Harriott Pinckney Holbrook, concerning whom M[rs] Ravenel in her work on Charleston the Place and the People has given us such a full account.

THE GRANT TO JOHN PENDARVIS.

Opposite to Belmont, lying West of the public road and between the road and Ashley river is a farm or tract also of some 175 acres. On 11 February 1698/9 a grant was made to John Pendarvis for 200 acres[170] running from Ashley river to Long Point creek and bounding South on Samuel West and W[m] M[c]Laughlin. It seems to have embraced the 97 acre grant to Stephen Bull and a part at least of the land originally run out for Thomas Norris. To this 200 acres he added 30 acres purchased in November 1706 from John Ladson;[171] 12 acres purchased in December 1706 from Samuel West[172] and the 75 acres acquired in January 1708/9 from Magdaline Garnier Executrix. By his will in 1719[173] he devised the plantation on which he dwelt West of the Broad Path fronting on Ashley river to his eldest son Joseph Pendarvis who by his will in 1735 devised it to Childermas Croft and John Hyrne as trustees for his children by a negro woman named Parthena. The devolution of the title after that date is obscure. The trustees must have sold the property and it must have been acquired by Childermas Croft for although nothing direct appears upon the record yet the boundaries given in deeds for adjoining lands show this tract as first said to belong to Childermas Croft, then to his wife Sarah Croft and then to his daughter Catherine Croft. Probart Howarth married a daughter of Childermas Croft, and Hester the daughter of Probart Howarth married Capt James Graham, and by deeds

[170] *Memo Bk.*, 1, p. 248.
[171] Ibid., p. 253.
[172] Ibid., p. 256.
[173] *Prob: Ct: Charleston*, Bk. 1724–25, p. 76.

in 1786 all the land to which Hester was entitled under the wills of Sarah Croft, Catherine Croft, Childermas Croft and Childermas Harvey were vested in James Graham[174] who in 1794 executed a lease of the property as containing 175 acres, reserving the family vault and one acre around it.[175] Subsequently in 1830 the property was sold as the property of the estate of Daniel Cobia to Christian D. Happoldt and was known as Happoldt's Farm. There is on this tract, at the Southeastern corner not far from the river a small graveyard in which there is a stone to the memory of Isaac Huger Jun: Esq. who died 22 Octr 1791 aged 24 years and 6 months. He was a son of General Isaac Huger of the Revolution but how he came to be buried at this spot the writer cannot say.

This grant to John Pendarvis and the next grant to John Ladson seem to have been the last which crossed or "straddled" the peninsula from river to river. The later grants were for land upon one or the other river or in the space between.

LONG POINT OR STROMBOLI.

North of Belmont on Long Point creek and East of the public road was a plantation originally called Long Point and later Stromboli.

On 7 Decr 1672 a warrant was issued to lay out to Richard Deyos 300 acres (allowed for himself and one servant Christopher Edwards arriving in the first fleet) or so much as was contained between the lands to be laid out to Thomas Norris to the South and Anthony Churne to the North.[176] There had on 7 Septr 1672 been issued to Christopher Edwards a warrant for 170 acres allowed him for Margarett his wife and Anne his daughter arriving in February 1670/1, and on 18 January 1672 another warrant was issued to him for 80 acres.[177] The writer has not been able to find any grant to Richard Deyos, which seems to have been supplanted by a grant to Christopher Edwards on 23 March 1677 for 270 acres.[178] On 14 July 1677 Christopher Edwards conveyed to

[174] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. V. N° 5, pp. 364, 365.
[175] Ibid., Bk. E. N° 7, p. 309.
[176] *Printed Warrants*, 1672–1679, p. 55.
[177] Ibid., pp, 32, 58.
[178] *Off: Hist: Com^{n}*, Bk. G. p. 146.

John Bassant and Philip Orrill 80 acres fronting upon the plantation of John Murrell and called by the name of Long Point.[179] This plantation was apparently abandoned or transferred to Capt William Hawett for on 21 August 1696 a warrant was issued to William Hawett for a plantation commonly called Long Point bounding Northward on Cooper river and Westward on the lands of the said Hawett and Northwest and Southeast on two creeks of said river.[180] This was followed by a grant dated 9 Sept[r] 1696 to William Hawett for a tract of land commonly called Long Point containing 75 acres &c &c.[181] About the same time William Hawett acquired an adjoining tract of 158 acres. On 9 May 1695 John Ladson had received a grant for 300 acres between the Ashley and Cooper rivers and on the 13 July 1695 he conveyed to John Bird that portion of the 300 acres which lay to the East of the public road containing 158 acres.[182] This 158 acres John Bird on 26 Decr 1696 conveyed to William Hawett[183] thus vesting in Hawett 233 acres. As well as the writer can determine by comparing descriptions the 158 acres was at the head of Long Point creek lying between the creek and the public road, whilst Long Point strictly was the point of land which makes to the Cooper river just beyond the head of the creek, and was later known as the Ferry tract. Sometime prior to 1719 the 158 acres was acquired by Thomas Elliott the immigrant of that name. An account of this Thomas Elliott and his descendants was given in a former number of this Magazine.[184] No transfer to Thomas Elliott appears directly upon the record but in the will of John Pendarvis dated in 1719 herein before referred to, in referring to his land devised to his two younger sons (Belmont) he describes it as bounding North "on "line of Thomas Eleott who hath lately purchased the same of the "heires of Capt: William Hawett of Jamaco." Thomas Elliott is sometimes designated as "of Long Point" apparently giving to the plantation of 158 acres the name before restricted to the "point" of 75 acres.

[179] Ibid., p. 81.
[180] *Printed Warrants*, 1692–1711, p. 128.
[181] *Off: Hist: Com[n]*, Bk. N.C. p. 151.
[182] Ibid., Bk. G. p. 455.
[183] Ibid., Bk. 1696–1703, p. 28.
[184] Vol. XI, p. 57.

By his will made in 1731 Thomas Elliott devised the plantation and house whereon he lived to his son Joseph Elliott after the decease or new marriage of his wife Ann Elliott. It does not appear that this included the point of 75 acres for Joseph Elliott claimed to be entitled only to the tract of 158 acres on Charles Town Neck part of a tract of 300 acres granted to John Ladson 9 May 1695 which his father Thomas Elliott had devised to him.[185] By his last will Joseph Elliott directed the property to be sold and in some way the property was acquired by his eldest brother another Thomas Elliott who by his will in 1758 devised to his son Jehu all the lands he possessed on Charles Town Neck "part of two tracts" which is called Long Point.[186] In case his son Jehu left no issue then the lands were to be divided between the children of his two daughters Mary McKewn and Sarah Elliott. Jehu died without issue. Sarah married Archibald Stanyarne and also seems to have died without issue. The property then went to the two daughters of M^{rs} McKewn, one of whom, Sarah, married Andrew Johnston, and the other Susanna married Dr George Haig. The property seems then to have been divided—the northern part fell to Mrs Johnston and was conveyed to John Clement and the southern part fell to Mrs Haig and seems in 1800 to have been owned by the Hon: William Johnson one of the Associate Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court[187] but in some way returned to Dr Robert McKewn Haig a son of Mrs Haig who on 15 May 1801 conveyed it to James Phillips[188] who on 25 November 1802 conveyed to John Johnson J^{r}[189] to whom in April 1802 the Northern part had already been conveyed,[190] thus revesting in one holder the whole plantation. In 1807 John Johnson J^{r} conveyed to Wade Hampton the whole tract as containing 186¾ acres of highland and 72½ acres of marsh. The property remained in General Wade Hampton and his descendants for many years,— until after 1860. The name by which this property was known for many years was Stromboli. When the name of Long Point was

[185] *Memo Bk.*, 3, p. 286.
[186] *Prob: Ct: Charleston*, Bk. 1740–1767, p. 36.
[187] *M. C. O. Charleston.* Bk. Y. N° 6, p. 304.
[188] Ibid., Bk. G. N° 7, p. 35.
[189] Ibid., Bk. B. N° 8, p. 348.
[190] Ibid., p. 354.

discarded and that of Stromboli substituted the writer has not been able to ascertain. He has heard that it had that name when a part was owned by the Hon: William Johnson prior to 1800, but there is nothing definite.

When the distinctive "point" of 75 acres (in 1732 owned by W^m. Fulward) was acquired by John Clement the writer has not been able to ascertain. He seems to have owned it prior to 1800 and on it established the ferry called Clements ferry. The ferry covered 15 acres on this tract which Clement apparently called Dover and 15 acres on the East side of the Cooper river which was called Calais on which were the respective landing places for the ferry. On 3 June 1817 under execution against John Clement the ferry tract containing 65 acres was sold to Adam Tunno,[191] and a few days later the 15 acres called Dover and the 15 acres called Calais were sold to Gordon and Spring.[192]

The ferry tract was later sold by Tunno to Nathaniel Heyward who devised it to his daughter Elizabeth wife of Charles Manigault, and to Charles Manigault was also conveyed later the 15 acres called Dover and the whole reunited tract became a part of the property called Marshland or the Manigault Farm and was by the late Dr Gabriel E. Manigault in 1880 conveyed to Mrs Cecelia Lawton. A part was subsequently by Mrs Lawton conveyed to the Government for the purposes of the Navy Yard reservation.

THE GRANT TO JOHN LADSON.

On 9 May 1695 a grant was made to John Ladson for 300 acres on the North side of Ashley river and the South side of Cooper river.[193] To this he added on 25 Octr 1696 a grant of 60 acres of adjoining land.[194] From this 360 acres he conveyed on 13 July 1695 to John Bird 158 acres lying East of the public road.[195] The remainder of his land descended to his eldest son John Ladson who in 1708 conveyed to Richard Cartwright 64 acres[196] and in 1706 to

[191] Ibid., Bk. U. N° 8, p. 78.
[192] Ibid., Bk. M. N° 8, p. 255.
[193] *O. H. C.* Bk. N.C. p. 76—also Bk. 1694–1739.
[194] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 321.
[195] *Off: Hist: Com^n* Bk. G. p. 455.
[196] Ibid., Bk. 1701–1714, p. 305.

John Pendarvis 30 acres.[197] It is a little singular that in both these last deeds it is recited that the grant to John Ladson was for 210 acres whereas the grant was really for 300 acres. It may be that the conveyancer meant that John Ladson had 210 acres remaining out of land which had been granted to his father. The remainder of the land after all the mentioned conveyances must have been acquired by Thomas Elliott of "Long Point" as in the latter's will he devises to his daughter Beulah 60 acres off the tract of land formerly bought from M[r] Ladson commonly known as "Ladsons" being the part adjoining to M[r] Pendarvis "where the school house was built on."[198] The rest of "Ladsons" Thomas Elliott devised to his grandson William Elliott (son of his son William Elliott).

PARADISE.

Beulah Elliott married Thomas Rose. Apparently she did not dispose of her 60 acres during her life as deeds to adjoining property mention this boundary as on land belonging to the heirs of Beulah Elliott, but in 1779 it was purchased by James Postell from Thomas Grimball, and in 1792 was conveyed by James Postell to Doctor David Ramsay[199] as a plantation "commonly known by the name of Paradise," containing 69 acres. D[r] Ramsay was the well known historian and physician, the ancestor of the Ramsay family in Charleston. D[r] Ramsay married Martha Laurens (as his third wife) the daughter of Henry Laurens of the Revolution and died in 1815 as the result of a wound inflicted by a person of unsound mind (concerning whose mental condition he had given testimony). He held the property until 1811 when under a judgment against him it was sold to James F. Edwards as that farm known by the name of Paradise on the West side of the public road near the Four mile house containing 69 acres.[200]

The other part of "Ladsons" devised by Thomas Elliott of Long Point to his grandson William Elliott, passed "by divers conveyances" to Elizabeth Elliott the sister of William: she married William Butler and after her husband's death devised the prop-

[197] Ibid., *Memo Bk.*, 1, p. 253.
[198] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. C.C. p. 3.
[199] Ibid., Bk. H. N° 6, p. 499.
[200] Ibid., Bk. C. N° 8, p. 363.

erty, as the farm on Charleston Neck, to her daughter Mary Elliott Butler who married Thomas Savage, and in 1784 with her husband conveyed the farm to James Postell[201] as containing 56 acres. James Postell must have in some way reconveyed to Thomas Savage for on 28 February 1804 Thomas Savage conveyed it to Nathaniel Heyward.[202]

STOCK PRIOR.

West or North of "Ladsons" on the Ashley river lay a grant for 600 acres made to Christopher Smith 15 Sept 1705.[203] Christopher Smith arrived quite early in the colony and was evidently a man of means. On 18 February 1680 a warrant was issued to lay out to him 852 acres and on 25 April 1681 another warrant to him was issued for 3000 acres.[204] He desired the Surveyor General to lay out this 3000 acres at the head of Ashley river, but that officer returned that that land had already been laid out to Sr Peter Colleton.[205] Under one of these warrants the land was surveyed out, and the grant made. The grant is not dated until 1705 but the land had evidently been run out and possession taken by Christopher Smith long before, for the grant to John Ladson in May 1695 for 300 acres bounds West on Christopher Smith's land. Apparently Christopher Smith established his residence on this tract which he called Stock Prior.[206] At his death in 1706 he devised his property to his grandchildren, the children of his son John. His widow Dorothy Smith married Ralph Izard, and under authority of an Act of the General Assembly for the sale of the lands of Christopher Smith to pay his debts the Stock Prior property was in 1709 conveyed to Ralph Izard.[207] To this tract Ralph Izard the son of the first Ralph Izard to whom Stock Prior passed at his father's death in 1711 added an adjoining tract of 90 acres granted 6 Novr 1704 to John Pilkington[208] which Pilkington

[201] Ibid., Bk. V. N° 5, p. 506.
[202] Ibid., Bk. L. N° 7, p. 467.
[203] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 502.
[204] *Printed Warrants*, 1680–1692, pp. 32, 39.
[205] Ibid. NOTE. This was incorrect, it was already laid out to Lord Ashley.
[206] *S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag:* vol. 2, p. 208.
[207] *Memo Bk.*, 5, p. 256.
[208] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 457.

and Jane his wife conveyed to John Bulloch[209] and Bullock and Mary his wife in 1714 transferred to Izard;[210] and 64 acres off the Ladson 300 acre grant transferred by Ladson to Richard Cartwright and by Cartwright, and Anne his wife in 1712 transferred to Ralph Izard[211] the son of the first Ralph Izard. From this last Ralph Izard the Stock Prior plantation passed to his son Henry Izard whose executors on 26 May 1749 conveyed to Benjamin Smith 71½ acres on the Ashley river off the Southwest part of the plantation.[212] From Henry Izard the remainder of the plantation passed to his son Ralph Izard who in 1768 transferred it to Peter Manigault. Peter Manigault was the well known son of Gabriel Manigault and an account of both has been given in a previous number of this magazine.[213] By Peter Manigault and his son Gabriel to whom the property passed it was gradually disposed off to different persons. The name of Stock Prior seems to have been discarded and the tract is sometimes referred to as the Quarter House tract or Izard's Quarter House plantation. On a map of the plantation made by Wm Maine in 1768 at the time of the sale to Manigault it is stated to be a map of the Quarter House tract upon Acca Bee river.

The 71½ acres as sold to Benjamin Smith was situated on Ashley river and did not extend to the public road.

By Benjamin Smith the 71½ acres seems to have been made a fine country seat. In the journal of Pelatiah Webster before referred to he notes that on 1 June 1765 he "Rode into the country "seven miles with Mr Tho. Loughton Smith to the country seat "of Col. Benj^a^ Smith. Dined there: spent the afternoon very "pleasantly: the Col. is a Gent. of ab^t^ 50, cheerful, easy, & gener-"ous has a great fortune & declines business, having turn^d^ over "his mercantile affairs into the hands of his son Tho." By the will of Benjamin Smith at his death, in 1770, the property was directed to be sold by his executors, and passed to Roger Smith, who also acquired from Barnard Elliott the son of the first Barnard

[209] *Off: Hist: Com^n^*, Bk. F. p. 77.
[210] *Memo Bk.* 5, p. 256.
[211] *Memo Bk.* 5, p. 256.
[212] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F.F. p. 76.
[213] Vol. XII, p. 116.

Elliott an area of 53 acres extending to the public road,[214] and from Roger Smith the whole passed on 4 August 1801 to John Maynard Davis as a plantation situate at Accabee containing 124½ acres extending from the river to the public road.[215] The property in the hands of the Smiths and Davis had a beautiful grove of Live Oaks and elaborate grounds and gardens. This appears from a fine map of it made while owned by Davis who called it Ryedale Farm. Davis transferred it in 1813 to the Phoenix Assurance Co., who transferred in 1821 to Mitchell King, who transferred in 1826 to Samuel Prioleau, who transferred in 1831 to Simon Morrison who died whilst in possession and a monument to whom now stands on the property. In 1839 the Executors of Morrison transferred to A. Y. Walton whose heir transferred to Alonzo J. White who in 1849 transferred to John Brown reserving to all former owners and their heirs the cemetery with the right of burial. By John Brown the place seems to have been called Anna Brae.[216]

The river front (or a part of it) is now the new cemetery called River View or Woodlawn Park Cemetery. On the Stock Prior property the Broad Path or country road from Charlestown made a fork. The right hand road at this fork went Northwardly to St James Goose Creek the "Congarees" &c, and the left hand road went Southwestwardly to the ferry across the Ashley river, and up along the river to Dorchester.

THE QUARTER HOUSE.

Just South of this fork and near the point where the road divided, on the North or East side of the public road, was a roadhouse, tavern, or inn, that existed from a very early date called the Quarter House. The first mention of it by that name the writer has found is in a deed dated 24 Decr 1720 wherein a small tract on Charles Town Neck is described as bounding on the Broad Path from Charles Town to the Quarter House.[217] Why the name Quarter House was given to it the writer has never been able to ascertain. An oral traditionary explanation given him when a

[214] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. C. N° 6, p. 508.
[215] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F. N° 7, p. 65.
[216] Ibid., Bk. B. N° 13, p. 545.
[217] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H. p. 211.

boy was, that it was so called because it was one quarter of the way to old Dorchester. It is so, roughly speaking; but the explanation has never been altogether satisfactory. Another surmise has been that in some of the miltary operations or measures of the young colony sone troops were "quartered" for a time at the spot, as a garrison, as was done later by the British during their occupation of Charleston. The house was on a tract of 40 acres called the Quarter House tract. On 4 March 1731 George Anson late commander of His Majesty's ship the *Garland* conveyed to John Laurens, saddler, 40 acres commonly called the Quarter House heretofore of Joseph Hawkins.[218] Capt George Anson was afterwards the celebrated Baron Anson of Soberton. From whom he acquired the Quarter House or of what original grant it was a part the writer has not been able to determine. From John Laurens it passed in 1744 and after a number of uninteresting intermediate conveyances all under the same description vested in 1769 in one John Creighton.[219] Acording to D[r] Irving in his *History of the Turf in S. C.* (p. 33) a race course was laid out at the Quarter House in 1735 to which the name was given of the York Course. The annual meets and races were held at this course until 1754 when the New Market course near Charles Town was laid out and the York course was discontinued.

The Quarter House was quite a resort for the inhabitants of Charles Town upon pleasure drives and for social parties. Exactly where the race course was located the writer has not been able to determine. Owing to the position at the fork of the two main roads it had importance as an outpost and point of observation, and the British when in possession of Charles Town usually kept a strong guard posted at the Quarter House. It was at or near the Quarter House that Col. Isaac Hayne in July 1781 captured General Andrew Wiliamson in the raid, the sequel to which was Hayne's own capture and execution on the gallows. On Sunday 15 July 1781 Wade Hampton at the head of his command attacked and captured the British guard together with a number of Loyalist gentlemen of the town who were spending the day at the Quarter House and shot William Trusler the doughty butcher who had been a fiery member of the Liberty Tree party against British

[218] *Memo Bk.*, 1, p. 377.
[219] *Memo Bk.*, 8, p. 486.

domination before the declaration of Independence but who after the capture of Charles Town had changed his coat and his party.

ACCABEE.

West of Christopher Smith's grant, lying on the Ashley river, was a plantation the warrant to lay out which for 200 acres was issued 24 January 1694/5 to William Elliott the immigrant of the name.[220] This was followed by the grant dated 9 May 1695 to William Elliott for 200 acres on the Northside of Ashley river bounding East on Christopher Smith.[221] On the 7 Novr 1700 another warrant was issued to lay out to William Elliott all the land not yet laid out lying to the southward of his land and between himself and Christopher Smith[222] and a grant therefor as 60 acres was made to him on 14 June 1704;[223] and finally under the Statute allowing anyone, where his land when afterwards surveyed was found to contain more acres than called for in his grant, to take out another grant for the overplus, on the 5 May 1737 a grant was issued to William Elliott for 105 acres being the overplus of his 200 acre grant. Under the will of William Elliott this property went to his eldest son William Elliott. An account of these two William Elliotts has been given in a previous number of this Magazine.[224] This last William Elliott on 8 September 1749 made a deed of gift to his brother Barnard Elliott[225] of 227½ acres being the Eastern part of the tract, bounding South on Ashley river and East on the Christopher Smith grant or Stock Prior. The 227½ acres passed under the will of Barnard Elliott to his son Barnard Elliott the Lieut: Col: of the regiment of artillery raised by the State of South Carolina in the war of the Revolution. An account of Lieut: Col: Barnard Elliott will be found in a former number of this Magazine.[226] On 31 March 1775 Col: Barnard Elliott conveyed to Benjamin Dart that part of the 227½ acres

[220] *Printed Warrants*, 1692–1711, p. 61.
[221] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 284.
[222] *Printed Warrants*, 1692–1711, p. 164.
[223] Old plat in writer's possession.
[224] Vol. XV, p. 159.
[225] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F.F. p. 198.
[226] Vol: XV, p. 70.

which lay between Ashley river and the public road as containing 169 acres commonly called Accabee.[227] By Amelia Dart widow and Executrix of Benjamin Dart this 169 acres (still called Accabee) was in 1789 conveyed to Hext M°Call,[228] by whose widow Elizabeth and son Hext M°Call it was in 1816 under the same name conveyed to Joseph Yates:[229] on the settlement of whose estate it was in 1826 conveyed to Miss Maria S. Brisbane.[230]

This Indian name of Accabee has been fully discussed in a former number of this Magazine.[231] It covered apparently the territory on both sides of the "reach" of the Ashley river at that point. Thomas Rose's plantation on the South side of the river opposite the plantation of Christopher Smith was from the earliest period called Ickerby or Accabee. The entire William Elliott grant was known as Accabee. Miss Brisbane seems to have changed the name of the part acquired by her to that of "Malona." The writer has no idea of the derivation of this name. It seems purely fanciful. At any rate in the burial notices in the family record it is referred to as Malona.

The Article in a former number of this Magazine on the genealogy of the Brisbanes[232] mentions Malona as the country seat of John S. Brisbane the father of Miss Brisbane. This is a mistake the conveyance was to her alone. Miss Brisbane held the property for 27 years and something about it seems to have endeared it to her family for a number of them, including herself, are there interred. The site is a fine one and the view from it down the river is very attractive. The old residence is in ruins. It was of brick but a portion of one wall alone remains standing. There is an old neglected family graveyard near the old residence with eight stone slabs over as many graves some in bad condition. On one of the most broken is the single word "Brisbane." On four others there is not a letter or figure. One other has the name Maria with dates identifying it as over Maria Brisbane herself who died in 1864, and another the name Elizabeth and the dates

[227] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. Q, N° 4, p. 463.
[228] Ibid., Bk. B. N° 6, p. 397.
[229] Ibid., Bk. P. N° 8, p. 267.
[230] Ibid., Bk. U. N° 9, p. 116.
[231] Vol. XVI, p. 1.
[232] Vol. XIV, p. 175

showing it to be over her sister Miss Elizabeth who died in 1867. The last has only a cross and the words "Ora pro nobis" and possibly covers Miss Brisbane's brother Abbott Hall Brisbane and his wife. The one marked "Brisbane" is probably over John S. Brisbane the father of Miss Maria and of the four blank ones three over Sarah Harriett Gillon her sister, Alexander Gillon her brother in law and John W. Brisbane her brother.[223]

In 1853 Miss Brisbane conveyed the property to Claudian B. Northrop, and, notwithstanding she appears to have given it the name of Malona, she describes it in the conveyance as the plantation commonly called Accabee.[224] From Northrop the property passed in 1859 to the late H. Pinckney Walker by whom the part whereon the Mansion house was situated was in 1861 conveyed to Samuel D. Stoney excluding from the sale the Brisbane cemetery.[225]

The remainder of the Accabee tract after the donation to Barnard Elliott of the 227½ acres continued in the hands of William Elliott who in 1755 added to it 190 acres. This 190 acres consisted of 90 acres granted to Philip Cumerton on 22 July 1672 and 100 acres granted to Henry Pretty 15 Septr 1674. Cumerton conveyed his 90 acres to Henry Pretty who on 20 Septr 1674 transferred the 190 acres to John Sullivan[226] who in 1727 conveyed to Thomas Dixon[227] whose daughter Rebecca Race in 1755 conveyed to William Elliott,[228] who also acquired a small adjoining tract of 22 acres laid out to Thomas Snipes on 13 Decr 1725 by Landgrave Thomas Smith out of his landgraves' patent.

At William Elliott's death the Accabee property passed to his two daughters—Sabina who married Daniel Huger, and Ann who married Col. Lewis Morris. The property continued undivided for many years and was ultimately divided into two parts and sold off. The share going to the Morris' included the mansion house and was sold in 1854 excluding the family graveyard which was reserved:[229] and which is still to be seen. The residence was of brick. Portions of the walls are still standing.

[223] Ibid., pp. 176, 179, 180.
[224] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. E. N° 13, p. 68.
[225] Ibid., Bk. K. N° 15, p. 35.
[226] *Memo Bk.* 1, pp. 86, 87, 88.
[227] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F. p. 434.
[228] Ibid., Bk. Q.Q., p. 623.
[229] Ibid., Bk. Z. N° 12, p. 276

CORN HILL.

North of Accabee plantation and on the Ashley river lay a plantation for many years known as Corn Hill. On 31 Decr 1694 a warrant was issued to lay out to Capt: Burnaby Bull 500 acres on account of the arrival rights for himself, two servants, and Mingo a slave;[240] and this was followed on 17 May 1701 by a grant for the 500 acres.[241] On 19 March 1715 Burnaby Bull conveyed to Wm Elliott, Thos Stocks and Shem Butler this 500 acres on which he dwelt, in trust for Burnaby Bull for life and after his death for John, Mary, and Martha Cockfield the children of John Cockfield and Rachel his wife, (which Rachel appears to have been the daughter of Burnaby Bull[242]). Off this 500 acres there was sold 70 acres to Edmund Bellinger who transferred to Shem Butler[243] at whose death this 70 acres was allotted to his daughter Sarah who with her husband Daniel Cartwright in 1735 conveyed to Benjamin Whitaker[244] who in 1738 acquired also 101 acres 3 roods more of the same 500 acres.[245] The remaining 328¼ acres vested in the younger John Cockfield[246] who on 18 April 1758 conveyed to William Roper, who added to it 40 acres of marsh land granted to him 12 June 1765. The property continued in William Roper and his descendants for 98 years until 1856 when Richard Roper conveyed it as containing 481 acres called "Corn Hill" plantation to Arthur and Walter I. Middleton.[247] When it was first called Corn Hill the writer has not ascertained. He has seen some old plats much earlier in date than 1856 on which it is referred to as Corn Hill.

MILTON LODGE OR THE OLD FABER PLACE.

The plantation on Ashley river next West of Corn Hill has been called by several names. It seems as a whole to have first belonged in 1715 to Shem Butler and then consisted of 340 acres[248]

[240] *Printed Warrants*, 1692–1711, p. 59.
[241] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 398.
[242] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. C. N° 7, p. 192.
[243] Ibid., Bk. P, pp. 91, 94, 96.
[244] Ibid., p. 23.
[245] Ibid., Bk. S. p. 232.
[246] *Memo Bk.*, 5, p. 372.
[247] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. R. N° 13, p. 224.
[248] Ibid., Bk. B.B., p. 227.

composed apparently of 100 acres from the heirs of Thoˢ Gudgerfield,[249] 30 acres from Patrick Scott and Sarah his wife,[250] 90 acres from Henroydah English, and 120 acres granted to Shem Butler 3 June 1714.[251] At the death of Shem Butler 313 acres of this 340 acres was allotted to his son Joseph Butler who on 14 June 1745 conveyed to Benjamin Whitaker[252] who on 2 February 1748 conveyed the 313 acres with several adjoining tracts to Culcheth Golightly.[253] When it passed from Culcheth Golightly or from his descendants the writer has not ascertained on the record. On a very old map of this 316 acres it is stated to be the map of a plantation formerly of Shem Butler then of Jacob Valk called "Fairlawn." A later map styles it "Sans Souci" belonging to Jacob Valk. From adjoining boundaries Jacob Valk would appear to have owned it for some time. In 1798 his widow Ann Valk conveyed the property to Dʳ Joseph Chouler[254] whose executors in 1804 conveyed to Francis Bremar,[255] who in 1808 conveyed to William Brisbane.[256] An account of this William Brisbane has been given in the Article already referred to in a former number of this Magazine. William Brisbane gave to the property the name of "Milton Lodge" apparently after a family property in Scotland owned by his cousin Robert Brisbane of Milton to which property William Brisbane had preferred an unsuccessful claim after his cousin's death. William Brisbane died in 1821 and by his will devised Milton Lodge by that name to his nephew William H. Brisbane son of his half brother Adam Fowler Brisbane. On the 1 February 1832 William H. Brisbane conveyed to George Kinloch the plantation on Ashley river "formerly called Sans Souci but now Milton Lodge" containing 300 acres.[257] William H. Brisbane after selling the property removed to Wisconsin, whence he returned to his native State in 1864 in the pay of the enemy as one of that confiscatory body created by the

[249] 90 acres granted in 1709 to Anne Gudgerfield. *Grants*, vol. 39, p. 37.
[250] 30 acres granted James Hubbert in 1703. *Grants*, vol. 38. p. 432.
[251] *Off: Hist: Com*ⁿ, Bk. 1701–1715, p. 441.
[252] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. B.B. p. 227.
[253] *Memo Bk.* 6, p. 153.
[254] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. W. N° 6, p. 221.
[255] Ibid., Bk. O. N° 7, p. 115.
[256] Ibid., Bk. X. N° 7, p. 254.
[257] Ibid., Bk. D. N° 10, p. 456.

conqueror called the direct tax commission, and dressed with a little brief authority used it to oppress and humiliate his former fellow countrymen.

Whilst time has dulled the memory of much of the bitter pangs of that terrible period yet his name must recall it to all who had to endure the arbitrary insolence of those who then abused the places of authority, and it is with no pleasure the chronicler records him among the South Carolinians who possessed a home upon the Ashley river.

In 1834 George Kinloch transferred Milton Lodge to William Patton[258] who some years later conveyed it to Mrs Maria C. Faber. Each home has its tragedies and the following lines written by a daughter of Mr Patton on the wall of her chamber at Milton Lodge but illustrates the heart pang that overcomes the unfortunate who leaves forever a beloved hearthstone.

"Must I leave thee?
Yes I must leave thee!
Milton Lodge.
Alas! No more I see thee."

From Mrs Faber the property has passed to her grandson Mr A. C. Kaufman who has given the name of "The old Faber Place" to it. The old dwelling has been destroyed but the evidences of the old garden and grounds remain.

STONY POINT.

Next West of Milton Lodge lay a plantation on the Ashley river that for over a century belonged to the Bellinger family. On 25 Novr 1692 a warrant was issued to lay out to Hannah English, Widow 500 acres situated near "Stony Poynt" which belonged formerly to John Falconer deceased.[259] The writer has been able to find no previous warrant or grant to John Falconer that he can specifically identify as the land referred to. On 25 Novr 1692 a grant also appears to Hanna English for 500 acres near Stony Point.[260] A later grant was made on 9 May 1695 to Mrs Hannah English *alias* Williams for 500 acres on the North

[258] Ibid., Bk. G. N° 10, p. 92.
[259] *Printed Warrants*, 1692–1711, p. 3.
[260] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 188.

side of Ashley River called Stony Point.[261] The place or "point" seems to have been called "stony" because of an outcrop of the marl that underlies the whole section, with the overlying deposit at that point of the phosphatic deposit or nodules found there. How and when this 500 acres passed from Hannah English to Manley Williamson the writer has never been able to ascertain but the property is next found in the hands of Manley Williamson who appears to have added to it 76 acres granted in 1708 to John Field[262] and 210 acres granted in 1708 to William Williamson.[263] At Manley Williamson's death he devised the 76 acres and 210 acres with 14 acres off the 500 acres making 300 acres to his only daughter Constantine who married Joseph Fitch, and the remainder of the 500 acres he devised to his son Manley Williamson.[264] This last Manley Williamson on 4 January 1728 conveyed to Edmund Bellinger the 2nd Landgrave of the name, the Stony Point property[265] and Landgrave Bellinger seems thereafter to have acquired the 300 acres of Mrs Fitch.[266] Landgrave Bellinger although he owned large landed properties in other parts of the low country yet seems to have made Stony Point his principal seat and place of residence. He married Elizabeth Butler a daughter of Shem Butler and sister of Joseph Butler sometime owner of the Fairfield (later Milton Lodge) plantation. The ferry across the Ashley river between Stony Point and Ashley Ferry Town—afterwards called Bee's ferry at the place where the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad now crosses the river seems to have been first established by Landgrave Bellinger. In the *South Carolina Gazette* for 22 January 1737 appears the following:

"A very melancholy Accident happened this Week, Capt. "Bellinger at Ashley Ferry sending one of his Sons with a Negro "in a Canoe to Town, in order to return to the boarding School, "they both were missed, and great Search being made after them, "they were found dead on Tuesday last sticking in the Mud in "the said River, their Arms clasping one another."

[261] Ibid., p. 285.
[262] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 39, p. 30.
[263] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. G. p. 5; *Memo Bk.*, 4, pp. 492, 493.
[264] Ibid., and Bk. F. p. 439.
[265] *Memo Bk.* 3, p. 138.
[266] *Memo Bk.* 4, pp. 492, 493.

At the death of Landgrave Bellinger the Stony Point property passed to his eldest son Edmund Bellinger (3d of the name in succession) who added 100 acres granted to John Mell 29 March 1700[267] which lay between Stony Point and Joseph Butler's plantation, and having become vested in Samuel Perkins was by him in 1758 conveyed to Edmund Bellinger.[268] He also added 75 acres of marsh granted him in 1765.[269]

Edmund Bellinger by his will in 1785 devised the Stony Point property to his wife for life and then to his son William Bellinger.[270] William Bellinger left a will which was recorded in Colleton County and was destroyed with the records of that County in the war of 1861–1865. According to the statements in a petition for partition filed in the court of Equity for Charleston District on 19 February 1829 he devised his lands on Ashley river to his sons Edmund and Carnot Bellinger. Under these proceedings a partition was had, the Western part being allotted to Edmund Bellinger and the Eastern to Carnot Bellinger. Edmund Bellinger in 1831 conveyed away his 518.8 acres[271] and Carnot Bellinger in 1832 conveyed off 175 acres to H. V. Snell[272] and in 1834 the remainder to John Brisbane[273] (really John Stanyarne Brisbane) who seems to have given the name "Altaraxes" to the property and it continued in his descendants until 1867.[274] The map of Stony (or as he calls it "Rocky") point made by Purcell in 1789 as the property of William Bellinger shows a total of only 1011.98 acres.

FETTERESSA.

In 1677 a warrant was issued to lay out to Thomas Rose 500 acres.[275] Some discussion concerning this Thomas Rose will be found in a former number of this Magazine.[276] The grant was

[267] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 374.
[268] *Memo Bk.* 14, p. 190.
[269] *Memo Bk.* 6, p. 376.
[270] *Prob: Ct: Charleston*, Bk. B. p. 108.
[271] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. E. N° 10, p. 258.
[272] Ibid., Bk. D. N° 10, p. 389.
[273] Ibid., Bk. R. N° 11, p. 523.
[274] Ibid., Bk. N N° 14, p. 12.
[275] *Printed Warrants*, 1672–1679, p. 129.
[276] Vol. XVI, p. 10.

made 16 June 1677 to Thomas Rose for 500 acres on the East side of Ashley river lying between John Falconer and Benjamin Andrews.[277] Thomas Rose sometime before 1696 conveyed 480 acres off this 500 acres to Thomas Pinckney the ancestor of that family of Pinckneys in South Carolina of which Chief Justice Charles Pinckney was a member. For some reason Thomas Pinckney took out a new grant on 8 July 1696 to himself for this 480 acres.[278] This 480 acres formed the plantation of Thomas Pinckney on Ashley river and was in the partition of his estate in 1724 allotted to his eldest son Thomas Pinckney,[279] who on 18 January 1824 conveyed 331 acres to John and Benjamin Cattell, and which with 40 acres more off the same tract conveyed 31 March 1735 by John Filben to William Cattell in trust for Benjamin Cattell, and 70 acres originally granted in 1699 to Stephen Bull and by him sold to William Chapman and by him to Jonathan Fitch who in March 1714/5 conveyed to Thomas Fitch who in 1739 conveyed to Benjamin Cattell, making together one plantation of 441 acres lying on the Ashley river just West of the Stony Point plantation was by Benjamin Cattell in 1759 devised to Whitmarsh Fuller.[280] Whitmarsh Fuller devised the property to his son Joseph Whitmarsh Fuller who in 1791 conveyed it as containing 421 acres of highland and 38 acres of marsh to D[r] Alexander Barron.[281] D[r] Barron was a physician practicing in Charleston and probably it was he who gave the name Fetteressa to the plantation for after his death his executor conveyed it under the name of Fetteressa in 1832 to Edward Francis,[282] who added 286 acres purchased in 1832 from W. E. Turnbull and 130 acres of marsh in 1836 from Frederick Touchstone and conveyed the whole aggregating 895 acres as Fetteressa to Angus Stewart who in 1841 conveyed the 895 acres under the same name to M[rs] Anna Lehre.[283]

Returning to the point where the Broad Path divided and taking up the plantations along the Cooper River in succession going

[277] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 43.
[278] Ibid., p. 302.
[279] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. E. p. 326.
[280] *Memo: Bk.* 6, p. 451; *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 368.
[281] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. G. N° 6, p. 443.
[282] Ibid., Bk. D. N° 10 p. 466.
[283] Ibid., Bk. Y. N° 10, p. 397.

North from Long Point or the ferry tract the first North of that tract and Stromboli is;

WRAGGS OR MARSHLAND.

As we have seen in writing of Long Point, Christopher Edwards had received a grant in 1677 for 270 acres of which 80 acres called Long Point were by him transferred to John Bassant and Philip Orrill. Part of the remainder he transferred to Samuel Boswood who sold to Paul Grimball. On 2 March 1682/3 a warrant was made to lay out to Paul Grimball Gent: "all those points of "land that lye upon Cooper River & are butting upon the land "that the s[d] Paul Grimball purchased of Samuel Boswood"[284] and a grant for 30 acres was made to him 30 March 1683. On 26 March 1695 Paul Grimball on behalf of the Proprietors sold to Christopher Linckley the right to a grant of 160 acres stating "This land is situate on the Neck within seven miles of Charles "Town on the West side of Cooper river in Berkly County. This "land did belong unto me for which there is old grants that is to "say thirty acres unto myself and one hundred and thirty acres "part of Christopher Edwards land which was made over to Sam-"uel Boswood who sold same unto me:"[285] and on the same day a formal grant was made to Christopher Linckley for 160 acres on the Neck within seven miles of Charles Town on the West side of Cooper River.[286] Christopher Linckley married a daughter of Paul Grimball and both of them had grants and apparently resided on Edisto Island. How Paul Grimball became repossessed of the land so granted as above to Christopher Linckley does not appear upon the record, but he later conveyed to Sarah Beamor the point of land containing 30 acres granted to him 30 March 1683 upon Cooper river, and Sarah Beamor on 21 Jany 1723 conveyed to John Barton the same 30 acres butting southwest on Paul Grimball (the other part of the 160 acres?) North East on a great marsh in Cooper river and South East and Northwest on two marshes:[287] and it in some way passed to Tho[s] Ellery and

[284] *Printed Warrants*, 1680–1692, p. 99.
[285] *Off: Hist: Com[rs]*., Bk. G. p. 398.
[286] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 163.
[287] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F. p. 182; Bk. G. p. 98.

Daniel Greene who on 21 June 1728 conveyed it to Joseph Wragg and John Fenwick, the last of whom later transferred his one half interest to Joseph Wragg.

On 15 March 1716 a grant was made to Sarah Beamor for 190 acres[288] which apparently included the entire 270 acres granted to Christopher Edwards excluding probably the 80 acres sold by Edwards to Bassant and Orrill called Long Point. This 190 acres Sarah Beamor in 1721 mortgaged to John Fenwick and Joseph Wragg merchants as then bounding East on Cooper river and West on Ralph Izard "and on land commonly called the Quarter House"[289] and later in 1728 conveyed it to the same parties[290] and in 1731 John Fenwick conveyed his half interest to Joseph Wragg.[291] In addition Joseph Wragg acquired 55 acres for which "a special warrant" was issued to John Bird 7 August 1702[292] and a grant was made the same day[293] this 55 acres being land formerly granted to Anthony Churne in a greater tract and descended by several mesne conveyances to Jno. Tothill and escheated.[294] Anthony Churne was a settler who arrived in the very first fleet and on 7 September 1672 received a warrant for 150 acres or so much thereof as was contained between Richard Deyos on the South and John Hawkes on the North.[295] John Bird devised in 1718 this 55 acres to James Beamor[296] who with his mother Sarah Beamor in 1727 conveyed to Thomas Hepworth and Ann his wife 70 acres consisting of this 55 acres and 15 acres (bought by Simon Valentine of John King and Judah Hollybush and acquired by Jacob Beamor and from him descended to James Beamor his son and heir) making in all 70 acres on which Sarah Beamor then lived.[297] After Thomas Hepworths death this 70 acres was by his widow Ann Hepworth in 1731 conveyed to James

[288] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 39, p. 184.
[289] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. G. p. 141.
[290] *Memo: Bk.*, 5, p. 362.
[291] Ibid., p. 362.
[292] *Printed Warrants*, 1692–1711, p. 174.
[293] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 417.
[294] *Printed Warrants*, 1692–1711, p. 174.
[295] *Printed Warrants*, 1672–1679, p. 37.
[296] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. I. p. 642.
[297] Ibid., Bk. F. p. 122.

Crokatt Merchant and Esther his wife[298] and by John Chevilliette and Sarah his wife was on 10 January 1735 conveyed to Joseph Wragg, who also on 12 Oct[r] 1737 acquired from Richard Lambton 46 acres originally granted on 29 March 1700 to William Edwards[299] and having come into the hands of Benjamin Dennis in some way passed to Rich[d] Lambton. All which four tracts aggregating 336 acres were at the partition of the estate of Joseph Wragg in 1758 (under his will proved in 1751) allotted to his second son Samuel Wragg,[300] and apparently in some way passed to his eldest brother John Wragg, and John Wragg having died without issue, and intestate in June 1796, proceedings were taken in 1808 by his heirs to have this property partitioned, and the property was divided up in parcels according to a map made in 1809 by John Diamond, containing altogether 349 acres and sold off to different purchasers.

Of this 349 acres of the estate of John Wragg 213 acres were sold in 1810 to John Ball[301] whose executors sold in 1819 to Nathaniel Heyward[302] who devised the same together with the 69 acres called the Ferry tract to his daughter Elizabeth Manigault who had married Charles Manigault and in whose possession the tract was for many years known as the Manigault Farm or Marshland plantation. It was in 1880 by the late D[r] Gabriel E. Manigault a son of M[rs] Elizabeth Manigault sold to M[rs] Cecelia Lawton and a large part of it is now a part of the reservation of the United States Government around the Government Navy Yard.

THE RETREAT.

The plantation on the Cooper river next North of the Wragg property was at one time a rather noted country seat for the embellishment and development of which a good deal of labour seems to have been expended by several of its proprietors.

On 7 Sept 1672 a warrant was issued to lay out to Thomas Hurt 370 acres allowed for himself and two servants viz Joseph Pen-

[298] Ibid., Bk. I. p. 642.
[299] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 380.
[300] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. B. N° 3, p. 255.
[301] Ibid., Bk. A., N° 8, p. 141.
[302] Ibid., Bk. E. N° 9, p. 41.

darvis George Higgs and Elizabeth Stonhall (three, not two, named) arriving in August 1671. Another warrant nearly a duplicate of the first for 370 acres for the same arrivals was issued on 7 March 1673/4[303] and on the same date 7 March 1673/4 another warrant was issued to him for 128 acres being the residue of the land allowed to Mary his wife arriving in the first fleet.[304]

On the 15 April 1676 a grant was made to him[305] for 498 acres the aggregate of these two warrants, for on 20 Decr 1675 he conveyed to Thomas Stanyarne of Charles Town, Tanner, his plantation containing 128 acres bounding North on then or late in the possession of Margaret Lady Yeamans, South on Christopher Edwards and East on the land then in possession of said Thomas Hurt.[306] On the 1 May 1676 Thomas Hurt conveyed to Edmund Gibbon of Carolina Merch[t] 370 acres bounding East on "Ittewan" river, North on a creek and South on Christopher Edwards.[307] This Edmund Gibbon died in Maryland leaving a will dated 21 February 1685/6 whereby he devised to his brother Francis Gibbon all his lands in Carolina.[308] This will is a singular illustration of the extent of the interests of a merchant of that early date in all the North American colonies. Edmund Gibbon devises property in Maryland, in Delaware, in Pennsylvania on the Raritan river, in New York and about Cohanyen in Phoenix Colony (wherever that may be) and also in Barbadoes. The tract at Dover in Kent County on Delaware Bay "now called Gibbons Tribe." On 27 August 1692 Francis Gibbon in Barbados appoints Jonathan Amory of Charles Town his attorney to sell his 370 acres on Cooper river; and on 10 March 1693/4 Amory as attorney for Francis Gibbons conveyed to William Hawett the 370 acres.[309]

Hawett seems to have been in some way alarmed about his title for on 8th Sept 1696 another grant was entered as issued to Thomas Hurt for 498 acres under two warrants dated 7 March 1673/4, one

[303] *Printed Warrants*, 1672–1679, pp. 34, 68.
[304] Ibid., p. 69.
[305] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 79.
[306] *Off: Hist: Com[n]*., Bk. G. p. 57.
[307] Ibid., p. 215.
[308] Ibid.
[309] Ibid., pp. 219–249.

for 370 acres and one for 128 acres[310] and then on 1 Dec 1696 a grant was made to William Hawett himself for 370 acres formerly granted to Thomas Hurt.[311] How and when the property passed from William Hawett the writer has not been able to ascertain, but on 28 March 1721 Arthur Foster and Mary his wife mortgaged to William Livingston the plantation of 370 acres commonly called "Gibbons Bluff" bounding East on a river formerly called Etiwan River but now Cooper river North on Wosah creek South on formerly of Christopher Edwards now of M[rs] Sarah Beamore and West on Ralph Izard and William Skipper.[312] On 22 Febry 1722 Arthur Foster and his wife convey to Charles Burnham the 370 acres called "Gibbons Bluff" bounding East on a river formerly called Itawan river now Cooper river North on Woosah creek &c &c;[313] and in 1724 Charles Burnham mortgaged it under the same description to Hannah Livingston Executrix of William Livingston.[314] How and when the 370 acres passed to the next holder the writer has not been able to ascertain.

According to a boundary given in a deed dated in March 1734 it then belonged to the estate of Charles Burnham deceased.[315] Assuming that Charles Burnham's estate then owned it, in 1750 it had become the property of James Wright for in an advertisement for sale in that year of the adjoining property Wright is stated to be the owner of this and in a map of this property dated in 1756 he is stated to be the owner. James Wright was the son of Robert Wright sometime Chief Justice of the Province and was himself later the Governor of the Province of Georgia under the Royal Government. According to a map of the property made in 1756 James Wright had added 131 acres in two parcels of 65 and 66 acres—the 66 acres being a part of Landgrave Smith's patent conveyed by him to James Ferguson in 1726 and from Ferguson in 1732 to Thomas Ellery and from Ellery in 1743 to Thomas Dale who conveyed to James Wright. In 1758 James Wright being then in London, conveyed by his attorneys, his wife Sarah and

[310] *Off: Hist: Com[n].*, Bk. N. C. p. 152.
[311] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 306.
[312] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. D. p. 1.
[313] Ibid., Bk. I. p. 288.
[314] Ibid., Bk. D. p. 69.
[315] Ibid., Bk. V. p. 173.

Benjamin Smith, to Samuel Brailsford the property containing 508 acres.[316] Seven years later in February 1765 Samuel Brailsford and Elizabeth his wife conveyed the 508 acres to Henry Middleton who two years later in 1767 with Mary Henrietta his wife conveyed the property together with 25 acres of Marsh land granted to him on 16 July 1765 making in all 533 acres to Edgerton Leigh.[317] Henry Middleton was the son of Arthur Middleton sometime President of the Council and Commander in Chief and acting Governor of the Province and was himself later very prominent during the American Revolution. He was a man of great taste and laid out the gardens at his residence at Middleton Place on the Ashley river but he held this property on Cooper River for so short a period—two years—it is doubtful if he had anything to do with its grounds. Edgerton Leigh was the son of Peter Leigh the Chief Justice of the Province and was himself prominent in office in the Province prior to the Revolution. He was subsequently created a baronet and seems during his ownership of the property to have impressed that circumstance generally, for as late as the publication of D[r] Irving's "Day on Cooper river" he mentions the property as Sir Edgerton Leigh's.

In 1771 Edgerton Leigh and Martha his wife conveyed the property to Thomas Loughton Smith[318] whose Executors in 1778 conveyed to Samuel Prioleau.[319] The writer has not ascertained how it passed from Samuel Prioleau or the executors of his will. The property next appears in the hands of one Edward Hare and under an execution against him it was in 1796 sold to James Strachan and James M[c]Kenzie of London as the plantation called the "Retreat" containing 389 acres.[320] This is the first time the name Retreat appears upon the record. On an old plat dated 1784 it is called the Retreat and it is probable it received the name before that date—possibly from Sir Edgerton Leigh. Samuel Prioleau, when he acquired the Retreat, already owned the adjoining plantation to the North called Oak Grove, and when he or his representatives sold the Retreat, the line between the places was

[316] Ibid., Bk. V.V. p. 479.
[317] Ibid., Bk. G. N[o] 3, p. 89.
[318] Ibid., Bk. S. N[o] 3, p. 212.
[319] Ibid., Bk. Z. N[o] 4, p. 335.
[320] Ibid., Bk. G. N[o] 7, p. 155.

readjusted, making the division line straight on the highland instead of the course of the creek, and thus reduced the Retreat to 389 acres: at least it so appears from the old plats. Strachan and M°Kenzie disposed of the place as the Retreat containing 389 acres to James Lee in 1798,[321] who thereafter seems to have split the 389 acres into three parts. The Southernmost strip of 82 acres he seems to have sold to Theodore Gaillard who called it "Mon Repos"[322]—the next strip of 92 acres to Thomas Hunt[323] and the last part of 215 acres designated specifically as the Retreat to Wilson Glover.[324] The property passed through a number of subsequent transfers. In 1851 it was conveyed to Andrew Turnbull and became generally known as the Turnbull place, the old name of the Retreat being apparently ignored. In 1895 it was conveyed to the City of Charleston and transposed into a Park called Chicora Park, and was later by the City conveyed to the United States for the purposes of a navy yard.

Before the transfer to the City the place bore the evidence of having at one time had much time and labour expended upon it. There was the remnant of quite an extended garden, between the residence and the river and a number of ornamental ponds in a park with drives to the west of the residence. The residence was of brick and stood on the high land which ran in a point, bluff (Gibbon's Bluff) to the river. Naturally with its occupation by the government the old residence and the reliques of former occupation have disappeared.

OAK GROVE.

Next North of the Retreat—separated from it by the creek whose Indian name was Woosah (now marked down on the U. S. Coast survey map as Noisette's creek)—was quite a large plantation commonly called Oak Grove. On 21 February 1680 a warrant was issued for Robert Drye (who as stated in a previous warrant "purposeth to settle in this province") for 960 acres[325] and the grant to him for the 960 acres was made on the 5 March 1680.

[321] Ibid., Bk. G. N° 7, p. 158.
[322] Ibid., Bk. A. N° 8, p. 461.
[323] Ibid., Bk. N. N° 7, p. 261.
[324] Ibid., Bk. K. N° 7, p. 59.
[325] *Printed Warrants*, 1680–1692, p. 27, 28.

From Robert Dry the property passed to his son William Dry who on 11 March 1696/7 took out a grant for 167 acres lying between the 960 acres and the river[326] and had apparently been originally run out for Bartholomew Brown,[327] and Edmund Gibbon.[328] He also on 4 July 1698 took out another grant for the 960 acres granted his father.[329]

The whole 1127 acres upon William Dry's death without a will descended to his son William Dry who prior to 1733 sold off 300 acres leaving 827 acres.[330] According to W[m] Dry's memorial he sold to Stephen Clifford—according to an old map he sold to Robert Elliott. As Robert Elliott and his son Artemas Elliott are found in possession of it probably Clifford sold to Robert Elliott and it lay West of the public road to Goose Creek—between that road and the road to Dorchester. According to the statements in a deed from William Dry in 1734 the 827 acres was the plantation on which his wife Rebecca and himself then lived.[331]

From William Dry the plantation passed to Kenneth Michie a merchant of Charles Town. The transfer does not appear on the record but in the *South Carolina Gazette* for 3 Decr 1750 (N° 865) appears an advertisement for sale of the plantation of Kenneth Michie deceased, which formerly belonged to W[m] Dry, Esq on Charles-Town Neck but 7 miles from Charles-Town containing 864 acres on which are a good dwelling and several other convenient buildings, a good orchard stocked with the best variety of apple pear and other young fruit bearing trees and a very good garden. The advertisement further states that a large and substantial dam had been built across the creek and through the marsh which belonged partly to James Wright Esq and that there were from 80 to 100 acres fit to be planted in rice. As Kenneth Michie died in 1749[332] he must have owned the property prior to that date. After the death of Kenneth Michie the property passed

[326] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 330.
[327] *Printed Warrants*, 1672–1679, p. 107.
[328] Ibid., p. 115, 1692–1711, p. 134.
[329] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 363.
[330] *Memo: Bk.*, 3, p. 234.
[331] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. V. p. 173.
[332] *Prob: Ct; Charleston*, Bk. 1747–1752, p. 188.

to his brother James Michie who was a prominent lawyer of Charles Town and who was for a short period Chief Justice of the Province. During his ownership James Michie added to the property according to a map made in 1756 whilst he owned it,— 86 acres part of a tract originally laid out to Capt: John Adie[333] but which escheated and was then granted in 1700 to William Screven for 260 acres[334] and which in 1721 had come into the possession of Wm Skipper[335] from whom it passed to John B. Skipper and then to James Bulloch who sold 170 acres 27 May 1746 to Thomas Dale from whose estate 86 acres was in March 1753 sold to James Michie: and 85 acres of Marsh granted to James Michie.[336] After James Michie's death the property was conveyed by Charles Ogilvie and William Michie to Joseph Hutchins who on 10 February 1770 conveyed the 864½, 86, and 85 acres as one plantation containing 1035½ acres to Samuel Prioleau.[337] A map of the plantation made by Joseph Purcell for Samuel Prioleau in 1779 calls it Oak Grove. Several old maps have a grove of oaks denoted on the property at the extreme Eastern edge near the marsh. Samuel Prioleau being the owner of both the Retreat and Oak Grove either he, or the Executors under his will, seem according to the old plats to have readjusted the line between the places so as to make it a straight line on the high land of the Retreat in place of the meanders of Woosah creek thus reducing the acreage of the Retreat and increasing that of Oak Grove. During the life of Samuel Prioleau he sold off the Western part of Oak Grove to Isaac Da Costa or Dacosta, 263 acres lying West of the public road to Goose Creek.[338] This tract sold to Dacosta seems to have passed to James Warrington, and from him to James Lee who in 1803 sold to Charles Glover[339] in whose hands it was known as the "Happy Retreat."

The remainder of the Oak Grove plantation was on 5 February 1794 conveyed by the Executor of Samuel Prioleau (under his will dated 2 Febry 1779) to Thomas Screven as the plantation

[333] *Printed Warrants*, 1680–1692, p. 28.
[334] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 386; *Memo: Bk.*, 4, p. 494.
[335] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. D. p. 1.
[336] Old plat in writer's possession.
[337] *Memo: Bk.*, 10, p. 84.
[338] Old plat in writer's possession.
[339] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. K. N° 7, p. 66.

called Oak Grove containing 899½ acres.[240] Thomas Screven generally known as Col. Thomas Screven thus came into the possession of a part of the 260 acres granted in 1700 to his ancestor the Rev[d] William Screven. Col. Thomas Screven died in 1804. By his will he devised to his son Thomas Screven the Northern part or "slice" of the Oak Grove property containing 282 acres,[241] and by the Executors of his son this 282 acres was in 1835 sold to John Marshall.[242] By his will Col. Thomas Screven directed his Executors to sell the rest of his Oak Grove property and apparently they sold it to Robert E. Cochran for on 7 Decr 1813 the property was sold under execution as the property of Robert E. Cochran to George Chisolm.[243]

HURST'S OR SIMPSON'S.

Next North of Oak Grove on the Cooper river was a plantation for which the writer has never seen any distinctive name other than as referred to by the names of its owners at the time. On 9 Nov[r] 1701 a warrant was issued for 200 acres for Benjamin Hurst;[244] and a grant followed on 11 Nov[r]. 1701 to him for 200 acres on the North side of Cooper river bounding North on David Maybank and South on William Dry.[245] On 25 May 1702 another grant was made to Benjamin Hurst for 75 acres.[246] This last 75 acres adjoined the 200 acres and included an island on Cooper river, the Southern part of which ran for a short distance in front of the Oak Grove property between it and the river. In 1737 Joseph Hurst (apparently the son and heir of Benjamin Hurst) executed to Charles Filbin a mortgage of his plantation on Cooper river containing 575 acres,[247] which was apparently made up of the following grants—viz. The two grants to Benjamin Hurst aggregating 275 acres. A grant to Edward Weekley in 1704 for 220

[240] Ibid., Bk. K. N° 6, p. 295.
[241] *Prob. Ct: Charleston*, Will Bk. D. p. 462.
[242] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. I. N° 10, p. 56.
[243] Ibid., Bk. P. N° 8, p. 278.
[244] *Printed Warrants*, 1692–1711, p. 172.
[245] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 412; *Memo: Bk.*, 1, p. 121.
[246] Ibid., p. 438; *Memo: Bk.*, 1, p. 118.
[247] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. R. p. 455.

acres[348] from which Weekley in 1725 had sold to Thomas Cater 20 acres,[349] and a grant to David Maybank in 1700 for 100 acres[350] making 575 acres. A note on an old plat states that this 220 acres grant to Weekley was part of Hurst's plantation, but there is nothing on the record to show that Hurst had acquired Maybank's grant. On 27 Novr 1675 a warrant was issued to lay out 200 acres to Thomas Dickerson and on 22 Febry 1678 a grant was made to him for 200 acres on Cooper river.[351] Subsequently Thomas Dickerson conveyed this 200 acres to Ralph Izard and Robert Cutbert and in 1695 Ralph Izard with Cutbert's authority conveyed the 200 acres to Jonathan Amory.[352]. What Amory did with it the record does not show but on 24 Febry 1696/7 a warrant was issued to lay out to David Maybank 100 acres on the South side of Cooper river which was formerly granted to Thomas Dickerson and was escheated.[353] This was followed in January 1700 by the grant to David Maybank of 100 acres on the West side of Cooper river.[354] The boundaries given in the grant differ from the ones mentioned in the warrant but comparing the descriptions in adjoining grants and deeds it would appear that the 200 acres granted to Dickerson was located adjoining the grants to Benjn Hurst and Wm Dry and that Maybank's 100 acres was a part of it. This tract of Maybank's appears to have been acquired by Edward Weekley who possessed one plantation with this tract and his own grant of 220 acres and another grant to him in 1717 for 90 acres aggregating as he held it 363 acres which passed to William Gibbon of Charles Town Merchant at whose death it descended to his only sister and heir at law Elizabeth Cawood (widow of John Cawood) who had in 1727 married Tweedie Somerville.[355] Elizabeth Somerville died 6 Oct 1733[356] and Tweedie Somerville (who had on 14 Decr 1733 married Sarah Wigg widow) must have died before December 1734 for on 2 Decr

[348] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 456.
[349] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. E. p. 105.
[350] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 387.
[351] *Off: Hist: Com^{n}.*, Bk. G. p. 108.
[352] Ibid., Bk. 1696–1703, p. 124.
[353] *Printed Warrants*, 1692–1711, p. 140.
[354] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 387.
[355] *Memo: Bk.*, 4, p. 457.
[356] *St. Philips Reg:* 1720–1758, p. 243.

1734 a partition was had between John Somerville brother and heir at law of Tweedie Somerville, and Sarah Somerville his widow, reciting that under Tweedie Somerville's will this plantation had been devised to Sarah Somerville.[357] The plantation seems to have been a rather long and narrow one, running from Cooper river to the public road. How and when it or a part of it passed to Joseph Hurst does not appear but it must have been prior to 1737 the date of Hurst's mortgage to Filbin. Joseph Hurst died in 1758 and by his will devised to his son Robert the plantation on which Joseph lived on Cooper river containing 599 acres.[358] Robert Hurst sold off a part of this plantation, the western part on the public road to Daniel Cannon, and apparently a part to James Streator, and in 1773 with his wife Jane conveyed the remainder as 452 acres to William Holiday.[359] In 1781 the Executor of William Holiday conveyed to Thomas Bourke, who in 1785 conveyed to Jonathan and William Simpson, and under proceedings in the court of equity the 452 acres was sold in 1831 as part of the estate of William Simpson to Thomas McMillan.[360] The present mill of the Burton Lumber Co. stands on a part of the island of 75 acres.

The remainder of the Somerville property except 88 acres sold by Robert Hurst to Daniel Cannon seems to have passed into the hands of James Streator (on the old plats frequently written Straytor) and then into the hands of John Glen Merchant. John Glen apparently married Margaret Streator—at least he had a son named James Streator Glen—and at his death in 1808 devised to his wife Margaret Glen his plantation at Goose creek formerly "Streators."[361] In 1842 under an execution at law against the estate of Margaret Glen dec^{d} the property was sold to Claudian B. Northrop.[362] The acreage is not given in the deed but at later sales made in 1857 of the property by the assignees of Northrop it is stated as 275 acres. The plantation lay west of the Hurst property, North of Oak Grove South of Filben's Creek and East of the 88 acres sold to Daniel Cannon.

[357] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. R. p. 488.
[358] *Probate Ct. Charleston*, Bk. 1757–60, p. 153.
[359] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F. N° 4, p. 415.
[360] Ibid., Bk. A. N° 10, p. 474.
[361] *Prob: Ct. Charleston*, Bk. E. p. 31.
[362] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H. N° 11, p. 307.

BALDRICKS AND HICKORY HILL.

Under these names were included in the hands of William Johnson (son of William Johnson the well known Charlestonian of the Revolutionary period and himself an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court) a plantation aggregating some 800 acres extending North on Cooper river from the Northern line of "Simpsons" to a creek now called Filbens creek but which in the deeds mentioning it has had a number of names applied to it—viz: Onsaw, Esaw, Oosa, Wosa, Huzza, Bakers, Gourden's and Logan's as well as Filbens creek. The earliest mention of it found by the writer is in a grant in 1700 to John Collins where it is called Woosaw creek.[363] On a map dated 6 April 1728 attached to a Release dated 12 April 1728 from Landgrave Edmund Bellinger to Charles Filbin it is plainly called Onsaw Creek.[364] Both names are afterwards used and it is also referred to as Gourden's, Bakers', Logan's, and Filbens creek from the names of landholders upon it. After comparing all the earlier written instruments he has seen the conclusion of the writer is that the Indian name "Woosah," with its variations, was properly applicable to the creek between the Retreat and Oak Grove plantations now marked on the coast survey map as Noisette's creek (from a very late landowner of the name of Noisette): and the Indian name "Onsaw" was applicable to the creek now called Filbens, but there is no doubt the name "Woosaw" or "Oosaw" was also used with regard to this last. The writer has found it impossible to trace with any certainty the whole of this 800 acres to the original grantees. The first definite reference found by the writer to the place referred to as "Baldricks" is in a Memorial by Richard Baker of St. George Parish Dorchester setting out his ownership of 540 acres on the West side of Cooper river sold (or at least 200 acres) to him by John Filbin in 1714.[365] Richard Baker devised to his grandson George Logan from whom it passed to William Logan[366] who added in 1771 a grant for 76 acres of marsh on the

[363] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 375.
[364] *Memo: Bk.*, 1, pp. 27, 30.
[365] *Memo: Bk.*, 3, p. 61.
[366] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. V. N° 5, p. 12.

river front which included two small islands in the marsh.[367] In some way the property passed to James Akin of the Parish of St Thomas, and under an execution against his estate there was sold in December 1784 to John Christopher Martin a tract of 365 acres part of a larger tract formerly of Richard Baker and by him devised to his gransdon George Logan, and also 76 acres of marsh including two small islands.[368]

From Martin the property passed to Joseph Sabb who in 1804 conveyed it to Thomas Baldrick[369] whose Executrix in 1828 conveyed to William Johnson.[370]

The first mention of the plantation referred to as Hickory Hill found by the writer is the will of Charles Filbin made in 1799 whereby he devises to his negro woman Flora (whom he emancipated) and her three children his plantation and property[371] and appoints his brother in law James Grantt Executor. In 1820 Flora Filbin a free black woman and James Grantt convey the property as containing 365 acres bounding South on Mr Simpson, East on Mr Baldrick, North on "Huzza" creek and West on Margaret Glen, to James Streator Glen,[372] who in 1825 conveyed it to Charles T. Brown, who in 1829 conveyed to William Johnson.[373]

The writer has not ascertained of what original grants this 365 acres was composed. William Johnson formed of Baldricks 441 acres, and Hickory Hill 365 acres, one plantation which as containing 800 acres was by his executors conveyed under the names Baldricks and Hickory Hill in 1835 to Rudolph C. Geyer Trustee.

PALMETTOES.

North of Onsaw or Filben's creek, and on the Cooper river, lay the plantation known from quite an early date as Palmetto or The Palmettoes. On 23 November 1672 a warrant was issued to lay out to John Coming 810 acres of land allowed him for the arrival of several servants. This was the same John Coming who

[367] *Memo: Bk.*, 10, p. 442.
[368] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. V. N° 5, p. 12.
[369] Ibid., Bk. M. N° 7, p. 94.
[370] Ibid., Bk. V. N° 9, p. 356.
[371] *Prob: Ct: Charleston*, Bk. D. p. 294.
[372] *M. C. O.*, Bk. O. N° 9, p. 547.
[373] Ibid., Bk. Z. N° 9, p. 292.

has been mentioned in connection with the first grant outside of Charles Town. The writer has found no grant entered to Coming for this 810 acres on the remaining records but the grant to Lady Margaret Yeamans made in September 1674 of the next adjoining tract bounds East on John Coming. In a deed made as late as June 1809 from the Treasurer of the lower division of the State to George A. Z. Smith it is recited that this 810 acres was originally granted to John Coming in 1672.[374] In the memorial of George Smith the second son of the first Landgrave Smith dated 16 January 1732 he states that this 810 acres was transferred to him on 5 March 1713 by James Risbie and Jane his wife.[375]

On the 3 May 1731 George Smith donated to his daughter Mary Bassett wife of the Rev[d] Nathan Bassett 172 acres of this 810 acres[376] but in 1755 Dorothy (sic) Bassett transferred back to Archer Smith this 172 acres: George Smith the father of Archer Smith had already devised to the latter the other 638 acres so the whole 810 acres were reunited in Archer Smith who states in his memorial dated 24 March 1759 that this 810 acres was part of Landgrave Daniels patent granted to him, and that Landgrave Daniel had conveyed to James Risbie, who had conveyed to his father George Smith.[377] The inference of the writer is that no grant was made to John Coming, that the 810 acres was run out under the warrant, but then abandoned or surrendered or transferred by Coming and rerun out and granted to Landgrave Daniel. In the memorial of George Smith he calls the creek to the South "Esaw" creek while in the deed to George A. Z. Smith in 1809 it is called "Logans" creek.

A large grant of marsh land and other accessions were made to the property in the hands of George A. Z. Smith, who on 2 January 1826 transferred it to Charles T. Brown as containing 1644 acres bounding South on a creek called Logans, Onsa, or Filben creek.[378] By the descendants of M[r] Brown the 1644 acres were in 1866 conveyed away. The old brick dwelling house on this plantation was destroyed by fire a good many years ago. It was of very ancient

[374] *M. C. O.*, Bk. Z. N° 7, p. 162.
[375] *Memo: Bk.*, 1, p. 99.
[376] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. L. p. 262.
[377] *Memo Bk.*, 7, p. 221.
[378] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. T., N° 9, p. 232.

date and was one of the few remaining constructions known to the writer where the basement or ground floor was loopholed through the brick wall so as to use musquetry for defence against attack by Indians.

YEAMANS HALL.

North of the Palmetto tract, and upon Goose Creek is the plantation now known as "Yeamans Hall" and long belonging to the family of Thomas Smith the second Landgrave of the name. On 5 September 1674 a warrant was issued to lay out to "Lady Margarett Yeamans" 1070 acres for herself and so many servants and negroes arriving in 1671 and 1672.[379] The grant was made 9 Febr'y 1674/5 for 1070 acres bounding upon "Yeamans his "Creeke in Ittawan River."[380] Yeamans creek was what is now known as Goose Creek. Sir John Yeamans the husband of Lady Margaret Yeamans died in July or August 1674 and prior to the date of the grant. It is altogether improbable that Sir John Yeamans ever resided upon the property granted. He appears almost beyond doubt to have died in the Province of South Carolina (the historians to the contrary notwithstanding), but his place of residence was probably upon the Wappoo plantation.[381] His widow after his death—and after the grant—married William Walley,[382] whether in Barbados or South Carolina the writer has not been able to ascertain. In 1677 a plantation, apparently this tract, was managed for them by James Moore. This James Moore was the celebrated one of the name afterwards Governor of the Province (in 1700) and a man of great capacity and energy. He had married Margaret Berringer the daughter of Lady Yeamans by a former husband. At some period between 1677 and 1718 the 1070 acres was transferred to Thomas Smith the son of the first Landgrave. Exactly when the writer has not been able to determine. His descendant the late M[rs] Poyas the "Ancient Lady" states he took possession in 1694.[383] She however states only tradition and on such dates is very poor authority. Cer-

[379] *Printed Warrants*, 1672–1679, p. 82.
[380] *S. C. Hist: & Gen Mag:*, vol. XI, p. 117.
[381] *S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag*, vol. XVI, p. 61.
[382] *Printed Journal of the Grand Council* for April, 1677, p. 81.
[383] *The Olden Time of Carolina*, p. 50.

tain it is that on 10 July 1718 a grant was made to Landgrave Thomas Smith for 1869 acres which within its bounds includes the plantation afterwards called Yeamans Hall, and almost as certainly (in default of the original map annexed to the original grant to Lady Yeamans) includes the tract of 1070 acres.[284] In the memorial of his title to his lands entered under the Statute of 1731 Landgrave Smith states his title to this 1869 acres to be derived from the grant of 1718. The warrant for this grant was dated 27 Sept[r] 1716. This warrant the writer has found no copy of on the record but the certificate of the surveyor who made the survey under the warrant is on record.[285] This certificate states that in obedience to the warrant he had run out 1869 acres "Scituate "and being on the Southside of a Branch of Cooper River Com- "monly called Goose Creek and is butting and bounding to the "North[d] on the marshes of y[e] said Creek to y[e] South[d] on y[e] Land "of M[r] John Filbien & John Penniman to y[e] Eastw[d] on Capt George "Smith and to the Westward on M[r] Brian Realy's land which "upon an Exact Survey proved to be 707 Acres of Land more "than was formerly granted as appears by the several Platts and "Grants." From this it would appear that 1162 acres of the 1869 had already been granted: and deducting 1070 acres granted to Lady Yeaman would leave 92 acres held under another grant. On 30 March 1704 a warrant was issued to lay out to Landgrave Smith "all ye marsh laying before his plantacon Called Westockon."[286] It is only surmise that the grant for this marsh covered the 92 acres and that he then called the plantation Westockon. The writer has never come across the name Westockon except in this entry. If the surmise be correct and that Westockon meant the land afterwards called Yeamans Hall Landgrave Smith should then have owned the property prior to 1704. In his will made in 1738 he gives no name to the property. He devises to his eldest son Henry "my brick house or family mansion at Goose Creek to- "gether with 500 acres of land joining on my brother D[r] George "Smith" and refers in the other devises to the property as his "Goose creek plantation" or "Goose creek lands." In a plat of the property made in 1786 by the surveyor Joseph Purcell for the

[284] *Memo: Bk.*, 5, p. 147.
[285] *Off: Hist: Com[n].*, Bk. 1714–1717, p. 91.
[286] *Printed Warrants*, 1690–1711, p. 185.

then owner, Thomas Smith, the son of Henry, to whom the above mentioned devise was made no mention is made of the name being Yeamans Hall. The earliest mention of it by that name so far as the writer knows is in Mrs Poyas "Olden Time of Carolina" published in 1855. She calls it "Yeoman Hall," but as she also says that Yeoman Hall was "once the property of Lord Craven" (p. 19) and that the first Landgrave Smith married the youthful Baroness the widow of Bernard Schencking both of which statements are absolutely without foundation, and directly contradicted by the record, it is difficult to give much weight to her statement as to the name of the property. As however her recollection must have gone back to the beginning of the nineteenth century it would seem probable that at that time say about 1800 it was known as Yeamans Hall. By his will in 1738 the second Landgrave split up the property into a number of pieces. He devised to his son Henry the mansion house and 500 acres and 200 acres of "my great marsh." To his son Thomas 400 acres adjoining his brother Henry, and 200 acres marsh; to his daughter Elizabeth 180 acres and 70 acres marsh: to his son George 150 acres and "onehalf of the second great marsh:" to his wife 100 acres and 25 acres marsh: to his son Benjamin Smith 148 acres and 46 acres of marsh.

From Henry Smith the property passed to his son Thomas Smith, and from him to his son George Henry Smith and from George Henry Smith to his son Thomas Henry Smith whose representatives sold it sometime after 1900—one of the longest transmissions known to the writer of property in the hands of the descendants of the original holder in South Carolina. The mansion house was destroyed by fire some years ago. A description of this house from tradition of a most fanciful character is given by Mrs Poyas (pp. 19, 50, 52). True she adds (p. 52) that every trace of this traditional magnificence had long disappeared before her first visit to the place in 1812. She repeats the old tradition of a subterraneous passage from the cellar to the graveyard and continued on to the creek where boats were tied. This passage to be used for the purposes of escape. A visit to and inspection of the locality will satisfy anyone of the absolute impracticability of the existence of any such subterraneous passage. The writer will add that traditions of such subterraneous passages are connected with

several old family seats in lower South Carolina but that he has in not a single instance found it to stand the test of examination. The family graveyard is not far from the site of the old residence and contains a number of tombstones. Altho but 500 acres and 200 acres of marsh was devised by the second Landgrave to his son Henry, the latter must have reacquired some of the parts devised to his mother and brothers and sister for according to Purcells plat before referred to, the property in 1786 included 1095 acres of high land and 276 acres of marsh, a total of 1371 acres.

FILBENS.

South of Yeamans Hall and West of the Palmettoes was a plantation of 344 acres on Onsaw creek conveyed in April 1729 by Landgrave Edmund Bellinger to Charles Filbin.[387] Charles Filbin in 1738 devised to his son John Filbin.[388] This tract was owned later by Charles Douglas who in 1821 conveyed it (reserving from the conveyance the family burying ground) to one Francis S. Curtis[389] who in 1824 conveyed it to John Hunter Trustee for Mrs Frances L. Curtis, who in 1831 conveyed it to William Johnson[390] whose executors in 1835 conveyed the same 344 acres to Rudolph C. Geyer Trustee designating it by the name of the "Curtis" tract.[391]

OAKLAND.

West of Filbens and Streators and lying just East of the public road to Goose Creek was a plantation of 566 acres which prior to 1770 was owned by Daniel Cannon of Charleston. According to the old plats it was composed of three tracts viz: 88 acres conveyed by Robert Hurst to Daniel Cannon on 13 May 1772 part of the 599 acres devised in 1757 by Joseph Hurst to his son Robert as mentioned in the previous account of "Simpsons," and on the plat stated to be a part of 220 acres formerly granted to Edward Weekley. 303¾ acres consisting of 293¾ acres conveyed by

[387] *Memo: Bk.*, 1, p. 30.
[388] Ibid., vol. 7, p. 24.
[389] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H. N° 9, p. 445.
[390] Ibid., Bk. E. N° 10, p. 64.
[391] Ibid., Bk. M. N° 10, p. 143.

Landgrave Thomas Smith 23 Septr 1727 to Joseph Hurst[392] and by Joseph Hurst in 1757 devised to his eldest son Benjamin Hurst[393] who in September 1759 with Ann his wife conveyed to Daniel Cannon, the 293¾ acres according to an old plat of 1759 being composed of parts of three several tracts of Landgrave Smith but without designating the three grants; and of 7 acres conveyed by William Wragg to Joseph Hurst being the Westernmost part of a larger tract formerly of one Sarah Somerville: and 189 acres conveyed by Mary Smith Widow of Landgrave Thomas Smith and her son Benjamin Smith to Daniel Cannon on 8 May 1762; and apparently being part of 200 acres of pine land part of his Goose creek plantation referred to in Landgrave Smith's will of 1738 on the high road to Goose Creek to be divided between his wife and his sons George and Benjamin.

By some exchange between Daniel Cannon and John Glen the possessor of "Streators" the acreage was reduced to 566 acres and was in 1800 conveyed by Daniel Cannon to Mrs Hannah Heyward[394] who in 1805 conveyed to Mrs Hannah Roper[395] who died in 1827 and by her will empowered her executors to sell her Goose Creek plantation called Oakland.[396] A sale must have been made to William Johnson for although the deed to him does not appear on the record yet in 1835 his executors conveyed to Rudolph C. Geyer the plantation called Oakland containing 566 acres according to the plat annexed to the deed from Daniel Cannon to Hannah Heyward.[397] The upper line of this plantation lay just a short distance South of the 10 mile stone from Charleston.

THE CAMP.

West of Oakland and lying between it and the plantations already referred to as Fetteressa, and Stony Point, was a large plantation commonly called "The Camp." It was originally a tract of 1000 acres granted to Christopher Smith 15 September 1705.[398]

[392] Ibid., Bk. S. p. 321.
[393] *Prob: Ct: Charleston*, Bk. 1757–60, p. 153.
[394] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. B. N° 7, p. 259.
[395] Ibid., Bk. Q. N° 7, p. 291.
[396] *Prob: Ct. Charleston*, Bk. G. p. 182.
[397] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. M. N° 10, p. 143.
[398] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 501.

In like manner as stated in the case of Stock Prior the warrants had been issued, and it had no doubt been surveyed out, and occupied by Smith long before the date of this grant. During Christopher Smiths possession it was called Smith's Cowpen or the Upper Stock.[399] After the death of Smith under authority of an Act of the General Assembly his lands were sold and were purchased in 1709 by Ralph Izard who had married for his second wife Dorothy Smith the widow of Christopher Smith. At the death of Ralph Izard the tract passed to his eldest son the second Ralph Izard who added to the property 170 acres conveyed to him in 1712 by Henroydah English consisting of 100 acres originally granted to Henroydah English and 70 acres originally granted to John Prowman (the 70 acres afterwards regranted to Ralph Izard[400]), also 120 acres conveyed to him in 1724 by Thomas Pinckney, who in 1729 conveyed to him 30 acres more,[401] the whole 150 acres being part of the 500 acre grant to Thomas Rose referred to in the account of "Fetteressa;" and also 160 acres part of 250 acres originally granted to William Williams, the whole six tracts aggregating 1480 acres but as on resurvey it was found that older grants to Landgrave Thomas Smith and Thomas Rose took off 300 acres of the 1000 acres tract the aggregate was reduced to 1180 acres. This plantation early in the ownership of the second Ralph Izard was called "The Camp" and afterwards Izards Camp or simply Camp. How it obtained the name the writer has not ascertained. It has been suggested that it came from the fact that the colonial forces under Governor Charles Craven were there encamped in 1715 just before they marched south against the Indians in the Yemassee war. It is referred to as the Camp plantation in a deed of 1739 from the second Ralph Izard to his son Henry.[402] It was a residence and seat of the elder branch of the Izard family for many years conjointly with The Elms on Goose Creek. The mansion at the Camp according to the account given by Major General George Izard in his M.S. autobiographical sketch, survived the Revolutionary war, and was well remembered by him but was destroyed by fire before 1789. It was an

[399] *S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag.*, vol. II, p. 209.
[400] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 39, p. 193.
[401] *Memo: Bk.*, 5, p. 256.
[402] *M. C. O.*, Bk. Z. p. 47.

inland rice plantation i.e. the swamp portions of it were planted in rice but the rice acreage was not great. It passed from the second Ralph Izard to his eldest son Henry, and from Henry Izard to his only son Ralph Izard who was Commissioner to Tuscany during the Revolutionary war and was one of the two first senators from South Carolina after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.[403] From this last Ralph Izard the property passed to his eldest son Henry Izard and was on 6 April 1831 for the settlement of his estate, sold, after it had been in the Izard family as a plantation and country seat for 122 years. The Camp plantation was about 8 miles from Charleston and bounded in part to the East on the main public road to Goose creek.

BULLS.

South of the Camp, and of Stony Point, plantations was a small plantation of a very irregular shape containing only some 113 acres which is the only yet unnoticed tract in this article within the limits set for notice in the beginning. The plantation is o[f] no particular interest and deserves attention only for the period of time it continued in the hand of the same family. The main public road to Ashley ferry runs through it, and the road or avenue to the Stony Point settlement left the public road upon it. On 12 June 1714 a grant was made to William Bull (the son of Stephen Bull the immigrant) for 36 acres.[404] On 2 June 1722 John Cockfield and Rachel his wife conveyed to William Bull 67 acres[405] part of the 500 acre grant to Burnaby Bull mentioned in the account of Corn Hill. From the first William Bull the property past to his son William Bull the Lieutenant Governor of the Province at the outbreak of the Revolution in 1775 and from him it passed to his wife Hannah Bull, by whose representative it was conveyed away sometime after 1810, but the deed does not appear to be on the record.

In preparing this article the writer has treated very succinctly concerning the grants within the area of the present City of

[403] A full account of Ralph Izard and the Izard family is given in *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, vol. II, p. 205.

[404] *Memo: Bk.*, 1, p. 348.

[405] Ibid., p. 356.

Charleston. To have given an account of their subdivisions and the devolutions of title, and of the villages, boroughs, greens &c, which have been absorbed in the City would have swelled this article, already too long, to an impracticable length. They merit and will receive full treatment in a future article to be devoted to the City alone.

The map published with this article has the different grants and plantations all assimilated to the scale of the United States Coast Survey—a most tedious labour. The lines of the different tracts on that small scale do not pretend to be more than approximate, and generally speaking represent the lines of say about 1800 and as not affected by subsequent changes and present ownership.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA WEEKLY GAZETTE

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from the October Number)

Last Thursday evening Mr. Adam Gilchrist, of Philadelphia, was married to Miss Hetty Budd, the youngest daughter of Dr John Budd, of this City. (Saturday, June 12, 1784)

Last night died Mrs. Henrietta Loocock, relict of the deceased Dr William Loocock, of this City. (Ibid.)

Last week died at Edisto, Mr. Jeremiah Eaton, of that place. (Ibid.)

Last Sunday departed this life, after a long and tedious illness, which he endured with the greatest fortitude, in the 67th year of his age, the Hon. Henry Middleton, Esq., of this City, a Gentleman much esteemed through life by a numerous acquaintance, who now sincerely regret his death. His remains were on Monday carried to Goosecreek to be deposited in the family vault. (Wednesday, June 16, 1784)

Several persons died suddenly on Saturday and Sunday last, owing it is supposed, to the intense heat of the weather. (Ibid.)

Thursday Mr. Thomas Jackson, of St. Thomas's Parish was married to Miss Elizabeth Duke. (Ibid.)

Last week was married in Liberty County [Ga.] Col. John Baker, to Mrs. Lapina, widow of the deceased Capt. Lapina. (Saturday, June 19, 1784)

Last Thursday evening Mr. Charles Warham, of this City, Merchant, was married to Miss Betsy Gibbes, daughter of William Gibbes, Esq. (Ibid.)

The same evening was married in St. Thomas's Parish, Capt. John Hart, to Miss Mary Screven, youngest daughter of General James Screven, deceased, late of the State of Georgia. (Ibid.)

Yesterday died after a long illness, Mr. George Smith, of St. Thomas's Parish, son of the late Rev. Mr. Josiah Smith, many years pastor of the Independent Church of this City. (Ibid.)

Lately died at Waccamaw, near Georgetown, Joseph Allston, Esq., of that place. (Ibid.)

Last Saturday evening Mr. Thomas Foster, Merchant, was married to Mrs. Mary Brewton, widow of the deceased Mr. John Brewton, and eldest daughter of Edward Weyman, Esq., of this City—a lady possessed of every amiable accomplishment requisite to render the connubial state happy. (Wednesday, June 23, 1784)

On Sunday Evening last Capt. John Porter, of this City, was married to Miss Polly Cox, eldest daughter of the deceased Mr. Joseph Cox, late of the State of New York. (Ibid.)

This morning died in this City, Miss Polly Jenkins, daughter of Daniel Jenkins, Esq; of Edisto. (Ibid.)

On Monday the 21st instant was married at Cane Acre, Lambert Lance, Esq., of this City, to Miss Sarah Harvey, only daughter of the deceased Maurice Harvey, Esq.

Behold, a Pair by Heaven design'd,
A Pattern to the Human Kind!
In whom the Graces all conspire
To light Love's pure and warmest Fire.
May they Life's Choicest Gifts enjoy,
Each Hour in Something good employ;
Live happy, while on Earth they rove,
And find at last a Paradise above. (Ibid.)

Yesterday died, after a long illness, Isaac Mazyck, Esq., of this City. (Saturday, July 3, 1784.)

"Last Wednesday was married, in the 16th year of her age, at "her mother's house near the negroes burying ground in this City, "by Rabbi Abraham Alexander, Miss Rachel de la Motta, a na- "tive of St Croix, to Mr. Abraham De Pass, of Jamaica—two "persons in whom wit, beauty and good nature never shined more "conspicuous." (Ibid.)

This afternoon died, in an advanced age, Mrs. Martha Phillips, widow of the deceased Mr. Timothy Phillips, Sailmaker. (Ibid.)

Last Friday died, in St. Thomas's Parish, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Martha Hesket, widow of the deceased Mr. John Hesket. (Wednesday, July 7, 1784.)

Last Monday morning died, in this City, in the 55th year of his age, Capt. Joseph Turpin, who was a good husband, tender

parent, and a steady friend to the true interests of America.—His remains were decently interred yesterday morning in the Friend's burying ground.—"*O may we die the death of the righteous, and our last end be like his.*" (Ibid.)

The same day died Capt. William Wheatley, master of the ship South Carolina. (Ibid.)

Yesterday was married at Edisto, Mr. Thomas Baynard, to Miss Sally Calder, daughter of the deceased Mr. John Calder of that place—(Ibid).

This afternoon died after a short illness, Mr. William Bower, of this City, Watchmaker—(Ibid.)

Philadelphia . . . . June 24 . . . . Thursday Morning last was married, Mr. Francis Barbe d'Marbois, Consul General of France to Miss Elizabeth Moore, daughter of the late President of this State.—(Wednesday, July 7, 1784.)

Married.] In the Cheraws District, Mr. Malachi Murphy, to Miss Polly Hicks, daughter of Colonel George Hicks, of the same place.—(Wednesday, July 14, 1784.)

Died.] At the Cheraws, Charles Irby, Esq. of that place. (Ibid.)

Married.] At Chehaw, Mr. William Elms, to Miss Sarah Fields, of that place.—(Saturday, July 17, 1784)

Died.] In St. Thomas Parish, in the bloom of life, Mr. Joseph Maybank, son of the deceased Joseph Maybank, Esq.—(Ibid.)

Monday morning died, in the 16th year of her age, Miss Frances Duboise, daughter of the deceased Mr. James Duboise, of St. Thomas's Parish. (Wednesday—July 28, 1784.)

This morning died, after a short illness, much regretted by his family and friends, Mr. Richard Yeadon, of this City, Watchmaker. (Ibid.)

(*To be continued*)

THE REGISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH PARISH

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from the October Number)

. . . . and Mary his Wife . . . . October 24, 1717.

John the Son of Thomas Boone & Mary his wife was born February 24th 1719/20.

Thomas the son of Thomas Boone & Mary his Wife was born March 4th 1722/3.

Susannah the Daughter of Thomas Boone & Mary his Wife was born Janry 9th 1725/6.

William the Son of Thomas Boone & Mary his wife was born April 12th 1728.

Patie a Twin & the other still-born, the son of Thomas Boone & Mary his wife was born June 16. 1730.

Capers, the Son of Thomas Boone & Mary his Wife was born August 23. 1732.

John the Son of Thomas Boone & Mary his wife was born October 9th 1734.

Thomas the Son of Thomas Boone & Mary his Wife was married to Susannah Croft November 23d 1741.

Susanna the Daughter of Thomas Boone & Mary his wife was married to Levi Durand May 14th 1745; had issue as follows. Levi who was born on the 25th Decemar 1746. Thomas who was born on the 15th July 1748.

Constantia Gibbes Daug: of Willm & Elizabeth Gibbes was born 24th July 1749.

Peter Guery the Son of Elijah Guerry & ——— his Wife was baptized at Santee 10 June 1750.

Edmond the Son of Edmond & Susannah Morain, was born September 24th A. D. 1739 & Baptized July 13th 1740.

Samuel Son of Benja & Elizth Joy was born Anno: Domini 1733 & Baptd.

Mary Player Daughter of Roger & Patience Player was born Novr 19: 1719.

Roger Son of Roger & Patience Player was born May 5th Anno Domini 1722 & Baptized.

Susannah Daughtr of Roger & Patience Player was born Octr 21 A. D. 1724 & Baptized.

Joseph Son of Roger & Patience Player was born April 18 A. D. 1727 & Baptized.

Thomas Player first Son of Roger & Martha Player was born December the 28th 1730/31 & Baptized.

Patience Daughter of Roger & Martha Player was born July 28th A. D. 1733 & Baptized.

Rachal Daughter of Roger & Martha Player was born ffebruary 26 A. D. 1735/6 & Baptized.

William Roger Son of Roger & Martha Player was born March 16th 1737/8 & Baptized.

John Grant Son of Capt. ——— Grant & Katherine his wife was born Novr 23d 1911 & Baptized.

Katherine Daughter of Capt. ——— Grant & Katherine his wife was born 20th Augt 1713 & Baptized.

Richard, Son of ——— Tookerman & Katherine his wife was born May 18th 1719 & Baptized.

Elizabeth, Daughter of ——— Tookerman & Katherine his Wife was born Octr 25th A. D. 1720 & Baptized.

Robt Son of John & Elizabeth Gibbens was born Febr 4th A. D. 1740 & Baptized.

James Son of Robt & Elizth Darrill was born 28th May A. D. 1740, & Baptized.

James Son of James & Jane Eden was born June 9th 1729.

Joshua Son of James & Jane Eden was born Septr 14th 1731.

Jane Daughter of James & Jane Eden born June 10th 1733.

William Son of James & Jane Eden born July 14th 1735.

Octr 30th 1740. S. Hartley. [Registrar.]

Elizabeth daughter of James and Sarah White was born 15-9 ber 1740 & was baptized the 20th December 1740 by the Revend Levi Durand Minister of Christ Church Parish.

Elizabeth Daughter of James & Jane Eden Junr was baptiz'd yo 10th of January 1740 by the Revend Levi Durand.

James Son of James & Ann Magaw [?] was born Febr 24: 1741 and was baptized April yo 5 by the Reverend Mr Levi Durand.

Paty Son of John Holmes & Catherine his wife was born yo 2d

day of May & baptized the 6th of the same Month 1741 pr Revd Levi Durand.

Thomas Son of John Rutledge & Sarah his wife was baptized the 2d of May 1741.

John Son of Richard Winright and Mary his wife was born ye 9 day of March and baptized the 5th July 1741 pr Revd Levi Durand.

Elias Son of Daniel Lewis and Mary his wife was born the 24th day of December 1740 and baptized in June 1741 pr Revd Levi Durand.

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL NOTES

THE DWELLING HOUSES OF CHARLESTON, by Alice R. Huger Smith and D. E. Huger Smith, with 11 Illustrations from drawings by Alice R. H. Smith, Photographs, and Architectural Drawings by Albert Simons. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia and London, 1917; limited edition.

One of those rare books which, once issued, are indispensable. A notable contribution to the artistic, historical and architectural record of Charleston; the most notable of its kind thus far issued in the South. A genuinely distinguished contribution to American domestic historical literature. A volume which will be welcomed by the thoughtful, the appreciative, the cultivated, critical and observant, who have seen with unavailing regret Old Charleston swiftly disappearing before inevitable change, with its quaint, peculiar beauty, curious interest, and distinctive and singularly individual architecture.

A history of the town, its noteworthy dwellings, and the people; a story of the historic dwelling-houses of Charleston, of the people who have inhabited them, and of their architecture, architecture for the most part that of the Georgian period, imported and modified by influence from England, yet persistently maintaining a local character, so peculiar, so adapted to its environment, and so individual as to become a distinctive style, well-developed, excellent, peculiar and attractive, which for many years maintained its supremacy and retained its foothold, altered slightly by the taste which governed the times, yet preserving a distinction now in jeopardy, and marked by a refinement of general taste rarely if ever equaled, and never surpassed, in America.

The task is one seldom essayed by several individuals so well-prepared, so genuinely enthusiastic and so capable of concord. One instinctively recalls old volumes inspired by a true love of their subject, such as those in which Pugin, Heath and Ventouillac employed their skill, flinging their hearts into the task of recording and preserving the beauty, the peculiarity, the history, the technical excellence and singular charm of the architecture of the past. The authors have done the city a service.

The one hundred and twenty-eight illustrations, of singular excellence, comprise fifty-nine drawings by Miss Alice R. H. Smith, including 41 grouped minor sketch-designs of wrought-iron grilles, gates, balconies and brackets, several plates from "Twenty Drawings of the Pringle House," fifteen plans of houses and grounds and measured drawings of architectural detail by Mr. Albert Simons, of Todd, Simons & Todd, thirty-nine photographs by St. Julien Melchers, in addition to reproductions of old maps, water-colors by Charles Fraser, prints and historical photographs. There is a picture, drawing or photograph, of almost every noteworthy old dwelling-house in Charleston, in some instances several, with detail drawings and interior architectural photographs of the most individual and renowned.

The illustrations are printed with unusual care, which the reproductions of Miss Smith's exquisite pencil-drawings, drawings of peculiar, delicate skill and strength, have well repaid. The drawings and plans by Mr. Simons remind one of the delicate elegance and precision of the Style Books of the Eighteenth Century, of which the architecture of Old Charleston was the enchanting echo. One wishes there were more of these. The photographs are excellent.

Mr. Huger Smith's wide fund of authoritative information lends peculiar value to the volume, the text of which represents a vast amount of painstaking research. An immense mass of historical material is here presented with a coherence, a lucidity, an interest and an accuracy uncommon in books of this sort. Perhaps there is no other local historian so well equipped for the task as he. The same unstinting care is lavished upon this book and the same unstinting generosity which characterize all Mr. Huger Smith's relations with students of Charleston's history.

The volume is addressed to Mr. Mottè Alston Read, in recognition of sympathy and help always unobtrusively at the service of his friends.

Students of Georgian architecture in its American development, and those who merely enjoy its charm will find much interest in this book.

Further comment, by Mr. Simons, from an academic architectural standpoint, would not have been amiss.

Here and there the text presumes a knowledge which the un-

familiar reader lacks. From this arises, here and there, some uncertainty as to the location of a building under discussion. No space is spent in futile conjecture: the result is a book, timely, welcome and well-done. It is greatly to be regretted that the edition was not larger; the portion in the publisher's hands is already exhausted.[1]

In the "Dwelling Houses of Charleston" it is stated that the old house on Meeting Street, now owned by the Charleston Club, was built by Mr. Wilson Glover about 1800. Since the appearance of the book Mr. Huger Smith has been convinced by Mrs. J. Palmer Lockwood, that in fact the house was built considerably earlier by her fore-father, Mr. Josiah Smith. This makes it the more interesting as it thus connects even more closely with the house the name of this prominent Revolutionary figure, to whom is due the reclamation of lower Meeting Street. (See pages 177 and 196 of the book.)

[1] Reviewed by Mr. John Bennett.

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EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.
MABEL L. WEBBER.

CONTENTS

Hog Island and Shute's Folly Abstracts from Marriage Bonds of South Carolina 95

Order book of John Faucherand Grimké..... 101

Marriage and Death Notices from the South Carolina Weekly Gazette..... 105

The Register of Christ Church Parish..... 114

Historical Notes 120

N. B.—These Magazines, with the exception of No. 1 of Vol. I, are $1.25 to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is $4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from January to January), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at $1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer.

Miss Mabel L. Webber,
South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C.

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XIX APRIL, 1918 No. 2

HOG ISLAND AND SHUTE'S FOLLY

By Henry A. M. Smith

HOG ISLAND: A VANISHED ISLAND IN CHARLESTON HARBOUR

Opposite the present City of Charleston on the Eastern or North-eastern side of the Cooper river, is a body of salt marsh land now commonly known as Hog Island. It is bounded on the West by the Cooper river, on the South by the creek, or rather connecting passage, called Hog Island creek, or Hog Island Channel, on the East by the open bay in front of the Town of Mt. Pleasant and on the North by a small creek or passage separating it from the main-land. This last creek is unnamed on the U. S. Coast survey map: but in the early deeds is called "'Hog Island Creek;" and the passage to the South, now called Hog Island creek, in the early deeds is called "'Sulivants" creek, possibly after Captain Florentia O'Sullivan after whom Sullivan's Island was named and who was the grantee of a large tract of land on the mainland adjacent

On 12 Septr. 1694 a grant was made to Edmund Bellinger (subsequently created a Landgrave) of a tract of seventeen acres on the East side of Cooper River over against Charles Town commonly known by the name of "'Hogg Island" bounding North on Hogg Island creek, South on Sulivants creek, and East and West upon a marsh.[1] As a subsequent map shows, this seventeen acres, of

[1] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 38, p. 151. *Offic. Hist. Comn*, *Memo: Bk. 1*, p. 401.

evidently highland, was situated near the Eastern edge of the marsh toward the mouth of Shem (originaly under its Indian name Shem-ee) creek. On 23 March 1708 this seventeen acres was conveyed by Elizabeth Bellinger "Widow and Relict of said Edmund Bellinger" to Alexander Parris.[2] The deed of feoffment includes in the description "the houses &c &c thereon." This may be only a part of the general wording of such a deed; still there may at that time have been houses on the Island.

This deed also resolves a query put by the present writer in the article on the Ashepoo Barony published in a former number of this *Magazine*[3] as to whether the first Landgrave Bellinger's widow was named Elizabeth. It is evident she was. She may have been a second wife, and not the mother of his surviving children or all of them, as a traditionary account given by Dr. J. G. Bulloch, in a pamphlet published by him, gives the name of Landgrave Bellinger's wife, the mother of his children as Sarah Cartwright. Of this the writer has found no evidence on the record, and as after the Landgrave's death Elizabeth Bellinger seems to have been appointed to administer on his estate, none of his sons could well have been then old enough to do so.[4]

On 23 January 1724 Alexander Parris and Mary his wife conveyed the property to William Gibbon and Jonah Collins in trust for Alexander's wife Mary Parris who on 4th of March 1730 joined with her husband and her Trustee Jonah Collins in conveying it to John Gascoigne Captain of His Majesty's "Shipp of Warr" named the Alborough.[5]

In the possession of Captain Gascoigne the name of Hog Island was dropped and the property was named "Mount Edgecombe."

In February 1733/34 he advertised the property for sale or lease viz:

"TO BE LET OR SOLD an ISLAND OPPOSITE to CHARLES TOWN com-
"monly Called Hog-Island being a very commodious Situation for
"a carining wharf and for a Ferry. The Creeks round it affording
"perfect security for Boats and Periaguas in the most stormy
"Weather: as the Main-Creeks doth for Ships of the greatest

[2] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. I, p. 215.
[3] *S. C. Hist. & Gen: Mag.*, vol. XV, p. 66.
[4] *Prob: Ct: Charleston Bk., 1716–1721*, p. 140.
[5] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. I, p. 215.

"'Draught: and they abound with such a continual plenty of Fish, "'that the Town may be constantly serv'd from thence. On the "Island is a New Dwelling House &c. built on the high Bluff, which "'commands an entire prospect of the Harbour, from the Barr to the "'Town. A delightful Wilderness with shady Walks and Arbours, "'cool in the hottest Seasons. A piece of Garden-ground where all "'the best kinds of Fruit and Kitchen Greens are produced, and "'planted with Orange, Apple, Peach, Nectarine and Plumb trees "'capable of being made a very good Vineyard and of other great "'Improvements, and subject to the Quit-Rent of an Ear of "'Indian Corn. Enquire of Capt. Gascoigne in Charles Town."[6]

The advertisement procured a purchaser for on 27 March 1734 Capt: Gascoigne conveyed to James Searles of Charles Town "'victualer" all the seventeen acres "'heretofore known by the name of Hog Island and since by the name of Mount Edgecombe"[7]

From and since James Searles the writer has not traced the title.

On the map of Charleston Harbour made by the British at the siege in May 1780, the body of marsh appears as extending a good deal farther East towards Mount Pleasant than it now does.[8] There is on the map an island or knoll of high land in the marsh near the Eastern edge which is apparently the seventeen acre tract as it is designated Hog Island.

It has now completely disappeared. The whole marsh has retroceded Westward from the Eastern line of the marsh as it stood on the map of 1780 and the only evidence of any remains of the knoll of high land is a bank of old oyster shells having an area of but a few yards above ordinary high water mark.

This is all left (if it be left therefrom) of the "'high Bluff" mentioned in the advertisement. The writer has been told by a resident of Mt. Pleasant that a good many years ago—say 50 years—the space above high water was somewhat larger but that it has greatly diminished even in that period.

The island has undoubtedly disappeared before the ravages of the cyclones and hurricanes since 1780. Its position left it open to the onslaught of the waves from the open bay to the Southeast and once the trees and growth on the knoll were destroyed the

[6] *So. Ca. Gazette*, Saturday, February 9 to Saturday, February 16, 1733/34.
[7] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. M, p. 22.
[8] *Charleston Year Book for 1882*, p. 361.

light sandy soil, which no doubt formed its surface, offered no substantial opposition to the ravages of the waters.

It is only one of many instances of this destruction along the coast.

The site of the original Fort Johnson on James Island opposite to Hog Island has been washed away and is now under water at low tide.[9]

Battery Wagner on Morris Island, the scene of fierce conflict in 1862, 1863, is now many yards at sea. On Coles Island on the Southern edge of James Island the old tabby fort built in 1812 which fifty years ago was far from the water line is now daily threatened by the tide and fast disappearing.

Bird Key, a small island off Stono inlet which seventy years ago had high sand hills upon it, is now a mere sand bank only a few inches above ordinary high tide. More striking as an illustration than all others is the site of the village of Edingsville on the Ocean edge of Edisto Island, which has been entirely swept away and is now in the ocean.

The coast survey records, and geological observations, show that the coast along the South Atlantic States is sinking several inches in the century. In consequence of that depression and the ravages of storms the coast line is slowly retroceding.

While due to the shifting nature of the sand forming the surface of our sea front, when it is washed away in one place, it "makes" in another, yet where what is washed away is soil several feet above high water, what is "made" is only a bank, or shoal, that never increases to more than a few inches above ordinary high tide. And what is once washed away is never (so far as the writer had observed) again returned.

And such has been the fate of Mount Edgecombe. The ravages of the storms of September 1804, August 1813 and September 1822 as described would account for the destruction of everything on such an exposed and unprotected knoll as Hog Island. In 1804 "Fort Johnson was so injured as not to admit the mounting of a "single cannon. The breastwork and palisades of Fort Pinckney "were washed away."[10] Fort Pinckney was the fortification on

[9] *Charleston Year Book for 1883*, p. 475.
[10] Ramsay, *Hist. of So. Ca.*, vol. 2, p. 330.

Shute's Folly island afterwards known as Castle Pinckney: and its protective bulwarks against the attacks of storms, were no doubt much more capable of effective resistance than the light soil of Hog Island. Yet the hurricane of 1804 left Fort Pinckney a ruin.[11]

SHUTE'S FOLLY ISLAND, AND SOME EARLY QUAKERS. WHY FOLLY?

On 5 August 1711 a grant was made to Col Alexander Parris the then owner of "'Hog Island" of 224 acres of Marsh land bounding East and South on Ashley River West on Cooper river and North on Hog Island creek.[12] Col Parris by his will dated 6 February 1735 devised this 224 acres with other property to his son John Parris who survived his father and by his Will dated 1 August 1736 devised it with other property to his son John Alexander Parris with a provision, that in case of his son's death before 18 years of age the property should go to his nephew also named John Alexander Parris.[13] The son did die before reaching eighteen and the nephew inherited and on 28 May 1746 sold the property to Joseph Shute.[14] On 9 May 1747 Joseph Shute conveyed to John Mackenzie an undivided one half interest in the 224 acres,[15] and on 9 April 1763 one John Shute conveyed to George Murray an undivided one half interest in the same 224 acres stating that this one half interest had been conveyed to him on 20 May 1752 by William Wragg.[16]

It was on a bank on the Southern extremity of this grant of 244 acres that in 1797 was constructed the fortification named Fort Pinckney[17] and which later was locally called Castle Pinckney. In later years—sometime since 1890—the brick walls and casemates of the old fort were taken down and the site of the fort used as a depot by the Light House Department of the United States. To the writer it has been a matter of fruitless speculation as to why this marsh Island was called Shute's "Folly;" Of what "folly" in

[11] *Charleston Year Book for 1883*, p. 481.
[12] *Proprietory Grants*, vol. 39, p. 110.
[13] *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. C. C., p. 437.
[14] Ibid.
[15] Ibid., Bk. F. F., p. 191.
[16] Ibid., Bk. Z. Z., p. 603.
[17] *Charleston Year Book for 1883*, p. 481.

the opinion of his contemporaries was Shute guilty in his use of this marsh tract of 224 acres? It is now a low expanse of tidal marsh land, the whole surface of which with the exception of the site of old Fort Pinckney is submerged at high tides. The marsh sedge growth alone showing above the water at high tides. The Western edge of this marsh island directly opposite the City has on it a hard front of sand and oyster shells locally called a "'hard"–i.e. a place whereon vessels of no great size could be careened at low tide, and then have their sides and bottoms repaired, recalked, or scraped and painted as the occasion required.

Joseph Shute was a quaker, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Shute of Philadelphia and a person apparently of means in Charles Town South Carolina. He married in Charles Town in 1731 Anna Arnott a daughter of Isabel Kimberly, and stepdaughter of her husband Thomas Kimberly.[18] Anna Arnott was a widow, and a daughter of Isabel Kimberly by a previous marriage to Christian Goll, mariner. Thomas Kimberly was likewise a quaker and on 17 February 1731 conveyed to John Whitla, Joseph Shute and Thos Fleming the lot of land in Charles Town containing 1 Rood 29 perches commonly called the "'Quaker Lott" granted to Kimberly 3 March 1731 to be held by the grantees for the use of that sort of people commonly called Quakers.[19]

This lot appears to be the lot on the East side of King Street a few doors South of Queen where the Quaker Meeting House formerly stood and where two gravestones over former members of the congregation still remain. As interesting memoranda concerning Joseph Shute and the other Quakers of the time in Charles Town, there is appended below some extracts from the minutes of the Quaker Congregation in Charles Town. These minutes are still extant in the possession of the Quakers of Philadelphia.

Touching the appellation of Shute's "'Folly," it has been suggested by an assiduous inquirer in early South Carolina Records that the word "'folly" was sometimes used locally to denote a piece of low ground. If so, the writer can only say that he has never himself come across the word used in that connection. Dr. Murrays new English Dictionary mentions no such meaning, but it does say that it is "'a popular name for any costly structure con-

[18] *M. C. O.*, Bk. I, p. 535.
[19] *Ibid.*, p. 663.

sidered to have shown folly in the builder." There is a Folly Island, which is situate South of Morris Island between the main body of James Island and the sea. That however appears to be the corruption of the name "'Follee" which seems from some early grants to have been the Indian name for that Island.

Was the "folly" that of Joseph Shute or of John Shute?

In the appended minutes of Joseph Shute's second marriage it is related that "'tho' educated in the Profession of Truth, yet not "'regarding the wholesome discipline of his Friends was married to "y• said Mary by a Priest."

Was that his folly? and if so why was his marsh land made to bear the stigma?

MINUTES OF THE QUAKERS IN CHARLESTOWN, S. C.

A Record of Jos. Shute and His Wives

CERTIFICATE

Whereas Jos. Shute of the City of Philadelphia Merchant Son of Thos. and Elizabeth Shute of the same place and Anna Arnott of Charlers-Town in S• Carolina Widdow Declared their Intentions of taking each other in Marriage at two select Meetings of the People called Quakers according to the good Order used among them whose proceedings therein after a deliberate Consideration there of were Allowed by the said Meetings, They both Appearing clear of all others and having consent of Parents and Relations concerned Now these are to Certifie whom it may concern that for the full accomplishing their said Intentions this Seventh Day Of the eighth month in the year 1731 the said Joseph Shute & Anna Arnott appeared at a publick Assembly of the sd People at their Meeting House in Charles-Town Aforesd He the sd Jos. Shutt taking the said Anna Arnott by the Hand did Openly declare as followeth (viz) Friends: In the Fear of the Lord and in the presence of this Assembly whom I desire to be my witnesses I take this my Friend Anna Arnott to be my wife promising with the Lords Assistance to be unto her a Loving and faithfull Husband til Death shall Separate us (Or words to that effect) And then and there in the sd Assembly the sd Anna Arnott did openly declare as followeth viz Frds In the Fear of the Lord and in the presence of this Assembly Whom I desire to be my witnesses, I take this my frd Jos. Shute to be my Husband promising with ye Lord's Assistance to be unto him a loving and faithful Wife til Death shall separate us (Or words to that Effect) And then and there in the sd Assembly the sd Jos. Shute & Anna, She according to the custom of marriage assuming the name of her husband as a further confirmation thereof unto these Presents did set their hands And we whose names are underwritten being present among others at the

Solemnization of sd Marriage & Subscription as witnesses thereunto have also to these presents subscribed our Names the Day & Year above written.

Thos. Elliott	Rich[d] Wigg	Jos. Shute
Thos. Fleming	Christopher Hill	Anna Shute
Jno. Witter	Stephen Beauchamp	
Susanna Wiggington	Jno. Smith	
Mary Smith	Thos. Beadon	
Jno. Daniel	Mich. Higgins	
Mary Blamyer		
Mary Dandridge		
Martha Booth		
Mary Blamyer Jun.		
Andw. Deane		Thos. Kimberly
Wm. Howell		Isabell Kimberly
Sam[l]. Witter		Thos. Whitmarsh
Jno. Blaymer		
Othn[l] Beale		
Thos. Cooper		
Robt Booth		

A Record of Joseph Shute and his wife being married on the twelth Day of the twelth Month One Thousand Seven Hundred & Fifty

Joseph Shute married to Mary —— widdow of Stono

The said Joseph tho' educated in the Profession of Truth, yet not regarding the wholesome discipline of his Friends was married to ye said Mary by a Priest.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Anna Shute wife of Jos Shute Dyed the 26th Day of the 4 Month 1749 and was Entred the Next Day in the Friends bureing Ground Aged forty years and six month.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Anna Goll daughter of Christian Goll mariner and Isabella his wife was born on the 26th of ye 10th Mo. (called december) 1708.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Thos Kimberly & Isabella Goll; took Each Other in Marriage, att the publique Meeting house of the people Called Quakers, In Charlestown. [No date given.]

ABSTRACTS FROM MARRIAGE BONDS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

DECEMBER 1743–NOVEMBER 1744

BY MABEL L. WEBBER

The volume from which these abstracts are taken, is the property of the Charleston Library Society, and was presented in 1904 by the late Hon. William A. Courtnay. So far as we have been able to find, it is the only one in Charleston. The form of the bond is given with the first entry, after that only the names will be given, the printed form being omitted. Many of these marriages are recorded in Church registers and in the *South Carolina Gazette.*

SOUTH CAROLINA

Know all Men by these Presents, That We William Ross and John Mackenzie of Charles Town in the Province aforesaid Mercht. are Held and firmly Bound into the hon^{ble}. William Bull Esq. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over this Province, in the full and just Sum of Two Thousand Pounds, Sterling Money, of Great-Britain, to be paid to the said Governor or to his Successors, Governors of this Province, To which Payment, well and truly to be made, We bind Ourselves, and either of Us, out, and either of our Heirs, Executors and Administertors, and either of them in the whole and for the whole, jointly and severally, firmly by these Presents: Sealed with our Seals, and dated the Ninth Day of December Anno Dom. 1743.

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That whereas the Honble. William Bull Esq. Lieut. Governor hath this Day, under his Hand and Seal, Licenced the Reverend Mr. William Guy to join in the Holy State of Matrimony, the above-bounden William Ross and Ann Fuller Spinster Now if there be no lawful Cause to obstruct the said Marriage, and that the said William Ross and John Mackenzie or either of them, their or either of their Heirs Executors or Administrators, or any of them, do well and truly save harmless the said Lieut. Governor, and all other Persons whatso-

ever, as well in Executing as Granting the said Licence, against all Persons whatsoever, then this Obligation to be Void, or else to be and remain in full Force and Virtue.
Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of

(Signed)

John Mackenzie.

. . . John Barnard Of the Province of Georgia and John Johnson Merchant In Charles Town . . . bond to Lieut. Gov. William Bull . . . 10th. Dec. 1743; Licence to Rev. William Orr, to marry John Barnard and Jane Bradley Spinster.
Signed by John Barnard and Jno. Johnson.

. . . William Rose of St. Bartholomew and Samuel Hurst of Charles Town bond to Lieut. Gov., Bull 10th. Dec. 1743.
Licence to Rev. Thomas Thompson to marry William Rose and Lucy Bellinger, widdow.
Signed by William Rose and S. Hurst.

. . . Israel Bourdeaux of St. Thomas Parish and John Triboudet of the Parish of St. Philips bond to Lieut. Gov. Bull. 12th. Dec. 1743.
Licence to Rev. Thomas Hasell to marry Israel Bourdeaux and Mary Rivers, Spinster.
Signed by Israel Bourdeaux and John Triboudet.

. . . Alexander Hext of Colleton County and Walter Dunbar of Charles Town, bond to Lieut. Gov, William Bull, 13th Dec. 1743.
License to Rev. Alex. Gordon to marry Alexander Hext and Jane Weaver, spinster.
Signed by Alexander Hext and Walter Dunbar.

. . . Daniel Horry of the Parish of St. James Santee and John Atchison Esq. bond to Gov. James Glen, dated 20th Dec. 1743.
Licence to Rev. Thomas Hasell to marry Daniel Horry and Sarah Ford, spinster
Signed by Daniel Horry and John Atchinson.

. . . William Miles of the Parish of St. Bartholomews and William Miles Senr. of the Parish of St. Andrews both of the Province of South Carolina, bond to Gov. James Glen. dated 20th. of Dec. 1743.

Licence to Rev. William Orr to marry William Miles Junr. and Elizabeth North spinster.
Signed by William Miles.

. . . Paul Jaudon and Thomas Boone both of the Parish of Prince Frederick, bond to Gov. James Glen, dated 21 Dec. 1743.
Licence to the Rev, John Fordyce to marry Paul Jaudon and Mary Leibrey, spinster.
Signed by Paul Jaudon and Thos. Boone Junr.

. . . John St John and Thomas Jones both of the Parish of St Bartholomews in Colleton County, bond to Gov. James Glen dated 22 Dec. 1743.
Licence to Rev. Thomas Thompson to marry John St John and Elizabeth Reid, spinster.
Signed by John St John and Thos. Jones.

. . . Timothy Beerd of the Beaufort Galley Marriner & Daniel Moloy Of CharlesTown, bond to Gov. James Glen 26 Dec. 1743.
Licence to Rev. Lewis Jones to marry Timothy Beerd and Sarah Hodges spinster. Signed by Timothy Beerd and Daniel Moloy.

. . . James Edes and Lewis Janvier both of the Parish of St Philips Charles Town bond to Gov. James Glen, 28th. Dec. 1743.
Licence to Alexander Garden, Comsry. to marry James Edes and Penelope Delescure, widdow.
Signed by James Edes and Lewis Janvier.

. . . Jonathan Collins of the Parish of St Thomas and John Naylor of the same Parish, bond to Gov. James Glen, dated 3rd January, 1743/4.
Licence to Rev. Thomas Hasell to marry Jonathan Collins and Mary Ann Simmons, spinster.
Signed by Jonathan Collins and John Naylor.

. . . James Marsh of Charles Town and John Thompson of the same place, bond to Gov. Glen, dated 10th. Jan. 1743/4.
Licence to Rev. Mr. Alexander Garden, Comsry. to marry James Marsh and Susannah Bisset, widdow.
Signed by James Marsh and John Thompson.

. . . Henry Warner of the Parish of Prince George and James LeSeine of the parish of St Thomas, bond to Gov. Glen, 13th. Jan. 1743/4.
Licence to Rev. John Fordyce to marry Henry Warner and Jane Mitchell, widdow.

Signed by Henry Warner and James Lessesne (sic.)

. . . John Kingston and Joseph Tobias both of CharlesTown, bond to Gov. James Glen, 13th. Jan. 1743/4.

Licence to Rev. Alexander Garden, Comsy to marry John Kingston and Ann Camren, spinster.

Signed by John Kingston and Jos. tobias (sic.)

. . . Samuel Lacey of CharlesTown and David Brown of the same place, bond to Gov, Glen, 14th Jan. 1743/4.

Licence to Rev. Lewis Jones to marry Samuel Lacey and Hannah Hogg, spinster.

Signed by Samuel Lacey and David Brown.

. . . John Smith of St Andrews Parish and Henry Wood of the same place, bond to Gov. Glen, 24th. Jan. 1743/4.

Licence to Rev. William Guy to marry John Smith and Mary Deloney widdow.

Signed by John Smith and Henry Wood.

. . . John Gregory planter and William Inns both of St Pauls Parish, bond to Gov. Glen, 25th. Jan. 1743/4.

Licence to Rev. John Quincey to marry John Gregory and Mary Dunmere

Signed by John Gregory and William Inns.

. . . Richard Godfrey and William Bonneau both of St Andrews Parish, bond to Gov. Glen, 27th. Jan. 1743/4.

Licence to Rev. William Guy to marry Richard Godfrey and Rebeccah Guy, spinster.

Signed by Richd. Godfrey and Wm. Bonneau.

. . . Francis Gottier and Gabriel Guignard both of Charles Town, bond to Gov. Glenn, 4th February, 1743/4.

Licence to Rev. Alex. Garden Comsy. to marry Francis Gottier and Isabell Gordon [widdow erased]

Signed by Francis Gottier and Gabriel Guingnard.

. . . William Harvey of St Helena Parish and Jemmet Cobley in CharlesTown merchant, bond to Gov. Glen 6th Feb. 1743/4.

Licence to Rev. Lewis Jones to marry William Harvey and Elizabeth Mikell widdow.

Signed by Wm. Harvey and Jemt. Cobley.

. . . William Gibbes and Robert Gibbes, both of the Provine of South Carolina, bond to Gov. Glen, 7th Feb. 1743/4.

Licence to Rev. Levi Durand to marry William Gibbes and Mary Bennison, spinster.
Signed by William Gibbes and Robert Gibbes.

. . . Phillip Pinyard and Andrew Ruck both of Charles Town, bond to Gov. Glen, 8th Feb. 1743/4.
Licence to Rev. Alex. Garden, Com^{rs} to marry Phillip Pinyard and Anna Miller, spinster.
Signed by Phillip Pinyard and Andrew Ruck.

. . . Francis Rose of St Andrews of Berkley County and John Champneys of Charles Town, bond to Gov. Glenn 23rd. Feb. 1743/4.
Licence to Rev. William Guy to marry Francis Rose and Mary Ann Elliott, spinster.
Signed to Francis Rose, Jno. Champneys and Thos. Butler, Jun.

John Pyatt of Craven County the Parish of Prince Frederick and John Laurens of Charles Town bond to Gov. Glenn 23rd Feb. 1743/4.
Licence to Rev. John Fordice to marry John Pyatt and Hannah La Bruce, spinster.
Signed by John Pyatt and John Laurens.

. . . James Dods of Edisto Island in Colleton County and Mark Guttry of Charles Town, bond to Gov. Glenn 23rd Feb. 1743/4.

Licence to Rev. John Quincey to marry James Dods and Elizabeth Miller widdow.
Signed by James Dods and Mark Guthry.

. . . Nicholas Miller of Johns Island in Colleton County and Daniel Fayssoux of Charles Town, bond to Gov. Glen, 27th Feb. 1743/4.
Licence to Rev. Alexander Garden, to marry Nicholas Miller and Elenor Herox, spinster.
Signed Niholaus Muller (sic) and Daniel fayssoux.

. . . James Goelett Mariner and Edward Cook of Charles Town, Brickmaker, bond to Gov. Glen 27th ffebruary 1743/4.
Licence to Rev. Alexander Garden to marry James Goelett and Mary Handcock spinster.
Signed by James Goelett and Edward Cook his mark.

. . . James Marion of st James Goose Creek and Gabriel Guignard of Charles Town bond to Gov. Glen 3rd March, 1743/4.

Licence to Rev, Timothy Mellichampe to marry James Marion and Rebecca Shingleton spinster.
Signed by James Marion and Gabriel Guignard.

. . . John Sanders of the parish of St Thomas and Joseph Sanders of the same place bond to Gov. Glen, 6th .March, 1743/4.
Licence to Rev. Levi Durand to marry John Sanders and Mary Oliver spinster.
Signed by John Sanders and Joseph Sanders.

. . . Daniel Heyward of Granville County and John Beswick merchant of Charles Town bond to Gov. Glen, 7th March 1743/4.
Licence to Rev. William Guy to marry Daniel Heyward and Mary Miles Spinster,
Signed by Danl. Heyward and John Beswicke.

(To be continued)

ORDER BOOK OF JOHN FAUCHERAUD GRIMKÉ

(AUGUST 1778–MAY 1780)

(Continued from October, 1917)

Head Quarters Charles Town.

March 11th. 1780.

B.G. for tomorrow Genl. Lillington.
F.O. Lt. Colo. Lowry.
B.M. Major Lewis

An Orderly Serjt. from Genl. Lillington's Brigade to attend at Colo. Laumoy's Quarters.

No Person whatsoever except those employed on the Works are to be suffered to walk on the parapet.

The Troops to be on fatigue tomorrow as to Day.

The Troops will be on their Alarm Posts at 5 o'Clock every Morning where they will remain till 6—Both Officers and Men will be punctual in the Observation of this Order—on it may depend the preservation of the Town.—they will be on their Alarm Posts at the South Side of the Town till further Orders, unless the Signal for Alarm be given from the Horn Work.

12th. Parole. C.S.

B.G. for tomorrow Genl. Hogan.
F.O. Lt. Colo. Matthews.
B.M. Major Jackson.

G.O. The Troops are to be paraded for fatigue every Morning at Guard mounting at the Exchange till further Orders except Genl. Lillington's Brigade which will be paraded & employed in the front of their own Encampment.

Brig^{r}. Genl. McIntosh will take Command of the Brigade of So. Carolina.

B.O. The Guns taken to the Batteries SO. & West of the Town to be put in the best Order—such of them as require scaling to be blown off with a small quantity of powder between the hours of 9 in the Morning and four in the afternoon.

Lt. Colo. Grimke will order a Return of the Guns at which his Corps is posted So. West of the Town and of the Ammunition for the Ordnance & Artillery in his Department.

Major Grimball will order a similar Return for the So. of the Town where his Battn. is posted by ten oClock tomorrow Morning to the Commanding Officer.

B.E.O. Ammunition & Stores for the Ordinance on the Batteries and Lines North of the Town to be immediately taken down & lodged in the Magazines at the different Posts.

R.O. The Major is appointed to the Command of the Six Gun Battery on the right of Cummin's point—He will take Care to have it in the best of Order possible, seeing it is supplied with the Articles enumerated in the Brigade of Order of the 10th. Instant.

13th. Parole. C.S.

B.G. for tomorrow	Genl. Lillington.
F.O.	Lieut. Colo. Hinton.
B.M.	Major Dunbibin.

A fatigue of 80 Men from Genl. Hogan's Brigade and 70 Men from Colo. Parker's Brigade are to be paraded properly Officered at Genl. Lillington's Encampment at 6 oClock tomorrow Morning & to be relieved by the same number from the same Brigades at One.

14th. Parole. C.S.

B.G. for tomorrow	Genl. McIntosh.
F.O.	Colo. Malmedy.
B.M.	Major Moultrie.

For fatigue tomorrow to be paraded at the Battery on Cummin's point at 6 oClock in the Morning properly Officered 78 Men from Genl. Hogan's—67 from Colo. Parker's 119 from Genl. Lillington's & 36 from General M°Intosh's Brigades to be relieved at one oClock–all the Tools in the hands of the different Brigades are this Evening to be lodged at the Battery on Cummin's Point—No other fatigue to be paraded unless by after Orders.

The Officers at different Guards are desired to make out two Reports of their Guards—One to be sent at Troop beating to the Grand parade—the other to be delivered to the relieving Officer.

15th. Parole. C.S.

B.G. for tomorrow	Genl. Hogan.
F.O.	Colo. Shepheard.
B.M.	Major Baddely.

No Officer will be recd. on the Grand parade unless he has Side Arms, a Fusil or Espontoon.

The fatigue to be paraded tomorrow Morning at 6 oClock & to be relieved at one in the same manner as to day.

R.O. The Pay Master will be at home every Morning between the Hours of 6 & 7. to deliver to the Men such Articles as he has on hand.

The Surgeon will make a Weekly return of the Sick. The Court Martial is disolved—Their Sentence is approved of But the Prisoners having suffered a long confinement the Punishment is omitted.

16th. Parole. C.S.

B.G. Genl. Lillington
F.O's Colo. Lyttle & Major Hogg } for tomorrow

The Light Infantry of Genl. Hogan's Brigade will be in readiness to march tomorrow Morning at Guard Mounting.

The Commissary will order 8 days Rations for 30 Men to be sent immediately to the post at Ashley Ferry—That Command will be relieved tomorrow Morning.

B.O. The Detachment of Chas. Town Artillery on Command with Colo. Clark to be relieved tomorrow from the So. Carolina Contl. Artillery—They are to be paraded at Troop beatin with one Days provisions cooked.

17th. Parole. C.S.

B.G. Genl. McIntosh
F.O's Colo. Hampton } for tomorrow
Major Lowe.

The Guard at the Magazine is to be immediately reinforced with one Serjt. 1 Corpl. & 15 privates.

To be paraded this Afternoon for piquets at 5 oClock One Sub. 1. Serjt 1. Corpl. & 15 privates.

The Weekly Returns are requested this Afternoon.

R.O. The Guard to be augmented to 12 R.& F. & another Centry posted at the Magazine Door of the Little Battery on Cummins Point—The Centinels are to be relieved every Hour whom the Officer of the Day will visit every half Hour after the relief—In Case of Action Capt. Templeton's Company & the Surgeon will repair to the Great Battery & his Matr with the Invalids to the Little Battery on Cummin's Point.

No Office is to promate any Man with it previously abtaining the Approbation of the Comg. Officer of the Regt.

18th. Parole. C.S.

B.G. Genl. Hogan
F.O. Colo. de Bretagne } for tomorrow
Major Nelson

The Guards to be supplied with a Gill of Rum per Man immediately—the Return to be signed by the Officer Comg. the Guard if Commissd. if not by the F.O. of the Day.

Lost or stolen out Colo. Heth's Holster yesterday forenoon a neat Iron Screw Barrel Pistol—the Lock & Barrel in one piece—Thirty Dollars will be given to any Person who will deliver it to Colo. Heth & no Questions asked. The Brigade Majors are requested to have this Order published two or three days successively.

R.O. A Court Martial to sit immediately for trial of all prisoners.

19th. Parole. C.S.

B.G. Genl. Lillington
F.O. Lt. Colo. Marion } for tomorrow.
Major Lewis

Whereas an Act of Genl. Assembly of South Carolina passed the 11th. Sept. last for the purpose of filling up the Contl. Batts. of this State has expired—His Excellency the Governor and Privy Council have thought proper to extend the Operation of the said Act two Months from this day—Therefore every able bodied Man who shall voluntarily inlist in either of the Contl. Batts; of this State for the Term of 21 Months, shall at the time of his Enlistment receive a Bounty of 500 Dollars and an Indent for a further Bounty of 2000 Dollars payable at the End of their faithful Service. The Indent to carry 10 per ct. interest & that payable half yearly they shall also be entitled to 100 Acres of Land & every other Advantage of pay Clothing & Rations as axpressed in the said Act.

For Command to be paraded at Head Quarters at four oClock this Afternoon 1. Serjt. & 14 Rank and file from the two Contl. Brigades.

20th. Parole. C.S.

B.G. Genl. McIntosh
F.O. Lt. Colo. Henderson and Major Harleston, for tomorrow.

The whole Garrison to turn out on fatigue this Afternoon, they will parade at the Horn Work.

21st. Parole. C.S.

B.G. Genl. Hogan
F.O's. Lt. Colo. Mebane and Major Moultrie. For tomorrow.

(To be continued)

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA WEEKLY GAZETTE

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from the January number)

Died.] In Kingston, Jamaica, Mrs. Abigal Treville.—(Saturday, July 31, 1784.)

Last Thursday evening Capt. Simeon Theus was married to Miss Rebecca Legaré, eldest daughter of Mr. Daniel Legaré, Jun. of this city.—(Ibid.)

On the 27th of June last departed this life, in the harbour of Newport, where he went for the recovery of his health, John Stock, Esq; of St. Bartholomew's Parish, a young Gentleman whose amiable disposition rendered him esteemed by all who knew him, and by whom his loss is sincerely regretted.—(Wednesday, August 4, 1784.)

Yesterday morning died, after a long illness, in an advanced age, Mr. John Wish, of this City—(Ibid.)

A few days ago died at Monck's Corner, in St. John's Parish, Dr. Robert Stephens—(Ibid.)

Thursday morning died, Mr. William Kirkcaldy, a young gentleman lately arrived from Europe. (Wednesday, August 7, 1784.)

Thursday morning last Mr. James Gordon was married to Miss Martha Wells, daughter of the deceased Mr. William Wells, of St. Thomas's Parish. (Ibid.)

Married.] In this City, Mr. Daniel Russell Carpenter, to Miss Sarah—Susannah Cross.—In St. John's Parish, Mr. John Burkhard, late of Philadelphia, to Miss Catherine Will, daughter of Mr. Philip Will.—(Wednesday, August 11, 1784.)

Died.] On Monday last, after a short illness, Mr. George Thomson, of this City, and yesterday evening his remains were decently interred in the Scotch Presbyterian Church-yard, attended by a number of respectable inhabitants—(Ibid.)

Last Thursday evening James Nelson, Esq; one of the Wardens of this city, was married to the amiable Miss Betsey Villepontoux, daughter of Benjamin Villepontoux, Esq.—(Saturday August 14, 1784.)

Thursday last died, after a short illness Mr. Fergus Snaady, of North Carolina. (Ibid.)

Yesterday morning died, after a long illness, Mr. Francis Gottier, Silversmith—a very worthy inhabitant of this city.—(Wednesday, August 18, 1784.)

On the 22d of last month died at New-York, Capt. James McPherson, late of the Pennsylvania line, of an amiable character, and greatly esteemed by all who knew him.—(Ibid.)

On Sunday morning died, between eighteen and nineteen years of age, Mrs. Mary Pringle, the wife of Robert Pringle, Esq; . . . . [Long Eulogy.]—Ibid.

Married.] Mr. John Logan, to Miss Rachel Perry, daughter of the deceased Josiah Perry, Esq.[1]—(Saturday, August 21, 1784.)

Died.] A few days ago, the Rev. Mr. John Lewis, Rector of St. Paul's Parish, Stono.—At the commencement of the late contest with Britain, he took part in favour of America, and after the surrender of this capital to the British, he was taken up and sent to St. Augustine, and from thence to Philadelphia, during which time he was always unalterable in his conduct.—He was a good preacher, charitable to the poor, a good companion, sincere friend, kind indulgent master, and real good man in every station of life—His death is greatly lamented by all, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. —Yesterday at John's Island, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Stanyarne, a native of this State, and relict of the late Joseph Stanyarne, Esq.—This morning, after a long confinement, in an advanced age, Mr. Felix Lon.—The same day, Mr. Arthur Downes, Watchmaker—both of this City.—(Sat. Aug. 21, 1784.)

Sunday morning died Capt. Richard Mason, of this city.—His remains were on Monday evening interred in St. Philip's Church yard, attended by the Cincinnati Society of which he was a member, and several other inhabitants.—(Wednesday, August 25, 1784)

Died.] On the 19th inst, at Indian Land, in the 24th year of his age, Mr. John M'Neill, much regretted by all who knew him.—Last week, in this City, James Watson, Esq; and Mr. James Creighton, both from Jamaica.—On Thursday last, after a lingering illness, Miss Hannah Sneeling, eldest daughter of the deceased Mr. John Sneeling of this city.—(Saturday, August 28, 1784)

[1] An error, corrected August 28.

The marriage of Mr. Logan to Miss Perry as mentioned in Saturday's Gazette, is premature.—(Ibid.)

Died.] On Sunday evening last, Mrs. Sarah Coachman, widow of the deceased Benjamin Coachman Esq.—Yesterday afternoon, Master Savage, eldest son of Dr. Richard Savage of this City.—(Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1784.)

Thursday last died Mrs. Martha Hayes daughter of the deceased Mr. Edward Oats, of this City.—(Saturday, Sept. 4, 1784.)

On Thursday last was married in Prince George's Parish, Thomas Dunbar, Esq; of this City, Captain in the second South-Carolina regiment, to Miss Mary Withers, second daughter of the deceased Francis Withers esq; of Georgetown.—(Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1784.)

Sunday evening Mr. Benjamin Duke, Carpenter, was married to Mrs. Rachel Higgins, of this City.—(Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1784.)

Last week died in Christ Church Parish, Mr. Andrew Hibben; and in this city last Saturday, Mr. John North, Taylor.—(Ibid.)

Died.] Within a day of each other, of the sore throat, two promising sons of Dr. Richard Savage, of this City.—This forenoon, Mrs. Ruth Mitchell, wife of Mr. William Mitchell, whose son died last Thursday.—(Saturday, Sept. 11, 1784.)

Sunday morning died, in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Lee, of this City, relict of the deceased Mr. William Lee.—(Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1784)

Monday last died Capt. John Young, of the Snow *Two Sisters*. (Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1784.c

Tuesday last died Miss Mary Coyles, and on the Thursday following, Captain George Coyles, her father, after only one day's illness.—(Saturday, Sept. 18, 1784.)

Sunday evening died Mr. Joseph Turpin, eldest son of the deceased Capt. Joseph Turpin, late of this City.—(Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1784.)

This morning died aged about 9 years, of the sore throat, which at present prevails much in this City, a son of Andreas E. Van Braam Houckgeest, Esq.—(Ibid.)

This morning also died Capt. Amos Judson, of Mudas Landing, on Connecticut-river.—(Ibid.)

Married.] Mr. Alexander M'Nilage, of Christ Church Parish,

to Miss Margaret Field, eldest daughter of Mr. John Field, of this City.—(Saturday, September 25, 1784.)

Died.] Mrs. Sophia Nisba M'Cord, at M'Cord's Ferry, on the Congaree.—In this City, of the sore-throat, a son of Capt. William Phillips, aged about 8 years—Mr. James Stinson, Printer.—(Ibid.)

Last Friday night died, after a tedious illness, much regretted by all who knew him, Mr. Andrew Miller, of this City, Merchant—a worthy, honest man.—(Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1784.)

On Sunday the 26th instant died, after a long and tedious illness . . . the Reverend Mr. Charles Frederick Moreau, formerly Rector of the Parish of St. Michael; and at the time of his death, Assistant to the Rector of St. Philip's Church. . . . —(Ibid.)

Early on Monday morning last died, after only two days illness, to the great grief of her disconsolate parents, Miss Rebecca Weyman, youngest daughter of Edward Weyman, Esq; of this City. —(Ibid.)

Died.] In this City, Mrs. Timrod, wife of Mr. Henry Timrod, Taylor.—Of a consumption, Mr. Daniel Trezevant.—In Georgetown, Mrs. Mary Vivian, widow of the deceased Mr. John Vivian of that place.—(Saturday, Oct. 2, 1784.)

Married.] Last Sunday evening, in this City John Farr, Esq; of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Margaret Hartley, daughter of the deceased Thomas Hartley Esq;—(Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1784.)

Died.] Saturday last, Master John Hahnbaum, son of Dr. George Hahnbaum, of this City.—Mr. Boyles, Taylor.—Monday night suddenly, Mr. John White, Blacksmith. (Ibid.)

Last Thursday evening was married in this City, Mr. Peter Sinkler, of St. Stephen's Parish, to Miss Polly Walter, daughter of Mr. Richard Walter, Merchant, deceased.—(Saturday, October 9, 1784.)

Last evening, John Facherand Grimké, Esq; of this City, was married to the amiable Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith, Esq; of Broad Street.—(Wednesday Oct. 13, 1784.)

Sunday last died, in the bloom of life, Mrs. Margaret Loveday, wife of Mr. John Loveday of this City.—She was highly valued by a numerous acquaintance through life, and now sincerely lamented. —Her remains were decently interred on Monday evening in St.

Philip's Church-yard, attended by a great number of inhabitants. —(Ibid.)

The same day died a son, and this morning, a daughter, of Andreas Ernest Van Braam Houckgeest, Esq; of this City.—(Ibid.)

Thursday evening Mr. Peter Boilliot was married to Miss Elizabeth-Jane Dupont, daughter of the deceased Mr. John Dupont,—(Sat. Oct. 16, 1784.)

Last Tuesday evening, died of the sore-throat, Master Palmer, son of Mr. Job Palmer, of this City.—(Ibid.)

This morning died, after a lingering indisposition, Mr. John Sansum, of this City. (Ibid.)

About three weeks past died at Wilmington, in North-Carolina, Mr. John Banks, late of this City, Merchant.—(Ibid.)

Monday last died at Edisto, Dr. John Powell, of that place.—(Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1784.)

Last night died, of only two days illness, Master Robert Phillipps, eldest son of Capt. William Phillips, of this city.—(Ibid.)

Thursday evening died another daughter of Andreas Ernest Van Braam Houckgeest, Esq; of this City.—This is the fourth Child that unfortunate Gentleman has buried within a month past.[2]—(Sat. Oct. 23, 1784.)

[2] André Everard van-Bramm Houckgeest, born in 1739, in the Province of Utrecht, Holland; served in the Dutch navy with two of his brothers, who both became Admirals; he left the navy in 1758, going to China, as Supercargo of the Dutch East-India Company. He lived at Macao and Canton till 1773, returning to Europe for two short voyages. He returned to Holland and settled in Guelderland, remaining there till 1783; in sympathy with the American struggle for liberty, he came to this Country in 1783, arriving in Charleston, S. C., Monday September 15th, 1783, with his wife and eight children; he had previously been appointed Consul to this State. He had married Catharina Cornelia Gurtrued van Reede van d'Oudtshoorn, daughter of Baron van Reede van d'Oudtshoorn, she was born at the Cape of Good Hope, died in 1800. Van Braam Hougheest became a merchant and rice planter, had a place of business on East Bay near Elliott St.; there are several deeds of property transfer to and from him; he seems to have owned for a time the Stuart house at the corner of Tradd and Orange, for he mortgages the same to Alexander Gillon in Dec. 1783. (M. C. O., N5, p. 53) He said is to have owned a plantation on Cooper River and to have introduced some new methods of rice culture and pounding; there is no property transfer to him of a plantation, but the "Letters of Henry Laurens" (In S. C. Hist. Soc.) show a letter to van Braam Hougheest concerning a plantation on Cooper River, which he was making inquiries

Last night died Mrs. Catherine Ellis, wife of Mr. Richard Ellis, at the Quarter-house.—(Ibid.)

Last Sunday John Leacraft, Esq; Sheriff of Beaufort-District, was married at Beaufort to the amiable Miss Elizabeth Black, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Black, of that place.—Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1784.)

Yesterday died, after a long illness, Mr. Arthur Stafford, of this City.—(Ibid.)

Friday sennight died, at James Island, after a long illness, Mr. John Hyrne, of that place. (Wed.—Nov. 3, 1784.)

Saturday evening last, died, at Dorchester, Stephen Cater, Esq; of this town.—(Ibid.)

Sunday morning last died in this City, Mr. David Dott, late of St. Augustine. (Ibid.)

On Monday morning died, Miss Elizabeth Izard, daughter of Ralph Izard, Esq; of this City.—(Ibid.)

Last Thursday evening Charles Lining Esq; Ordinary for Charleston District, was married to Mrs. Mary Rose, widow of the deceased Thomas Rose, Esq; and daughter of Edward Blake, Esq; Treasurer.—Saturday Nov. 6, 1784.)

The same evening died, in the bloom of life, after four days illness, much regretted by all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with him, Mr. John Kneeshaw, Merchant of this City.—(Ibid.)

Lately married at Newport, Rhode Island, Mr. Stephen Mazyck,

about. Van Braam became a citizen of this country in March or April 1784 (Hist. Commission, Columbia). As seen above, he lost both of his sons and two of his daughters of diphtheria in about a month; his eldest daughter married Richard Brooke Roberts (this *Magazine*, vol. 16, p. 125). He had a number of business reverses here, and some time between 1788 and 1790, he went back to the Dutch East India Company as Chief of their Factory at Canton. In 1794 he was appointed Second in the Embassy sent by the Dutch E. I. Co. to the Emperor of China; an account of this Embassy was taken from his Journals, translated by M. L. E. Moreau de Saint-Mery, and published in London, 1798, dedicated to George Washington (Copy in the Chas. Libry. Soc., 2 vol. il. maps). He returned to America in April, 1796, bringing with him a large collection of Chinese drawings and other objects, which he allowed to be exhibited in Philadelphia for several months. He settled near Bristol, Pa., where he built a place which he called "Chinese Retreat." His collection of Chinese curiosities was given to the French Republic. He returned to Europe after 1800, and died there. (Mss. family data from Thornton Delano Roberts, Esq.; *Van Braam's Embassy;* Charleston News Papers, and other records, compiled by the Editor.)

of this City to Miss Nancy Easton, daughter of Mr. Walter Easton, of that City—an amiable young lady—(Ibid.)

Friday se'nnight died at Savannah, Capt. Clement Conyers, jun. of Bermuda. (Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1784)

Saturday last died at John's Island, after a few days illness, Colonel William Massey, a gentleman universally beloved and lamented—(Ibid)

A few days ago was married at the seat of Gen. Huger, on the Congaree river Jehu Wilson, Esq; to Miss Sarah Chalmers, daughter of the deceased Dr. Lionel Chalmers, of this City.—(Saturday, November 13, 1784)

Last Wednesday evening departed this life, after a severe illness which she bore with examplary patience and resignation, Mrs. Elizabeth Middleton, relict of Thomas Middleton, Esq; of Crowfield, and youngest daughter of the deceased David Deas Esq; of this City.— . . . not quite 30 years of age. . . Her remains were decently interred yesterday forenoon in St. Philip's Church yard, . . . —(Ibid.)

Friday last died at Savannah, in Georgia, the Rev. Mr. Allyn Mather, who lately arrived there from Connecticut.—(Wednesday, November 17, 1784.)

Sunday evening died in fits, Mr. Henry Dickinson of Bermuda, aged 21 years—(Ibid.)

Sunday last died, after a very short illness, much regretted by his family and friends, John Middleton, Esq; late an officer in Col. Lee's Partizan Legion.—(Wednesday—Nov. 17, 1784.)

The same day, in this city, Mrs. Hannah Splatt, aged 77 years, relict of the deceased Mr. John Splatt, formerly of Pon Pon

The same day Mr. Thomas Dawson, son of the Rev. Mr. William Dawson, deceased.—(Ibid.)

Monday died, aged 28 years, Mr. John Barnshaw, of the Island of Jamaica.—(Ibid.)

Last night Colonel John Baddeley, of this City, was married to Miss Ann Golden, daughter of the deceased Mr. Golden of North Carolina.—(Ibid.)

Last Tuesday was married at Ashepoo, John Bay, Esq; of this City, to Miss Sarah Miles, daughter of the deceased John Miles, Esq;—(Saturday November 20, 1784.)

Last Monday died in this City, after a lingering indisposition,

much regretted by a numerous acquaintance, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of Georgetown, in this State.—(Ibid.)

Last Thursday died at Wadmelaw, in an advanced age, Daniel Townsend, Esq; of that place. (Ibid.)

Yesterday morning died Mrs. Mary Samways, relict of the deceased Mr. Henry Samways, of James Island.—(Ibid.)

Thursday last was married at Goose creek, Mr. William Scott, of this City, to Miss Frances Daniel, only child of the deceased Adam Daniel, Esq.—(Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1784).

On the 11th of last month died at Bermuda, where she went for the recovery of her health, Miss Elizabeth Cordes, daughter of Samuel Cordes, Esq; of St. John's Parish. (Ibid.)

Sunday last died, after a lingering illness, which he bore with patience and fortitude, James Vanderhorst, Esq; a Member of the Legislature of this State. (Ibid).

Monday night died Mr. John Harriot, of this City, Wine Cooper. (Ibid).

Last Sunday evening was married in St. Stephen's Parish, Santee Thomas Cordes, Esq; a Member of the House of Representatives, to Miss Charlotte Evance, daughter of the deceased Thomas Evance Esq; of this City.—(Saturday, Nov. 27, 1784)

Tuesday evening was married in this City, Mr. Cotton-Mather Stevens, to Miss Elizabeth Brett. (Ibid).

Last Thursday evening Joseph Brown, Esq; of Georgetown, was married to Miss Harriot Lowndes, daughter of the Hon. Rawlins Lowndes, Esq; of this City. (Ibid.)

Last week died in this City, Mrs. Margaret Dupont, wife of Gideon F. Dupont of St. James's Parish.—(Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1784.)

Monday last died Capt. Thomas Tucker, of this City, formerly one of the pilots of our bar, and a respectable citizen.—(Ibid.)

Last Wednesday died in this City, Mr. John Crane, late of the Orphan House in Georgia, who was truly pious in life, and happy in death.—Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.—(Saturday, Dec. 4, 1784.)

Thursday evening Mr. Cornelius Dur Pre was married to Mrs. Mary Hartley, widow of the deceased Mr. John Newton Hartley, of this City. (Ibid.)

Last Sunday evening Dr. Henry Collins Flagg, of this city, was married to Mrs. Rachel Allston, widow of the deceased Wil-

liam Allston, Esq, of Waccamaw, and daughter of John Moore, Esq; of St Thomas's Parish. (Wednesday, December 8, 1784)

Lately, and in St. James's Parish, Santic, Mr. Thomas Boone, in an advanced age. (Ibid.)

Last Tuesday evening Capt. James Kennedy was married to Miss Margaret Chalmers,[3] the youngest daughter of the deceased Dr. Lionel Chalmers, of this City.—(Saturday, December 11, 1784.)

Last Thursday was married at Edisto, Mr. Benjamin Seabrook, of that place, to Miss Margaret Meggett, daughter of Mr. William Meggett.—(Ibid.)

Died.] Last week in St. Stephen's Parish, much regretted, John Drake, Esq;—also Captain Stephen Guerry, late of the Continental line, and son of Mr. James Guerry.—On Edisto Island, Mrs. Mary Jenkins, wife of Mr. Micah Jenkins—At the same place, Mr. John Theus.—This afternoon, in this City, after only two days illness, much regretted by all who knew her, Miss Elizabeth Owens, aunt to the lady of the Hon. Isaac Holmes, Esq. (Ibid.)

Thursday the 2d instant was married at Georgetown, Capt. Albert Roux, to Mrs. Elizabeth Trapier, widow of the deceased Paul Trapier, Esq;—also Dr. Rees, to Miss Elizabeth Bromley of the same place. (Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1784.)

Last Monday morning departed this life, in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. Martha M'Call, the amiable consort of John M'Call, sen. Esq; of this City, with whom he had happily lived near 47 years. . . . As a christian, she was respected, as a friend beloved,—and as a tender, affectionate parent, by a long train of descendants, her death is justly lamented.—(Ibid.)

Yesterday morning died in the bloom of life, after a very short illness, the truly pious Mrs. Frances Ramsay, the amiable consort of Dr. David Ramsay, of this City. . . . —(Ibid.)

Capt. James Kennedy was married to Miss Ann, not Miss Margaret Chalmers, as mentioned in our last through mistake. (Ibid).

Last Thursday evening Mr. John Walker of this City, Merchant, was married to the amiable Miss Mary Ann Williamson, daughter of Andrew Williamson, Esq. (Saturday, Dec. 18, 1784.)

Wednesday last died, after a lingering illness, Dr. James Hunter, son of the late Mr. James Hunter of this City. (Ibid.)

Yesterday died, in an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Davis, of Christ Church Parish. (Ibid.)

[3] Corrected to Ann Chalmers in the next issue.

(To be continued)

THE REGISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH PARISH

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from January number)

BAPTISMS

Robert the son of John & Elizabeth Gibbens was born February 4th. A. D. 1740.

James, the son of Robert & Elizabeth Dorrill was born May 28th, 1740.

John son of George & Catherine Page was born the 4 day of April 1741.

——— ——— ——— of Thomas Jones and Mary his wife was born the 21 day of May 1741 and Baptized July 12th P^{r}. Revd Levi Durand

Samuel the son of Samuel Bullick and Eliz^{a}. his wife was born the 4 day of May 1741 and bapt^{r}. June 26th P^{r}. Revd Levi Durand

Sarah daughter of William Hartman and ——— his wife was born 30th day of July 1741, and baptized Sepr. 1st per Rev^{d}. Levi Durand

Stephen son of John Metheringham and Mary his wife was born the 6 day of April 1742 and baptized June the 5 P^{r}. Revd. Levi Durand.

Ann the Daughter of Joseph Hatches & his wife was baptized the 27th June 1742

Miles the son of Major William Pinckney & Ruth his wife was born the 29th July 1741 & baptized the 21 August 1741.

Elizabeth the daughter of ——— Morend & ——— his wife was baptized ye 1st 9^{ber} 1741

Elizabeth the Daughter of Lionel & Martha Chalmers his wife was baptized ye 4th 9^{ber} 1741

Susannah ye Daughter of ——— ——— was baptized ye 29th 9^{ber} 1741.

Amelia ye Daughter of M^{rs}. Southerland's Oversear was baptized ye 13th Dec^{br}. 1741

Elizabeth ye Daughter of Varnod & his wife was baptized the 13th of June 1742 P^{r}. the Rev^{d}. Levi Durand.

John son of Robert [Darrill?] and Elizabeth his wife was baptized———1742

John the son of Gibbons ——— ——— —— [torn].

Ann, the Daughter of [Joseph Hatcher] and Mary Ann his wife was ——— ——— the 27th of June 1742

John George, the Son of Capt. Edward Croft & Susannah his wife was baptized the 6th of July 1741.

Joseph the Son of Capt. Samuel Wigfall & Katherine his wife was baptized ye 16th of September Anno Domini 1742

James, the Son of James White & Sarah his wife was born the 16th of 7^{ber} 1742 & baptized the 11th 7^{ber} 1742.

Susannah Daughter of Robert & Elizabeth Gibbes was baptized July ye 11th 1742

Isaac the son of Joseph & Ann Spencer was baptized In Christ Church December the 5th 1742 the Sureties were Messrs. Wilks & Barton & Miss Elizabeth Bond.

Mary Magaw daughter of James & Ann Magaw was born the 25th of 8^{ber} 1742 & baptized January the 16th the Surities were M^{rs}. Ann Blaer & M^{rs}. Elizabeth Bond & M^{r}. Ouzeley.

John the Son of Peter & Rebecca Royer was baptized the same day. The Sureties were Messrs. Bennett & Steele & Sally Spencer

Elizabeth the Daughter of Thos. & Susan^{a}. Boone was baptized the 30th of January 1742/3, the Sureties were D^{r}. White, his wife & Mrs. Boone.

——— ——— ——— his wife ——— ——— the sureties were ——— ——— & M^{rs}. Nelm [torn off.]

Thomas Martin the Son of Saunders was baptized the same day.

George the Son of George Benison Junior was baptized the 1st Day of February in the year of Christ 1742/3.

Esther the Daughter of M^{r}. Dutart was baptized ye 5th of March 1742/3

James, the son of M^{r}. Lessine was baptized the 20th of March 1743.

Susannah the Daughter of M^{r}. Spencer was baptized the 4th day of April 1743.

Mary the Daughter of M^{r}. Hope was baptized the 4th Day of April 1743.

Andrew Boone the Son of M^{r}. Holmes was baptized the 10th Day of April 1743.

Susannah the Daughter of Oliver Spencer & Rebecker his wife born the 21 day of October 1742.

The Child of M^{r}. Deva was baptized May 17, 1742 July the 22^{d}

Baptized the daughter of John Steel & Catherine his wife—the Sureties were Henry Varnod, Elizabeth Hazelwood & Jane Sims.

Sarah the Daughter of Daniel & Mary Lewis was baptized the 24th of 7^{ber} 1743.

Esther the Daughter of Joseph Hatcher & his wife was baptized ye 24th of 8^{ber} 1743 the Sureties were Lefevre M^{rs}. Lewis & Mother Anderson.

All baptized by y^{r} Rev^{d}. Levi Durand.

[Here an item torn off]

Elizabeth the Daughter of M^{r}. Hartman & his wife was born the 8th of October and baptized the 6th of 9^{ber} 1743.

Robert the Son of Major William Pinckney & Ruth his wife, was baptized the 10th [?] of Xber 1743. The Sureties Collo. Brewton & his wife & Self.

James the Son of James White and Sarah his wife was born the 18th day of November 1743 and baptized the 1 day of January P^{r}. Rev^{d}. Levi Durand.

William the Son of Nickles Miller and Ann his Wife was born the 19th day of November 1743 and baptized the 15t^{h} day of January P^{r}. Rev^{d}. Levi Durand

Susannah the Daughter of John Backer and Sarah his wife was baptized the 26th day of February 1743/4 P^{r}. Rev^{d}. Levi Durand.

Margaret the Daughter of William Jones & Ann his wife was born the 10th March 1743/4 & was baptized the 30th of June 1744. The Sureties were Joseph Haynes, Flora Skirrett & Catherine Page.

Levi, the Son of the Rev^{d}. Levi & Charlotta Durand was baptized the 8th October 1744.

Ann the Daughter of Joseph Spencer & Ann his wife was born the 14th of July 1744 and baptized the 9th November following. The Sureties were William Hartman & Ruth his wife & Mary Richards.

Alice the Daughter of M^{r}. Hollybush & his wife was baptized March the 11th. [?] 1743/4.

Elizabeth Daugh^{r}. of Robert & Elizabeth Gibbes was born March the 22d. 1744 & Baptized the 28th Day Apr. following.

Elizabeth, Dau^{r}. of William & Mary Gibbes was born on Wednesday the 27th Day of March 1745 ab^{t}. 12 oClock at Night & was baptized 19th Day May follow^{g}. P^{r}. M^{r}. Durand.

Jordan the Son of Jordan & Rebecca Roach was born in Charles Town the 23d Octr. 1744 & was baptized in Xst. Ch. Parish the 21st of April P the Revd. Levi Durand.

Ann Daughr. of James & Ann Magaw was born Friday the 2d Augst. 1745.

John son of John & Mary honour Catherine Evens was born July 24th 1742 & baptized

James, son of John & Mary Honour Catherine Evins was born February 17th & Baptized by Mr. Durand, 1744/5.

Elizabeth Daugr. of John & Cathh. Holmes born 1745.

Sarah Wingood Daugr. of Jno & ——— Wingood born 1744.

Thomas Son of Thos. & Suky Boone born June 3, 1745 & baptized 4th March follg.

——— Son of Jonn. Emett & Sarah his wife was born 1745 & baptized 22d May follg.

Thomas Son, Mary Daughr. twins, of Dr. James White & Sarah his wife, born April 1745 & Baptized 26th Apl.

Elizabeth, Illegetimate Daugr. of Thos. Stevens & Sukey Player Christnd. Francis Kinlock, Elizh. Varvil & Elizs. Murril Sureties Jan 22. 1745/6.

——— Son of Henry Varnon born 8th Decr. 1745

——— Daugr. of David & Cathr. Blair born Febryd. 2d, 1745

——— ——— of David Johnson born 1745 & baptized

——— son of Jonr. & Sarah Emit born 1745.

——— Illegetimate Daughr. of Ann Saverance & ——— was born 1744/5.

——— Daughr. of John & Elizs Gibbins born & Christn'd.

Jonah the son of Jonah Edin & Sarah his wife was baptized the 23d of March 1745/6. the Sureties were John Smith, Paddon Bond & Sarah White.

Susannah the Daughter of Richd. I'on & Elizabh. his wife was Born a Tursday July 3d 1746 & Baptized 31st August 1746.

A child of Richard Beaks Baptized Novr. 9rh 1746.

Frances Daughter of James & Ann M:Gaw Born 9rh December 1746

Levi the son of Levi & Susanna Durand Born ye 25th December 1746 & Baptized ye 2d Febry following.

Peter the Son of Mr. Deuva Baptizb January 11rh 1746.

John Son of James & Jemyma McKrelless was Born Novr. 4th 1742.

James Son of James & Jemyma McKrelless was born Decr. 27th 1743

George Son of James & Jemyma McKrelles was Born April 5th 1745.
Mary Daughter of James & Jemyma McKrelles was Born Oct. 23d 1746.
Jonathan Son of Robert Dorrall & Elizh. his wife Born 13th May 1735 [sic]
Robert, son Robert Gibbes & Elizs. his wife Baptized 26 Aprl. 1747.
Frances, Daughter of Paul Villepontoux & Mary his wife Baptized yo 26 April 1747.
Rebeckr. Daughter of Jno. Evans & Sarah his wife Baptized May 13rh: 1747.
——— Daughter of Thos. & Mary Webb Born 13 May 1747.
Richard & Thomas, Son [sic] of Jos: & Maryan Hatcher, Baptized June 20rh 1747. The Sureties were Richd Grace, Henry Varnor & Elizs. Varnor.
Clement Varnor Son of Henry & Elizs: Varnor baptized June 20th 1747.
Henry Varnor son of Henry & Elizs Varnor Baptized June 20th 1747.
Ann, Daughter of Henry & Ann Grey born Sepr. 1747 & Baptized Novr. 29rh 1747.
William Son of Peter & Rebecca Rayer Born 10th Octr. 1747
Child of John Gibbons & ——— his wife Born 8th Octr. 1747.
Son & Daughter Twins, of Thomas & Susannah Beazley Born yo: 20th: November 1747.
Andrews Son of Elizs: Quelch Jr. Baptized 11th October 1747.
Jno: Son of Susannah the servant of Mr. Quelch baptized 11th Oct. 1747
Sarah Wattson Daughter of Joseph & Ann Saverance Baptized yo: 31st October 1747
Mary Daughter of John & Sarah Rutledge Born yo 24th Novr 1747
——— Daughter of Lionel & Martha Chalmers born 23d ——— ———.

(To be continued)

HISTORICAL NOTES

THE RETREAT. Referring to the account of the Retreat plantation in the article on Charleston and Charleston Neck in the January 1918 Number of this *Magazine*, the following notice from the *S. C. and American General Gazette* for 9 December 1774 will be of interest as showing that the brick house on the property when it was transferred to the U. S. Government was probably not pre-revolutionary although it may have been rebuilt on the old walls. "On Saturday last the elegant Seat near Cooper River, called the "Retreat, belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Loughton "Smith was burnt down by accident. Happily no lives were lost, "and all the Furniture was saved."

South-Carolina Almanack, 1759—Mr. Henry S. Holmes has presented to this Society a copy of *The South-Carolina Almanack for the year 1759*, by John Tobler, Esq. South-Carolina, Charles-Town, Printed and Sold by Peter Timothy at his Printing-Office in Trady Street. This is the earliest Almanac we have with a South Carolina imprint (see "South Carolina Almanacs," this *Magazine*, vol. XV, p. 73). It contains, besides the usual Almanac matter, a Preface to the Reader, from the Publisher. Court Days, Fairs (first Tuesday in May, and second Tuesday in October in Shem-Town, Ashley River, Second Tuesday in April, and Third Tuesday in October, at Dorchester-Town. Third Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in November, at Childsburg.) Account of the Seneka Rattle-Snake Root, with directions for curing the Pleurisy. Published in the *Virginia Gazette* by Dr John Tannant. Cure for bites of a Rattle-snake, discovered by Sampson, a negro, for which discovery the Province purchased his freedom, and gave him an annuity. The negro Caesar's cure for poison. Mr. Howard's receipt for Yaws, Lame—Distemper, Scurvy, Rheumatism &c. for which the Gen. Assembly Allowed him £3000. Table of Simple Interest at eight per cent. Table of Roads, taken from a general Map of the Middle British Colonies in America, published by the ingenious Mr. Lewis Evans, deceased. List of English Governors in North America. Roads North-eastward and South-west-ward.

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JOSEPH W. BARNWELL, HENRY A. M. SMITH,
A. S. SALLEY, JR.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.
MABEL L. WEBBER.

CONTENTS

Wragg of South Carolina..... 121

The Register of Christ Church Parish..... 124

Abstracts from Marriage Bonds of South Carolina..... 130

Marriage and Death Notices from the South Carolina Weekly Gazette..... 136

Historical Notes..... 146

N. B.—These Magazines, with the exception of No. 1 of Vol. I, are $1.25 to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is $4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from January to January), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at $1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer.

Miss Mabel L. Webber,
South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C.

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XIX JULY, 1918 No. 3

WRAGG OF SOUTH CAROLINA

By Henry A. M. Smith

With this is published a chart of the family descents of the Wragg family in South Carolina with some of its original immediate connections. The chart shows what may be said to be quite a typical low country South Carolina family of means and position. It will be noted how from the time of the settlement the intermarriages are practically restricted to persons of the same section, and that the first arrivals intermarried at once with members of the French Huguenot settlement.

The first immigrants to South Carolina of the Wragg family were the two brothers Samuel and Joseph Wragg. Exactly when either of them first landed in the Province the writer has never been able to determine. Samuel Wragg was there on the 6th March 1710–11 for on that day he delivered to the Council a letter from the Lord's Proprietors.[1]

In 1712 he was a member of the Provincial House of Commons,[2] and in 1717 a member of the Council.

In 1718 when outward bound from Charles Town to England the vessel he was in was taken by the pirate Black Beard just off Charles Town bar, and he was despoiled of a large amount of specie, threatened with death, and subjected to many hardships and humiliations before he was released, and with his young son William allowed to return to Charles Town.

[1] *Commissions and Instructions* printed by the Hist: Com[n] of S. C., p. 35.
[2] *S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag:*, vol. X p. 42.

After the transfer of the Province to the Crown, Samuel Wragg was a member of the Council as also was later his brother Joseph. The brothers carried on business as merchants in Charles Town, and had apparently been merchants in London prior to their establishment in the Province—probably in some connection with their uncle, William Wragg who seems to have been a wealthy merchant of London. According to the family tradition the two brothers were the sons of a M[r] John Wragg of Chesterfield in Derbyshire. They apparently came to the Province well provided with capital, which no doubt was much increased in the course of their business as they were ranked among the wealthy citizens of the Province and both when they died left—for the period—large fortunes.

An account of Samuel Wragg's purchase and settlement of the Ashley Barony on Ashley river has been given in a former number of this Magazine.[3] William Wragg the eldest son of Samuel Wragg, was the William who as a young child had been captured by Black Beard. William Wragg was a man of ability, fortune, and the highest character. He was offered the post of Chief Justice of the Colony and declined it from motives of the greatest disinterestedness and delicacy; but served as a member of the Council. His staunch loyalty to the Crown caused in 1777 his expulsion from his native land. On his voyage to England he was drowned in a shipwreck off the coast of Holland: and is the only native born South Carolinian so far as the writer has ever heard to whom a memorial exists in Westminster Abbey.

The two brothers Samuel and Joseph Wragg married sisters, the daughters of Jacques du Bosc a French Huguenot immigrant to South Carolina who had become a merchant in Charles Town.

On the accompanying chart the authority for the Wragg descents prior to the two brothers who came to Carolina is largely traditional from a manuscript made by the late W[m] Wragg Smith Esq[r] for the late Henry A. Middleton Esq[r]. The connection between the brothers and their uncle William Wragg and the latter's children is from records in this country—from which and other old records are the data for the later descents, and the part of the chart therefrom is believed to be as accurate as may be.

[3] *S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag:*, vol. XI, p. 86.

The data for the connected families of du Gué and du Bosc are from the "St. Julien" or "Ravenel" list and other records. The Wraggs used a coat of arms, for the full illustration of which the writer is indebted to the careful work of Mr M. Alston Read. The oldest example is on an old piece of silver which from the hall mark was made about 1731 and has come down in the descendants of Joseph Wragg, viz Or, a fesse azure, a canton azure charged with a fleur de lys. In some books apparently at one time owned by Mrs. Milward Pogson, a daughter of the Hon: William Wragg is pasted as a book plate, a coat of arms with crest and motto above the name "William Wragg." Whether the Hon: William Wragg who died in 1777, or his son William who died in 1802 is not apparent. The volumes in which this plate is pasted were published one in 1801, and the other in 1803. So it may have been a book plate of the father which was used by the son. On this plate the canton is "argent"—but this is likely a mistake as by the laws of English Heraldric blazonry, one metal "argent" should not be charged on another metal "or" and this canton should likely be "azure" as represented on the old piece of silver. On this book plate the crest is given as a demi eagle with opened wings and the motto is "*est ulubris.*" The explanation of this motto long puzzled the writer. To Mr Thomas della Torre of Charleston he owes the acute suggestion that it is from Horace—Epistles Bk. 1—Epistle xi—viz "quod petis, hic est,
est Ulubris, animus si te non deficit aequus."
"they change their climate not their disposition, who run beyond the sea . . . . what you seek is here [i.e. at home], is at Ulubrae if a well balanced mind is not wanting to you."

It may be of interest to note that in Burke's *Commoners* (vol. 4, p. 178) it is stated that Mary Ashby daughter of Shukbrugh Ashby of Quenby England married Rev. William Breckwich Wragge Vicar of Frisby, while in this country Samuel Wragg married Mary Ashby I'On a descendant of John Ashby of Quenby in South Carolina a collateral branch of Ashby of Quenby England.

THE REGISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH PARISH

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from the April number)

BAPTISMS

Daughter of Jonah Eden and Sarah his wife Baptized Jan'ry 1747/8

Sarah daughter of James and Ann M:cGaw born the 22: February 1747/8

Thomas Son of Thomas Jones & Mary his wife Baptized March ye 6th. 1747/8

Hannah Daughter of William Hartman & Ruth his wife Baptized March 6th 1747/8; born 29th. Dec. 1747.

Catherine daughter of Willm. Hartman and Ruth his Wife born ye 21st August 1745.

Thomas Son of Thomas & Sarah Whitesides Born 28th. January 1744.

John Son of Thomas and Sarah Whitesidew Born ye 15th Febry. 1747.

Sarah Daughter of James Magaw & Ann his wife was Baptized 8th. May 1748

Ann Daughter of Stephen & Mary Callebuff Baptized ye 2d. October 1748.

George Son of Robert Gibbs and Elizabeth his wife was Baptized Feb. 11th 1748/9.

Elizabeth the Daughter of Robert Dorrill and Elizabeth his wife was born March the 12th. 1747/8.

Richard the Son of Richard Duva & ———— his Wife was baptized the 18th. March 1748/9.

William Son of John & Marry Honour Katherine Evans was born May the 7th. 1747.

Mary daughter of John Rutledge & Sarah his wife was baptized 29th. Feb'r 1747/8. [Erased.]

Thomas the Son of Levi & Susanna Durand was born the 15th. July 1748 and baptizes the 29th. day of August Ensuing.

John Son of Joseph Severance & his wife was baptized 13th May 1749.

William Jones the Son of William Jones & Ann his wife was baptized 6th. August 1749.

Elizabeth the Daughter of Thomas Boone, Jun. and Hannah his wife was baptized 30th. August 1747.

Constantia, Daughter of Willm. and Elizabeth Gibbes was born 24th. day July 1749.

Mark the son of John & Katherine Holmes was baptized the 9th. of October 1749.

Benjamin the illegitimate Son of Katherine Thornton was baptized at the same time.

Jane Daughter of Jonah Bonhoste & Jane his Wife was baptized 18th. Nov. 1749.

Anne Daughter of Clement Lempriere & Ann his Wife was baptized in church George Logan & his wife with Betsy Wilks were sureties. 31st. December 1749.

Martha Daughter of James & Ann McGaw was born 20th. November 1749.

Esther, Dayghter of Henry Varnor & ——— his wife was baptized in Church the 25th. Nahch 1750. Sureties were Mumford Milner & his wife.

Clement Lempriere & his wife.

Jacob Bond I'On was baptized in the church 27th, May 1750. The Sureties were Col. Austin and Paddon Bond and Molly his Sister.

Francis the Son of Jonah Eden & Sarah his wife was baptized 27 May 1750

Frances the illegitimate Daughter of Elizabeth Quelch was baptized 18 June 1750.

Susannah, Daughter of John & Sarah Hope was born the 2d. of June 1750, and baptized the 7th of July ensuing by the Rev. Levi Durand.

Peter Guerry the son of Elijah Guerry & ——— his wife was baptized at Santee June 10th. 1750.*

Sarah the Daughter of Edward & Sarah Morain, was born April 23d. 1750 and baptized June 14th. 1752. Sureties were Mr. Haddrell Mr. Wainwright & John Metheringham Junr.

Samuel the Son of Samuel & Hannah Lacy, was born January ye 5th., 1744/5 & Baptized by the Rev. Alexander Garden in Charles Town.

Ann, Daughter of Alexander & Ann Depony, was born January 10th. 1750/1 and baptized April ye 21st. 1751 by Rev. Levi Durand.*

William the son of Thomas and Sarah Whitesides was born —— and baptized April 21st. 1751 by Rev. Levi Durand.

Esther Daughter of Jonathan & Sarah Emit was born & Baptizes April 21st 1751

Jane the Daughter of James & Anne McGaw was born February 25th. 1750/1 Baptized April 28th. 1751 by Rev. Levi Durand.

Thomas Son of John & Martha McDowell was born January 25th. 1750/1 and baptized May 5th. 1751.

Ann the Daughter of Thomas Hamlin Junior and Mary his wife was born January ye 11th. 1750/1 & Baptized May 5th. 1751

Alice, the Daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Gibbes was born April 3d. 1751, and Baptized the 2d. day of July ensuing by the Rev. Levi Durand.

Elias Booth was baptized 28th. October 1751.

Martha Dorrill ws. born 29 July 1751 and baptized the 23 Febb of afordsaid.

Elizabeth Daughter of John and Ann Metheringham junior was born the 7th. of March 1752 & baptized th 22d of March 1752

William Son of John Bennett Junr. & Margt. his Wife ws. born in ChasTown Feby. 11th. 1752

George the Son of Arch: McDowel & Sarah his wife ws. Born 21st Dec. baptized the 16th. Feb'ry 1752 by Rev. Mr. Durand.

Jeremiah Milner the son of Momford Milner & Elizabeth his wife ws: born the 13 June 1754 and baptized the 31st July 1754 by Rev. Mr. Alexr. Garden Junr.

Paul Villepontoux was baptized 8th. April 1750 the Sureties Miss Tookerman, Robt. Gibbes & his brother Jacky.

Francis Bremar Benson the son of George Benison & ——— his wife was baptized the 9th. August 1750.

James the Son of Peter & Rebecca Royers was baptized on Monday the 6th. August 1750.

* From * to * the copy has been followed, these items being missing from the old register.

John Son of James Allen was born the 19th. Day of January 1748

Henry son of James and Sarah White was born the 1st. of November 1750 & baptized the 22d. of the same month & year.

Rebecca Daughter of Richd. Wainwright & his Wife was baptized 3d. Feb. 1750/1.

George, son of Jonah & Jane Bonhost was baptized the 9th. Febry 1750/1

John, son of John and Elizabeth Gibbens was born the 13th. of January & baptized the 24th. Feb'ry/ 1750/1. The sureties were William Benison & his Sister Elizabeth Benison with John Bennett.

Magdalen Bineau was baptized at Santee the 31st. March 1751.

Tacitus Gaillard the son of Tacitus Gaillard was baptized Febry. 11th 1749/50 at Santee by the Rev. Mr. Levi Durand.*

James the son of Levi & Susannah Durand was born on Thursday the 25th. day of Sept. 1751 and Baptized on Sunday the 27th. of October ensuing.

Rebecca the daughter of Peter and Rebecca Roya was born November ye 7th. 1757.

Samuel the son of Benjamin & Catherine Joy was born January 30th. 1758.

Thomas the son of John and Ann Metheringham was born March 5th. 1759 and Baptized April 15th. 1759 by the Rev. Mr. Sarjeant; the Sureties were John Gibbes & his wife and Jonathan Fowler.

Samuel Carnes, the son of Doctor Samuel Carnes & Catherine his wife was born February 28th. 1760 and baptized April ye 12th. 1760, by the Rev. Mr. Serjeant.

1727. These are to Certify that Richard, son of Jonathan Fowler by Martha his wife was Baptized in the Parish of St Bridget alias St Brides London on the 13th day of March 1705/6, as appears by the Register belonging to the said Parish-witness my hand 10th. August A.V. 1727.

Wm. Mobley, Clerk. J. P. Stannard—curate.

N.B.—The above is a true Copy compared from the Original by S. Hartley Register of Christ Church Parish.

* From here the copy is followed, several entries being missing from the old Register.

Thomas son of the Rev. Levi Durand & Susannah his wife was born the 13th of July, 1748.

Benjamin Wigfall was born ye. 31st March. (year not given)

Mary Dau. of John Prig (?) Elizabeth his wife was born ———— and Baptized the 19th January 1755.

Clemons M:Dowell the Son of Jno. McDowell and Martha his Wife was Born Feb'y 9th. 1753 and Baptized ye 4 May Ensuing

Mary McDowell the Daughter of Jno. McDowell & Martha His Wife was born May 9th. 1755 and Baptized 4 June Ensuing.

Samuel the Son of Sam: Bennett & Hannah his Wife Departed this life October 14: 1756.

Thomas the son of Saml. Bennett and Hannah his wife was born Decem. ye 10th 1753 and Baptized 20th January 1754 by the Rev. Mr. Roan.

Samuel Bennett the Son of Saml. Bennett and Hannah his Wife was Born the 2 Sept. 1755 and baptized the 22d. of Septemr. by the Rev. Mr. Garden.

John The Son of Saml. Bennett and Hannah his wife was Born October 1, 1757 and Baptized by Rev. Mr. Sarjent.

William the son of Samuel Bennett and Hannah His wife was Born Octo'r. 18th. 1758 and Baptized by the Reverend Mr. Sarjent the 19th. Novem. 1759.

Elizabeth Ann the daughter of Daniel and Mary Lewis was born 1758 and Baptized February 18th, 1759 by the Rev. Mr. Sarjent.

Mary the Daughter of Joseph and Hannah Cook Was baptized February 25th. 1759.

Martha the Daughter of James Eden junior & Mary Christiana his wife was born June 11th. 1757 and Baptized by the Rev. Mr. Sarjeant.

William Cook the son of William and Ann Cook was born December 30th. 1758.

Edward the son of Thomas and Sarah Whitesides was born March 11th. 1757, and baptized March 25th. 1758, by the Rev. Mr. Sarjeant.

Thomas the son of John Metheringham and Ann his wife was born June 13th 1754 and baptized the 21 July 1754.

Richard Son of Peter Royer & Rebeckah his wife was born October 24: 1755 and baptized the 19th. of Janry. 1755.

Thomas Son of Thomas Barton & Presilla his wife was born Janry 5th. 1755, and Baptized July 20, 1755.

Mary daughter of Daniel Metheny & Margaret his wife was Born Augt. 11th 1753 and Baptized July 20: 1755

Sarah White the wife of Jas. White Departed this Life 18th. July 1755

Samuel the Son of Samuel Bennett & Hannah his wife was born ye 2d Septr. 1755 and Baptized 28th Septr. 1755 [Erased]

Mary the daughter of Thomas Whitesides & Sarah his wife ws. Born ——— and Baptized 28th. Septr. 1755.

Mary the daughter of James Eden Junr. & Mary his Wife ws. Born the 24th Apr. 1755 and Baptized 28th. Sepr. 1755

James Ousley Departed this Life 28th. Decr: 1755

John Metheringham Senr. Departed this Life Decr. 11, 1755 Aged 54 years & buried at the Church.

Elizabeth the Daughter of William Cook and Ann his Wife ws, born 16th. Jan'y 1756 and Baptized the 16 May 1756.

Ann the Daughter of John Metheringham & Anne his wife was Born the 24th. July 1756 and baptized 27th. Sept. 1756. [erased]

Mary the Daur. of Jonah Eden & Sarah his wife was Born the 5th. December 1756 & Baptized the 30th Janry. 1757

Elizabeth the daughter of Jas. Eden Junr. and Mary his wife was born the 24th. July 1752 and Baptized by the Rev. Mr. Roan.

(To be continued)

ABSTRACTS FROM MARRIAGE BONDS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

December 1743–November 1744

By Mabel L. Webber.

(Continued from the April number)

John Minson of CharlesTown Carpenter and Thomas Doughty of the same place, Victualer, bond to Gov. Glen, dated 10th. March 1743/4.
Licence to Rev. Alexander Garden to marry John Minson and Ann Trusler Spinster.
Signed by John Mienson (sic) and Thos. Doughty.

Laurence Woolferston of Granville County and Francis Christian of the Same County, and Edward Knight of CharlesTown all in the Province aforesaid, bond to Gov. Glen 12th. March 1743/4.
Licence to the Rev. Lewis Jones to marry Laurence Woolferston and Mary Christian, Spinster.
Signed by Francis Christian and Edwd. Knight.

Charles Cattell of the Parish of St. Andrews in Berkley County, and John Hume Mercht. in CharlesTown, bond to Gov. Glen, dated March 13th. 1743/4
Licence to Rev. Thomas Thompson to marry said Charles Cattell and Catherine Cattell Spinster.
Signed by Chas. Cattell and John Hume.

John Benoist of St. Johns Berkley County and Peter Benoist of the parish of St. James Santee, bond to Gov. Glen, dated 14th., March 1743/4.
Licence to Rev. Daniel Dwight to marry John Benoist and Sarah Birch Spinster.
Signed by John Benoist and Peter X Benoist [mark]

William Miles of the parish of St. Pauls in Colleton County and John Champneys of CharlesTown, bond to Gov. Glen dated 15th. March 1743/4. Licence to Rev. William Orr to marry William Miles and Mary Mackewn spinster.

Signed by William Miles, Jno. Champneys and Wm. Guy Jr.

Nathaniel Fuller of St. Andrews parish Berkley County, and Alexander Levie of Charlestown, bond to Gob. Glen dated 17th. March, 1743/4. Licence to Rev. Alexander Garden to marry Nathaniel Fuller and Sarah Lloyd spinster.
Signed by Alex. Livie (sic)

John Prue of Charlestown carpenter, and George Dandridge of the same place, bond to Gov. Glen dated 24 March, 1743/4. Licence to Rev. William Orr to marry John Prue and Frances Dandridge.
Signed by John Prue and George Dandridge.

William Hopton and Thomas Smith of CharlesTown merchants bond to Gov. Glen dated 28th. March, 1744. Licence to Rev. Alex. Garden to marry William Hopton and Sarah Clapp widow.
Signed by Wm. Hopton and Thos. Smith.

Richard Timmons of St. Johns Colleton County, and Mumford Milner of CharlesTown, bond to Gov. Glen, dated 30th. March, 1744. Licence to Rev. John Quincey to marry Richard Timmons and Mary Anne Holden Spinster.
Signed by Richard Timmons and Mumford Milner,

George June of the parish of St. James Santee, and Alexander Dupont of Prince Fredericks parish, bond to Gov. Glen dated 30th. March 1744. Licence to Rev. Thomas Hasell to marry George June and Mary Brian widow.
Signed by George June and A. Dupont.

John Powell of St. Helena Parish and Griffeth Bullard of CharlesTown, bond to Gov. Glen dated 5th. April, 1744. Licence to Rev. Lewis Jones to marry John Powell and Hannah Wilkinson spinster.
Signed by John X Powell [mark] and Griffit X Bullard [mark]

Thomas Hasell of the parish of St. Thomas in Berkley county and Capt. Thomas Sommersett of CharlesTown bond to Gov. Glen dated 5th. April 1744. Licence to Rev. John Fordyce to marry Thomas Hasell Junr and Alice Morritt spinster.
Signed by Thomas Hasell Junr. and Thos. Summersett.

Adrian Loyer of CharlesTown and Lewis Lorimer of the same place bond to Gov. Glen dated 6th. April 1744. Licence to Rev. Alex. Garden to marry Adrian Loyer and Catherine Dalbrae widow.

Signed by Ad. Loyer and L. Lorimer.

Daniel Clan of St. James Goose Creek and William Guy Junr. of CharlesTown, bond to Gov. Glen dated 10th. April 1744. Licence to Rev. Timothy Mellechamp to marry Daniel Clan and Ann Bearirn spinster.
Signed by Daniel Clan and Wm. Guy Junr.

Robert Corsan of St. Phillips CharlesTown and Robt. Ducat of the said place bond to Gov. Glen dated 23 April 1744. Licence to Rev. Alexander Garden to marry the said Robert Corsan and Lillias Ducant [sic St. Philips register gives her as Ducket].
Signed by Robert Corsan and Robert Duckett.

Abraham Waight Junr. and Isaac Waight both of St. Johns Colleton County, bond to Gov. Glen dated 26th April 1744. Licence to Rev. Samuel Quincey to marry the said Abraham Waight and Ann Fitch spinster.
Signed by Abrm. Waight Junr. and Isaac Waight,

William Brunson of the parish of St. James Santee and Samuel Bowman of St. Johns parish bond to Gov. Glen dated 26th April 1744. Licence to Rev. Daniel Dwight to marry William Brunson and Elizabeth Cooper Spinster.
Signed by Willm. Brunson and Saml. Bowman.

Matthew Beaird of the parish of St. James Goose Creek and Anthony Gracia of the same place bond to Gov. Glen dated 30th. April 1744. Licence to Rev. Daniel Dwight to marry Matthew Beaird and Elizabeth Beaird spinster.
Signed by Matthew Beaird and Anthony X Gracia [mark]

Anthony Gracia and Matthew Beaird both of St. James Goose Creek, bond to Gov. Glen dated 30th. April 1744. Licence to Rev. Timothy Mellechampe to marry Anthony Gracia and Elizabeth Riggs widow.
Signed by Anthony X Gracia [mark] and Matt. Beaird.

James Postell of the parish of St. Georges Dorchester and George Waring of the said parish, bond to Gov. Glen dated 30th. April 1744. Licence to Rev. Thomas Thompson to marry James Postell and Ann Waring Spinster.
Signed by James Postell and Geo. Waring.

Robert McMurdy of the parish of St. Pauls and William Glen of CharlesTown bond to Gov. Glen dated 1st. May, 1744. Licence to Rev. Thomas Thompson to marry Robert McMurdy and Elizabeth Shepperd widow.

Signed by Robt. McMurdy and William Glen.

William Woodhouse and Richard Mason both of CharlesTown, bond to Gov. Glen dated 3rd. May 1744. Licence to Rev. Alex. Garden to marry William Woodhouse and Elizabeth Fairchild Spinster.
Signed by Willm. Woodhouse and Richd. Mason.

Hugh Dowse of the parish of St. Georges Dorchester and John Wheeler of CharlesTown bond to Gov. Glen dated 3rd. May 1744. Licence to Rev. Thomas Thompson to marry Hugh Dowse and Mary Pallett Spinster.
Signed by Hugh Dowse and Jno. Wheler.

Peter David and John Triboudet both of Charles Town bond to Gov. Glen dated 5th. May 1744. Licence to Rev. Alex. Garden to marry Peter David and Ann Keating Widow.
Signed by Peter David and John Triboudet.

Arthur Bull of St. Helena Parish in Granville County and Jenkin Hughs of Charles Town bond dated 7th. May, 1744. Licence to the Rev. Lewis Jones to marry Arthur Bull and Esther Stewart Widow.
Signed by Arthur Bull and Jenkin Hughes.

John Godfrey and Richard Godfrey both of the Parish of St. Andrews bond to Gov. Glen dated 12th. May 1744. Licence to Rev. William Guy to marry John Godfrey and Mary Chapman Spinster.
Signed by Jno. Godfrey and Richard Godfrey.

Thomas Wilson of the Parish of St. Pauls and Wm. Guy Junr. and James Hilliard of Charles Town bond to Gov. Glen dated 19th. May 1744. Licence to Rev. William Orr to marry Thomas Wilson and Sarah Ninion widow.
Signed by Thos. Wilson, James Hilliard and Wm. Guy Junr.

William Williams of the Parish of St. Pauls in Colleton County and Emanuel Smith Of CharlesTown, bond to Gov. Glen dated 19th. May 1744. Licence to Rev. William Orr to marry William Williams and Mary Woodbury Spinster.
Signed by William Williams and Emanuel Smith.

John Perdriau of the Parish of St. James Santee and Peter Laurens of Charles Town bond to Gov. Glen dated 21st. May 1744. Licence to Rev. Thomas Hasell to marry John Perdriau and Esther Guerry Spinster.

Signed by John Perdriau and Peter Laurens.

Thomas Eden of the Parish of St Johns Colleton County and Hugh Cartwright of Charles Town bond to Gov. Glen dated 24th. May 1744. Licence to Rev. Samuel Quincey to marry Thomas Eden and Mary Stanyarn widow.
Signed by Thomas Iten [sic] and Isaac Cartwright.

Charles Pinckney Esq. bond to Gov. Glen, dated 25th. May 1744. Licence to Rev. William Guy to marry Charles Pinckney and Elizabeth Lucas Spinster.
Signed C. Pinckney.

René Peyre of the Parish of St James Santee Craven County bond to Gov. Glen dated 26th. May 1744. Licence to Rev. Daniel Dwight to marry René Peyre and Floride Bonneau.
Signed by René Peyre.

James Rogers of Queensborough Township and John Ray of St Phillips CharlesTown bond to Gov. Glen dated 31st. May 1744. Licence to Rev. Alex. Garden to marry James Rogers and Ann Edwards Spinster.
Signed by James Rogers and John Rae.

John Rambert of St James Santee and Isaac Rembert of the same Parish bond to Gov. Glen dated 2nd. June 1744. Licence to Rev. Thomas Hasell to marry John Rembert and Martha Prichard Spinster.
Signed John Rembert and Isaac Rembert.

John Clark of St James Santee and William Buchannon of Prince George's Parish bond to Gov. Glen dated 6th. June 1744, License to Rev. Levi Durand to marry John Clark and Mary Collins, Spinster.
Signed by John Clark and Wm. Buchannan.

Stephen Miller and Walter Dunbar both of the Province of South Carolina, bond to Gov. Glen dated 6th. June 1744. Licence to Rev. Levi Durand to marry Stephen Miller and Elizabeth Mary Vanderhorst widow.
Signed by Stephen Miller and Walter Dunbar.

John Rowett of Charles Town and William Glen of the same place, bond to Gov. Glen dated 6th. June 1744. Licence to Rev. Alex. Garden to marry John Rowett and Mary Hall Spinster.
Signed by John Rowett and William Glen.

Francis Farquharson of the Parish of Prince George Winyah and John Craft of the Parish of St Phillips Charles Town, bond to Gov. Glen dated 8th. June 1744. Licence to Rev. John Fordyce to marry Francis Farquharson and Deborah Franks Spinster,
Signed by ffrancis ffarquharson and John Croft.

Thomas Williams of St Pauls Parish and John Williams of the same place, bond to Gov. Glen dated 9th. Jun 1744. Licence to Rev. William Orr to marry Thomas Williams and Elizabeth Cooke Widow.
Signed by Thomas Williams and John Williams.

Jacob Waight of St Johns Colleton County and Daniel Roulain of Charles Town, bond to Gov. Glen dated 12th. June 1744. Licence to Rev. Daniel Dwight to marry Jacob Waight and Judith Bonneau Spinster.
Signed by Jacob Waight and Daniel Roulain.

John Perryman of St Bartholomews Parish and Benj. Perry of St Pauls Parish, bond to Gov, Glen dated 12th. June 1744. Licence to Rev. William Orr to marry John Perriman and Patience Jones Spinster.
Signed by John Perriman and Benj. Perry.

(To be continued.)

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA WEEKLY GAZETTE

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from the January number)

Last Tuesday evening Capt. Enos Reeves, of the late Pennsylvania Line, was married to Miss Amy Legaé, daughter of Mr. Daniel Legaé Jun. of this City.—(Saturday, December 25, 1784).

Last Thursday evening Dr. William Smith Stevens, of this city, was married to Miss Elizabeth Maltby, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Maltby, deceased, of Bermuda—(Ibid).

The same evening Capt. Jarvis Henry Stevens, of this City, was married to Mrs. Susanna Sullivan, widow of the deceased Capt. Philip Sullivan (Ibid)

Wednesday last died, after a long illness, Capt. John Knapp, of this City. (Ibid)

Thursday the 16th instant, Major Felix Warley, of this City, was married to Miss Ann Tarquand, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Tarquand, of St. Matthew's Parish.—(Wednesday, December 29, 1784)

Last Saturday evening Capt. Adrian Proveaux of the Second South-Carolina regiment, was married to Miss Jane Knowles Alleyn, of Barbadoes.—(Ibid).

Last night Lieutenant Christopher Hart, of the Artillery, was married to Miss Elizabeth Graham of this City. (Ibid).

This morning died Mr. Mathew Kennedy (Ibid)

Tuesday evening Capt. Ralph M'Neil was married to Mrs. Martha M'Neil, widow of the deceased Capt. John M'Neil (Saturday, January 1st, 1785)

Last Wednesday evening died, after three days illness, Mr George Cobham late of this City, Merchant,—His remains were decently interred last evening in St. Philips Church yard . . . . (Ibid,)

Last Sunday morning died in an advanced age, Mrs. Catharine Christie of this city. (Wednesday, January 5, 1785)

Thursday evening, Mr. Thomas Singletary was married to Miss Mary Gillideau. (Sat. January 8, 1785.)

Tuesday last died on James Island, Mr. George Rivers, in the 63d year of his age, a native of the island. The same day at Peedee, Mr. Benjamin Tucker, son of the late Capt. Thomas Tucker, of this city. (Ibid.)

Lately died, at his seat at Fairy Hill, Cheraw, Charles Augustus Stewart, Esq. (Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1785).

Last Monday evening Capt. Richard Brooke Roberts was married to Miss Everarda-Catharina-Sophia Van Braam Houckgeest, only daughter of A. E. Van Braam Houckgeest, Esq:, of this City. (Saturday, January 15, 1785).

On Tuesday evening John Huger, Esq; of this City, was married to Mrs. Anna Cusack, widow of the deceased James Cusack, Esq.—(Ibid).

And on Thursday evening Mr. John Cart was married to Miss Susanna Rumph, both of this city. (Ibid).

Last week died in St. Stephen's Parish, of the sore throat, Mrs. Mary Porcher, amiable consort of Mr. Philip Porcher, of that place.

Thursday last died at John's Island, Mr. Abraham Waight, of that place. (Ibid).

The same day and in this city, Mrs. Ann Hughes, wife of Mr. Henry Hughes, of Santee.

On Saturday the 16th of October last died at Bristol, John Hall, Esq; father of Messrs. George and Daniel Hall of this City.—(Ibid).

On Saturday, the 16th of October last, died at Bristol, John Hall, Esq., father of Messrs. George and Daniel Hall, of this city.

The 2d. instant died in St. Stephen's parish, in the 70th year of his age, John Palmer, Sen. Esq.—(Wed., Jan. 19, 1785)

Married.] Mr. Benjamin Postell, to Miss Maria Skirving—Mr. Alexander Petrie, to Mrs. Sarah Frederick.—(Sat. Jan. 22, 1785),

Yesterday departed this life, much regretted by all who knew him, Thomas Hughes, Esq., Merchant, and one of the Wardens of this City—His remains were decently interred this evening in the Independent Church yard, attended by a number of respectable citizens.—(Ibid.)

On Tuesday the 18th instant, was married at the Congarees, Major John Compty, of the Continental line, to Miss Elizabeth Rugorck. (Wed. Jan. 26, 1785)

Last Sunday morning died in the bloom of life, . . . Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchinson, the amiable consort of Mr. Jeremiah Hutchinson, of this city.

On the same day died at Cainhoy, Mrs. Keziah M'Knight, wife of Mr. James M'Knight, of Prince Frederick's Parish.—(Ibid.)

Monday last died in this city, Mr. David Holmes, of John's Island. (Ibid).

Last Thursday Mr. Joseph Gibbes of John's Island, was married to Miss Susannah Guerin.—(Sat. Jan. 29, 1785.)

Yesterday, died Mr. John Evans, late Clerk of the Markets,—(Ibid.)

Married,] Mr. William Basquen, Merchant, to Miss Mary-Ann Hyrne, of St. Bartholomew's Parish,—(Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1785.)

Died,] Last Saturday on James Island, Mrs. Sarah Stiles, wife of Mr. Benjamin Stiles, of said Island. (Ibid.)

Thursday evening Mr. Thomas Townsend, of Edisto, was married to the amiable Miss Mary Robinson, eldest daughter of the deceased Mr. John Robinson, of this City—(Sat. Feb. 5, 1785.)

A few days ago Mr. Joseph Dulles, Merchant, was married to the agreeable Miss Sophia Heathy, daughter of William Heathy Esq. of Amelia Township—(Ibid.).

Lately died, Mr. Francis Smith, of Chehaw—(Ibid).

Wednesday night died, after a lingering illness, in the 66th year of her age, Mrs. Frances Hopkins, widow of the deceased Mr. Samuel Hopkins, of this City,—Her remains were decently interred last evening in the Independent Church yard.—(Ibid).

Last night died, Capt. David Spence, of the Schooner Barbados, lately arrived from Barbados.—(Ibid.)

Mr. Edward Legge, formerly of Ashley Ferry, died lately at Nassau in New Providence—(Ibid.)

Sunday morning died, after a few hours illness, John Hall, Esq., Register of the Court of Admiralty.—(Wednesday, February 9, 1785)

Lately died in St. John's, East Florida, Mrs. Grissel Russell, wife of Mr. William Russell, formerly of this City.—Ibid.

This morning died Miss Anne Farr, daughter of Tho. Farr, Esq., of this City.—(Ibid.)

Savannah, Jan. 20. Married.] Last Sunday, Col. James Jackson to Miss Polly Young, daughter of the Hon. William Young Esq. deceased.—On Monday, Mr. Isaac Fell, to Miss Betsy Shick, daughter of John Shick, Esq. Tuesday evening, Dr. George Jones, Son of the Hon. Noble-Wimberly Jones Esq. to the most amiable Miss Mary Gibbons, daughter of the late William Gibbons Esq. . . . Same evening, Mr. Justus Hartman Scheuber to Mrs. Priscilla Camphor.

Died.] Mrs, Mary Langley, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Langley. (Sat. Feb. 12 1785.)

Last Night died, after a few hours illness, much lamented by his family and friends, Elias Horry, Esq., of this City. (Ibid.)

This forenoon died Miss Margaret Cook, only child of Mr. James Cook, of this City, Carpenter—(Ibid)

Last week died on Edisto Island, Mrs. Martha Jenkins, wife of Mr. Joseph Jenkins, of Said Island.—(Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1785)

Thursday evening Mr. Simon Kingston lately from London, was married to Miss Margaret Hatfield, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hatfield, of this City.—(Saturday Feb. 19, 1785)

This forenoon died, after a long illness, Mr. William Cameron, of this City, Cooper, (Ibid.)

Yesterday morning died, after a long and painful illness which she endured with Christian patience and resignation, Mrs. Mary garet-Amelia Fogartie, of St. Thomas's Parish and daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Garden, deceased.—(Wednesday Feb. 23, 1785)

Last week died Miss Elizabeth Dill, daughter of Mr. Joseph, Dill, of this City. (Ibid.)

Died, Mrs. Kelsey, wife of William Kelsey, of this City. (Saturday, Feb. 26, 1785)

Last Sunday after noon died, after a long illness . . . in the 29th year of his age. James Sharp, Esq., late Clerk of the Senate— . . . On Monday his remains were decently interred in St. Michael's Church-yard. . . . (Wed. March 2, 1785.)

Last Sunday, was married at Beaufort, the Rev. Mr. Stephen Lewis, to the amiable Miss Polly Green, daughter of Mr. Daniel John Green, Merchant, of that place. (Sat. March 5, 1785)

Died.] At Santee, in the bloom of life, Mrs. Elizabeth Glover, wife of Joseph Glover, Esquire.—At Willtown, Richard Park Stobo, Esquire. (Saturday March 12, 1785)[1]

Married.] At St. Helena, Thomas Ladson, Esq., to the amiable Miss Betsy Capers, daughter of Charles Capers Esq; the Same place.—In this City, Mr, William Serjeant, to Mrs. Mary Hamilton.—Mr. Peter-Joseph Moore, to Miss Susanna Delatour.

Died.] At St. Helena, much lamented, Mrs. Sarah Reynolds, wife of Mr. Benjamin Reynolds of Said Island—At Goose creek, Mr. William Wood, of that place. (Wednesday, Mar. 16, 1785)

Died.] Mr. Thomas Cannon, of this City, after a short illness. (Saturday March, 19, 1785)

Married.] At Annapolis, the Honorable John F. Mercer, Esq; a delegate in Congress from the State of Virginia, to Miss Sprigg, daughter of Richard Sprigg, Esq; of that place. "In this City, Mr. Henry Timrod, Taylor, to the amiable Miss Susanna Hargan, late of the City of Philadelphia.

Died.] At Alexandria, in Virginia in the 69th year of his age, William Ramsay Esquire of that place.—In Philadelphia, the Honorable Joseph Reed, Esquire, late President of that Commonwealth.—In Savannah, Mrs. Wall, of South Carolina.—(Wednesday March 23, 1785)

Died.] In this City, Mr. Moses Bonneau.—Capt. John Maxey. —(Saturday, March 26, 1785.)

Married.] Yesterday at Parker's Ferry, Mr. Francis Fawson, of this City, to Miss Nancy Croskeys, daughter of Mr. John Croskeys of that place.

Died.] On Sunday the 20th February, at Winns borough, in the bloom of life, Mrs. Sarah Baker, the amiable consort of Thomas Baker, Esq., one of the members of the House of Representatives for that place.—(Wednesday, Mar. 30, 1785.)

Married.] Mr, Robert Pillans, School-master, to Miss Ann Clark.—Mr. Seth Lothrop, Grocer, to Mrs. Sarah Weyman, Widow of the deceased Mr. Robert Weyman.—Mr. James Allison, Cooper to Miss Elizabeth Augeton.

Died.] Mrs. Patience Sloman, wife of Mr. John Sloman, Taylor, (Saturday, April 2, 1785.)

[1] With this issue the name changes to the *S. C. Gazette and Public Advertiser*.

Yesterday morning, William Williamson, Esq; of Stono, was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Walton of this city. (Sat. April 9, 1785.)

Thursday last Mr. John Hutchinson, of Dorchester, was married to Miss Esther Perdriau, of this City. (Saturday April 9, 1785)

Married.] Mr. John Hart, Merchant, to Miss Dorcas M'-Leod, daughter of the Rev. Mr. M'Leod, deceased.—Mr. James Verlin Goodwyn, of the American Company of Comedians, to Miss Sally Townsend.—Mr. Elia Huggins, of Christ Church Parish, to Miss Hester Bonnoste, of the same place. (Wednesday, April. 13, 1785.)

Married.] Last Thursday night, John Vanderhorst, Esq., Secretary of this State, to Miss Dorothy Waring, daughter of Thomas Waring, Esq., of this City.—Mr. Greenberry Hughes, Printer, to Miss Abigail Muncreef, daughter of Mr. John Muncreef, Carpenter.

Died.] At Ninety-Six, Mrs. King, wife of Mr. Benjamin King, formerly of this City. (Saturday, April 15, 1785.)

Married.] Mr. Benjamin Stiles, of James Island, to Miss Jane Scott, of the Same place.

Died.] At Stono, after a short illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Emms, a native of this State, aged 87 years.—In St. Stephen's Parish, Mr. Samuel Peyre,—In this City, Miss Nancy Simons, eldest daughter of Mr. Keating Simons, Merchant.

Last night died, very suddenly Mr. William Print, of this City. (Saturday, April 23, 1785)

We are happy to inform the Public, that the death of Miss Nancy Simmons, as mentioned in our last, is premature. (Wednesday, April 27, 1785)

Married.] Mr. John Frierson, of St. Mark's Parish, to Miss Nancy Bainster.—Dr. William Remington, to Miss Nancy Watts. (Saturday, April 30, 1785.)

Sunday evening last Gabriel Manigault, Esq; (son of the Hon. Peter Manigault, Esq. deceased) was married to the amiable Miss Margaret Izard, daughter of Ralph Izard Esq; of this City. Wednesday, May 4, 1785)

Married.] In this City, Mr. William Magee to Miss Elizabeth Harrys.—A few days ago in Georgetown, Mr. James Taylor, to Miss Mary Mann, of that town.

Died.] In this City, Mrs. Sarah Knox, (Saturday May 7, 1785)

Married.] Mr. William Smith, of New York, to Miss Eliza Milligan, daughter of the deceased Dr. John Milligan.—William Parsons, Esq; late Captain of the fifth Continental Regiment of the South-Carolina line, to Mrs. Mary Wardrop.

Died.] Suddenly, last Saturday, at Dorchester, Mrs. Catherine Joor, widow of the deceased John Joor, Esq; much lamented. (Wednesday, May 11, 1785)

Died.] After a long illness, John Bay Esq; of this City.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Dupee. (Saturday: May 14, 1785)

Last Saturday evening was married in this City, Mr. Thompson Whitehouse to Miss Catherine Marion, daughter of the deceased Benjamin Marion Esq. of St. Thomas's Praish.

The same evening, Mr. Richard Ellis at the Quarter-House, was married to Miss Polly Snell.

A few days ago was married at Sunbury in Georgia, Mr. Alexander M'Iver, formerly of this City, Merchant to Miss Elizabeth Munroe, daughter of Simon Munroe Esq; of that place.

On Sunday morning departed this fleeting life, after an illness of only two days, Mrs. Mary-Ann Stone, of this City, in the 46 year of her age— . . . Her Sudden call is particularly to be lamented, when we reflect that she has left a venerable aged Mother, and four orphans, dependent upon the Charity of this transitory world.

Monday evening died, Mrs. Margaret Logan, the amiable consort of William Logan Esq; of this City— . . . Her remains are to be interred this evening in the family vault in St. Philip's Church Yard.—(Wednesday May 18, 1785)

Yesterday morning died; Mrs. Mary Smith wife of Mr. Peter Smith, Carpenter, of this City.

This afternoon died, suddenly, Mr. William Clancy, Saddler, of this City—(Saturday, May 21, 1785)

Married.] Mr. Michael Jenkins, of Edisto Island, to Miss Margaret Meggett, daughter of Mr. William Meggett of same place.—Mr. John Fickling, of St. Paul's Parish to Miss Providence Eddings of Edisto Island, (Wednesday, May 25, 1785)

Married.] Dr. John Poyas, to Miss Katherine Smith, daughter of the deceased Henry Smith, Esq. of Goose-Creek.—Mr. Duncan McRa, to Mrs. Steward, widow of the deceased Charles-Augustus Steward Esq; of Cheraws.—(Saturday, May 28, 1785)

Mr. Timothy O'Bryen, a native of Ireland died on the 31st. of December last, in Effingham County, State of Georgia, aged 114 years, 80 of which he had lived in America. He retained his sight & his senses, without being the least impaired, to his last moments,

Monday last died, much regretted, by all who knew her, Mrs. Margaret Philps, widow of the deceased Robert Philps Esq, of this City. (Wednesday June 1, 1785)

Thursday last was married in Christ Church Parish, Mr. William Cleiland, to Miss Hester Maybank, daughter of the deceased Joseph Maybank Esq. (Saturday June 4, 1785)

Yesterday died, *very suddenly*, Mr. Joseph Parker of this City, Merchant,

Sunday morning died Mrs. Martha Watson, of this City.

Married,] Capt. William Minott, of this City, to Miss Dorcas Rivers, daughter of the deceased Mr. Nehemiah Rivers. Mr. Robert Rivers, of James Island, to Miss Jane Taylor. Mr. Thomas Whithenberry, of the Ship Catherine, of Bristol, to Miss Anne Nicholson. (Wednesday. June 8, 1785)

Married.] Last Thursday evening, Mr, John Grant, Sadler, to Mrs. Mary Cameron, widow of the deceased Mr. William Cameron, Cooper, of this City.—Mr. Thomas Hamlin, of Christ Church Parish, to Miss Sarah Wingood.

Died.] After a short illness, Thomas Ladson, Esq; representative for the parish of St. Bartholomew. (Saturday June 11, 1785.)

Married.] Mr. George Gordon, to Miss Anne Olyphant.

Died.] Much lamented by all who knew her, in the bloom of life, Mrs. Elizabeth Horry, widow of the deceased Elias Horry, Esq; of this City.—Mr. Thomas Fell, Taylor.—Mrs. Clements.—Miss Elizabeth-Martha McCall, daughter of John M'Call, jun Esq.—Master Richard Phillips, Son of Capt William Phillips. (Wednesday, June 15, 1785.)

Savannah, June 2. . . . Last Sunday was married, Samuel Stirk, Esq, Attorney General of this State, to Miss Betsy Cuthbert, daughter of Dr. James Cuthbert. (Ibid)

Died.] Lately at Rhode Island, Mrs. Gough, wife of John Gough Esq.; of this State.—In this City, Mrs. Thankful Moore, widow of the deceased Capt. John Moore. (Saturday, June 18, 1785)

Died.] The only Son of the Hon. Hugh Rutledge, Esq.—Bennet Grafton, Esq; of Ninety-Six District.—Mr. William Nicoll Saddler.—Mr. ——— Leigh. (Wednesday, June 22, 1785)

Married.] Mr. Robert Struthers, to Miss Susannah Scrivenger. (Saturday June 25, 1785.

Married.] In North Carolina, Mr. John Mackenzie, to Miss Elizabeth Heron, youngest daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Heron Esq; of that State deceased.—At Savannah, Robert Watkins, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth-Martha Walton, only daughter of Hon. John Walton Esq. deceased.

Died.] On Sunday morning last, in this city, occasioned by a kick which he received from his horse the day before Mr. Thomas Wood, Deputy-Sheriff for Beaufort district. (Wednesday, June 29, 1785)

Last Monday and in the bloom of life, Mrs Ann Mazyck, the amiable Consort of Mr. Stephen Mazyck, of Goosecreek, and daughter of Mr. Walter Easton of Newport Rhode Island.

Thursday last, died, after a short illness, John M'Call, sen, Esq.; aged 86.—It may be truly said of this respectable gentleman, that he departed this life full of years & honor, having in his life long supported himself with an integrity that is well worthy of imitation. His numerous relations and friends will severely feel and lament the loss of a man, who has left an awful lesson, that the most perfect philanthropy, a heart animated by the most generous feelings, the most gentle and pleasing demeanor, are not given to endure, but must yield indifferently to the triumph of death over human nature.—His remains were last evening respectfully conveyed into the family vault in St. Philip's Church-yard, attended by a train of respectable Citizens. (Saturday July 2, 1785.

Yesterday morning, John Barney, a labouring man, being greatly over heated called for a drink of water, of which drinking too profusely, he instantly expired.

Last Evening the Reverend Mr. Thomas Hill was married to the amiable Miss Jane Wells, of this City. (Wednesday, July 6, 1785

Died.] In the State of Georgia, Mr. Samuel Bonsell, Son of Mr. Samuel Bonsell, sen. of this City.—At Beaufort, Barnard Elliott Esq.; late a Captain in the Continental Line.—At Nassau,

New-Providence, Capt. Peter Beachop, formerly of St. Augustine —In this City, William Allston Gibbes, only child of William— Hazell Gibbes Esq.—Saturday July 9, 1785.)

[Died.] At Falmouth, (England) in April last, Mrs. Catherine Clark, consort of Capt. Arthur Clark, and daughter of the deceased George Ingles, Esq., formerly an eminent merchant of this City.—On Sunday last, after a short illness, Miss Ann Jacks, daughter of Mr. James Jacks, Watchmaker of this City.

***The report of the death of Capt. Barnard Elliott at Beaufort as mentioned in our last is premature.—(Tuesday, July 12, 1785)

Married.] Mr. Joseph Jenkins of Edisto, to Miss Elizabeth Evans, daughter of Mr. John Evans.—(Thursday, July 14, 1785.)

Married.] Last Thursday evening, Mr. Stephen Mazyck (Son of the deceased Stephen Mazyck Esq.;) to the amiable Miss Ann. Wilson, Second daughter of D^{r}. Robert Wilson, of this City.—. At Beaufort, Port Royal Mr. Samuel Ash, of this City, to Miss Hannah Deveaux, daughter of the deceased ——— Deveaux, Esq.; of that place. (Saturday, July 16, 1785)

(To be continued)

HISTORICAL NOTES

RECORDS FROM THE BIBLE BELONGING TO ALEXANDER GILLON—

"Alexander Gillon[1] of Rotterdam married to Mary Cripps of Charles Town, So. Carolina July ye 6th 1766.

Mary Gillon daughter of the above Ax and Mrs Gillon was born at Charles Town So. Carolina ye 25 December 1767 at twelve o'clock at noon.

Mary Gillon daughter of the Above Alex. and Mary Gillon died in Charles Town So, Carolina, on Monday Morning 10 o'clock 19 November 1770 within 24 hours illness of ye putrid fever & was buried on ye 20 Nov. 1770 in John King's vault in ye burying Ground opposite to ye old Church.

Mary Gillon died at Ashley Hill on Ashley River on Wednesday ye 23d of October 1787 at noon, and on the 25th was interred in John King's Vault in St. Philip's Church yard. The disorder was an obstinate Billious Fever which lasted 8 days without any intermission except one on the Sunday. Doctor Baur and Doctor Drayton at the first visit declared the Danger.

"This just tribute due to thee
That thy virtues have placed thy abode with that GOD whom thou never didst offend."

ALEXANDER GILLON was born in Rotterdam on the Wine Street the North side and East end, the Second House, on Sunday at one o'clock at Noon ye 13th day of August 1741, with a Caul (or some curiosoty) down to his Eyes. Was married to Ann Purcell second Daughter of the Reverend Doctor Henry Purcell rector of St. Michael's in Charleston. on the 10th of February 1789, by the Rev'd Doctor Robert Smith at seven in the Evening. Miss Ann Purcell was born in England at Gt Warley in Essex on the 23d day of DecemR. 1768. and arrived here in Charleston with her mother Sarah Purcell on the —— of October 1771. God-fathers were Rev. Pogson Crooks; God-mothers Mrs Pogson and Miss La Port. has had the Hooping-cough, Small-pox and measles.

[1] For some account of Alexander Gillon, see this *Magazine*, vol. IX, and X.

Ann Purcell Gillon was born in Charleston at the S. E. Corner of Orange and Tradd Street[2] on Wednesday May ye 5th at 27 minutes past 8 o'clock in the evening 1790. South Wind and limb, but from its premature arrival was very small—but this 5th day of March she is very stout and strong, forebodes much sensibility, a quick discernment, much firmness and a will of her own. which I trust her Good sense will make her have a proper care of. has had the Small-pox and 1796 had the Hooping-cough—1802 had the Measles,

Alexander Gillon was born in Charleston, So. Carolina, on Thursday April 9th 1795, at half after 5 o'clock in the morning. He was Christen'd May the 21st, 1795—Mrs. Sarah Purcell, God-mother; Honble, Pierce Butler and the Revd. Dr. Henry Purcell—God-fathers. Had the hooping cough Oct. 1796, and the small pox March 1797, 1802 had the Measles.

Ann Purcell Gillon Widow of Commodore Alexander Gillon died at Litchfield, Connecticut 13th May 1844, of paralysis, aged 75 years-5 months, buried in the East graveyard May 15th.

Mary S. Brisbane[3] died Nov. 21st 1859, at Litchfield, Connecticut, aged 66 years—4 months, buried near her mother. She was widow of John W. Brisbane, who died Aug. 28th 1833, at Charleston.

Alexander Gillon married to S. N. Brisbane at St. Michael's Church, by the Rt. Rev, Bishop Dehon 17th Octo. (Tuesday) 1816. Of whom born Ann Maria Gillon 1 o'clock Tuesday 25th November 1817 in Wall Street W. of the G——O.

And S, Brisbane Gillon born at half past 9 o'clock on Saturday evening July the 24th 1819 in Anson Street in the City of Charleston, South Carolina. Died Oct. the 9th. 1830, in the Pine Land, aged 11 years and 3 months; buried at Malona.

Alexander Gillon born August the 23d 1821, in Charleston, So. Carolina, on East Bay. Died in Port au Prince, Hayti, February 25th, 1874. Married to Lise Bart 1869, leaves one child Marie.

Brisbane Gillon born Nov. the 11th between the hours of ten and eleven at night 1824 in Middletown, Connecticut.

[2] Probably the "Stuart" house. See *Dwelling Houses of Charleston*, by Alice R. H. Smith, and D. E. Huger Smith, also this *Magazine*, vol XIX, p. 109.

[3] For Brisbane Genealogy, by E. H. Hillman, see this *Magazine*, vol. XIV.

Brisbane Gillon died March 28th, 1825, aged 4 months and ten days, placed in the vault of Major Lewis, Middletown, Connt. March the 22d.

Died August the 14th, 1828, Sarah N. Gillon aged 32 years and a few days. Died on Edisto Island on the 11th of July—1831, Alexander Gillon aged 36, years and 3 months—buried at Edisto Island,

Ann Purcell Gillon Died at Columbia, State of So. Carolina July 1st, 1833 aged forty-three years and 2 months; buried at Malona,[4] Maria Brisbane's Plantation, Ashley River.

March the 22d 1827 John W. Brisbane married to Mary Susannah Gillon at Goose Creek in the Parish of St, James's Goose Creek, by the Revd. Mr. Hankill[5]—rector of St. Paul's Church, Charleston. Died August 28th, 1833, aged 32, John W. Brisbane of Charleston, S. C. buried at Malona, Ashley River, Maria Brisbane's Plantation.

Mary S. Brisbane daughter of M. S, & John W. Brisbane was born in Charleston, S. C. June 14th—1828, Had Whooping-cough, Measles, and Vaccine,

Maria Hall Brisbane daughter of M. S, & J. W. Brisbane was born in Charleston, S. C. June 14th—1831, had Whooping-cough, Measles, and Vaccine, severely May 1843—Litchfield.

June 3d 1847, G. H. Hollister of Litchfield, Connt. married to Mary S. Brisbane of Charleston, S. C. in St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, by the Rev. Dr. Fuller.

Gertrude daughter of Mary S, & G. H, Hollister born 18th of May 1848, Litchfield, Conn., died Sept. 13th, 1849, age 16 months. Interred East Burying Ground.

Abbott Brisbane Son Mary S, & G, H. Hollister born August 5th, 1850—Vaccine-Measles. Robert Treate, born March 25th, 1856, Son Mary S, & G, N. Holloister, Litchfield, Conn.

John Brisbane Hollister born June 19th 1860, in Litchfield.

Abbott Brisbane Hollister died in Milwaukee, June 24th, 1859. Buried in Litchfield, April, 1860.

Robert Treate Hollister, son of G. H. & M. S. Hollister died January 24th—1866, in Litchfield.

[4] See pp. 45–47 (Jan. 1918).

[5] Rev. Christian Hanckel, D.D.

Gideon H. Hollister died in Litchfield, March 24th—1881; born in Washington, Conn. Dec. 14th—1817.

Maria H. Brisbane daughter of Mary S, & John W. Brisbane South Carolina, married July 15th 1851, to Frederick D, Beeman Esq, Litchfield Connecticut.

Allen Everett Son Maria H. & Frederick D. Beeman born August 4th, 1855 in Litchfield, Conn. Baptized October at St. Michael's—William Brisbane—G. H. Hollister—God-fathers; Mary S. Brisbane—God-mother. Had Measles and been vaccinated.

Susan Gillon daughter of Maria H. & Frederick D. Beeman born Nov. 6th 1858, in Litchfield, Conn. Baptized April 10th, 1859. Died May 8th, 1860. aged 18 months in Litchfield, Conn.

Frederick D. Beeman died August 4th, 1860. in Litchfield. Conn. Aged 39 years and 7 months.

Maria Hall Brisbane Beeman died Jan. 17th, 1863, aged 31 years and 7 months in Litchfield.

Allen Everett Beeman married June 11th, 1885, to Sarah Cowles, only child of Dr. Charles Carrington of Farmington, Conn, in Congregational Church in Farmington, ceremony performed by Bishop John Williams.

Charles Carrington Beeman, born to Sarah C. & Allen E. Beeman on August 16th, 1886, (Monday Evening at 8 o'clock) at Farmington Conn. Baptized Nov. 14th, 1886 by Bishop John Williams in St. James's Chapel, Farmington, Conn.

The following is apparently in Alexander Gillon's own hand "This Bible was given to Alexander Gillon by Mrs Mary Gillon his Mother at Rotterdam ye —— of November 1766.

who died at Rotterdam on the 5th day of January 1772 with the cancer in her breast calmly resigned to the call of that GOD she so much adored—And was interred with my dear father in the Church on the Glass Hauser, who died ye 17 of Sept 1761—aged 72 and my mother aged 69.

My affectionate sister Susannah Gillon married to Peter Hoderpyl of Rotterdam died on ye ——— 17 —— see her will, the legacies she left me, all of which I requested her husband to offer to her two nieces Hartleys except the very large China bowl she Presented me with—thus in the y—— of her age died my beloved sister and now am I the only child of sixteen left."

Mary Susannah Gillon was born in Charleston So. Carolina on Monday the eighth day of July 1793 at Two o'clock in the Morning I arriving from Gillon's Retreat on the Evening following. Had the Hooping cough Oct, 1796, and the Small pox March 1797 and Measles.

ALEXANDER GILLON died at Gillon's Retreat on Congaree River on Monday the 6th of October 1794, and was interred in the same place on Wenesday the 8th. His disorders were the Gout in his head, and stomac, with a contagious fever which lasted only eight days. His age 53 years and near 2 months.

27 years Member of the German Friendly Society, Charleston, S. C.

The Rev. Henry Purcell of Brentwood was married at Great Varley in Essex to Sarah Wood of Navestock the 1st of May 1766, by the Rev. David Jones—Witness the Rev. Christopher Tennant.

Sarah—daughter of the Rev, H. Purcell and Sarah his wife was born 11th of April 1767, at Great Varley in Essex.

Ann—daughter of the above H. & S. Purcell was born the 23d of Dec. 1768, at Great Varley in Esse.

Henry—son of the above H. & S. P—ll, was born the 23d of April 1770, at Great Warley in Esse—died in Charleston, S. C. April 1819—interred in the Churchyard—St. Michael's.

Jane Pogson—daughter of the above H. & S. P—ll was born at St. Philip's, Charleston So. Carolina—July the 26th, 1772.

Elizabeth Smith—daughter of the above H. & S. P—ll, was born the 29th, of Sept, 1773. and died April the 14th, 1792—interred in St. Michael's Church yard.

Mrs. Sarah Purcell of Navestock died July the 24th, 1792 and was interred in the Churchyard of St. Michael's, Charleston, S. C.

The Revd. Dr. H. Purcell Died March the 24th, 1802. was interred in the Church yard of St. Michael's on the 25th. Aged 62 years 11 months, and nine days. Had been rector of said Parish twenty years.

Jane Pogson White died Jan the 13th, 1803, and was interred in the Churchyard of St. Michael's on the 14th. Aged 30 years—5 months—and 18 days. Her daughter Jane P. White died in Philadelphia 21st. Sept. 1823. aged 22 years. Interred in Philadelphia 23d of Sept.

The above pages are a true copy of the original entries in Alexander Gillon's Bible now (1916) in my possession.

ALLEN E. BEEMAN,
Fairfield, Conn., Jan. 6, 1916.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE WHITNEY COTTON GIN

As to South Carolina's purchase of the patent to Eli Whitney's cotton gin so that it might be free to the use of all citizens of the state there have been some interesting and conflicting statements. Ramsey in the History of South Carolina simply asserts that the legislature appropriated $50,000.00 for the purchase of the patent. In Mill's Statistics of South Carolina is to be found a similar statement. On the other hand, McMaster contends that the state basely repudiated its contract. In Channing's recently published fourth volume no positive opinion is expressed at all.

An investigation of sources will produce some interesting inforj mation. In the Journals of the Senate of South Carolina for 1801 we find that on Dec. 1 and Dec. 7 respectively (pp. 63 and 111) petitions were presented from "Sundry Inhabitants" of Richland and Hershaw Districts praying that "the patent right to making, using, and vending of cotton gin" be purchased so that the same might be free to citizens of the state. These were both agreed to. Then on Dec. 19 a bill was passed (Cooper's Statutes of S. C., vol. 5, p. 427), providing that $50,000.00 should be paid to Miller and Whitney for their patent—$20,000.00 to be paid down at once and the rest in instalments of $10,000.00 each on Sept. 1, 1802, Sept, 1, 1803, and Oct, 1, 1804.

Later we find an act passed on Dec. 17, 1803 (Statutes of S. C,, vol. 5, p. 472), by which the Comptroller was authorized to suspend or recall "the payment of his warrant for any appropriations heretofore made for the payments due or to become due to Miller and Whitney, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, until the event of existing disputes between the State and the said Miller and Whitney is concluded." Nothing further on the subject is to be found in the statute books.

However, new light is thrown on the subject by the Journals of the House of Representatives for 1804. We find in these (p. 216) that a joint report was made on Dec. 18 by a committee of both

houses on a memorial by Eli Whitney. Also a resolution of the legislature directing a suit to be brought against Miller and Whitney was framed. The joint report recommended that this suit should be discontinued, to which the house agreed by 55 ayes to 32 noes. Report and resolution were then both sent to the Senate.

The next day, Dec. 19 (p. 232), a House Committee report, concurred in by the Senate, was submitted. This set forth that Miller and Whitney had tried to refund money paid them by various citizens of the state before its purchase of the patent, but that the task was difficult. The committee felt that this money should be deposited with the Comptroller General to give back. It also recommended that the models offered by Whitney should be accepted by the State in satisfaction of the contract between them, and that the suit already begun against Miller and Whitney should be discontinued. The committee declared its belief that Whitney was the true inventor of the gin but urged that he be required to give bonds to indemnify any citizen against claims of others to the invention before the last payment was made to him.

It then becomes clear that a difficulty arose between Whitney and the state authorities and that payments to him were stopped and also a lawsuit commenced. However, that House Committee report of Dec. 19, 1804, would indicate that part, probably $40,000.00, of the original appropriation had already been paid over and that the rest would in course of time follow.

D. Huger Bacot, Jr.
Temple University,
Philadelphia.

SIR JOHN YEAMANS, AN HISTORICAL ERROR

Sir John Yeamans was appointed Governor of the Province of Carolina by the Lords Proprietors and assumed office 19th April 1672. He served for some time, but seems to have "lost out" with the Lords Proprietors because of his championship of the infant settlement, and his urgency that greater support should be extended, and larger supplies sent to it, than the Proprietors who were more impatient for returns than desirous of further expenditures, were willing to accede to. On 18 May 1674 a letter was addressed by the Lords Proprietors to the Council in Caro-

lina. The copy of this letter now extant has the names of the persons to whom addressed not inserted, but the contents show that it must have been intended for the Grand Council as a whole or to the Proprietor's Deputies who were also members of the Council. In this letter it is stated that they enclosed a patent to Mr West to be Landgrave and a Commission to him to be Governor; and give their reasons for appointing West Governor in the place of Governor Yeamans.[1] When this letter was actually dispatched does not appear. Sailings in those days were uncertain. Communications had to await a ship for Charles Town. The duration of the voyage was equally uncertain. The copy we have may have been only the draft of a proposed letter which was not actually dispatched for some time. At any rate it does not seem to have been received in Charles Town prior to the death of Governor Yeamans.

The extant minutes of the Grand Council show that at a meeting held 25th July 1674 there was present "The Governor" with the others. This Governor was beyond doubt Sir John Yeamans for among the rest of the Council mentioned as present was "Coll: Joseph: West," separately and apart from the Governor.

The minutes of the next meeting on 3rd August 1674 mentions "p^r^sent ut supra" i.e. the same persons who were present at the meeting of 25 July.

The next meeting mentioned is on 13th August 1674 when there is mentioned as present no Governor, but Coll: Joseph West and the others (each named) forming the Council. The minutes then proceed; "At a meeting of the Councill this day for the establish-"ing of affaires after the decease of S^r^: John: Yeamans late Gov-"erno^r^: of this province the Councill (Nemine contradicente) have "and doe Nominate Coll: Joseph: West to be Governo^r^: of this "province to all intents and purposes and as fully and amply as "the Lords proprieto^rs^: by their Commission to the said S^r^: John "Yeamans bearing date the XXVIth: day of December one "thousand six hundred seaventy and one."[2] From which it appears that the letter of 18 May 1674 had not on the 13th August

[1] *Calendar of State Papers Am: & West Ind:*, vol. for 1669–1674, p. 578. *Coll^ns^. Hist: Soc: of S. C.*, vol. 1, p. 99.

[2] *Journal of Grand Council 1671–1680*, printed by *Hist: Com^n^ of S. C.*, pp 69–70.

1674 been received in Carolina and that S[r] John Yeamans must have died between 3rd and 13th August 1674; and died in the province for as Governor he could not have left the province, and the time was too brief to have permitted a departure.

Now for the error.

D[r] Alexander Hewatt whose Historical Account of South Carolina was published in 1779 says

"About the year 1674 Sir John Yeamans being reduced to a feeble and sickly condition by the warm climate and his indefatigable labours for the success of the settlement, returned to Barbados, where he died."[3]

Hewatt had resided for many years in Charles Town as the Minister for the congregation known as the Scotch Presbyterians. His work is the first general account published of the history of the Province from its settlement but has been established to be full of errors and omissions. It appears to be written mainly from traditional accounts given to him. He does not seem to have resorted much to records—and it is possible he did not have access to many of them. At any rate writing from traditions given to him his account of the distant and early years of the settlement are necessarily vague and uncertain. Dr. David Ramsay the next Historian, who was as to the early history of the settlement a mere compiler who followed Hewatt blindly, says that Sir John Yeamans "left the colony."[4]

W[m] Gilmore Simms whose history was published in 1840 says. "This duty done Sir John abandoned the colony and went to Barbadoes where he died."[5]

That Ramsay and Simms who were mere compilers should have repeated Hewatt's error is not unnatural but we come next to an investigator of a very different stamp. Prof. W. J. Rivers a careful and earnest investigator who published in 1856 his "Sketch of the History of South Carolina" and who actually knew of and used the minutes of the Grand Council; states

"Sir John Yeamans had previously retired in feeble health to Barbados where he died in August."[6]

[3] *Carroll's Coll[ns]*, vol. 1, p. 70.
[4] Ramsay, *Hist: of S. C.*, vol. 1, p. 34.
[5] Simms *Hist. of S. C.*, Ed. of 1860, p. 61.
[6] Rivers *Sketch*, p. 112.

The late General Edward McCrady in his history follows Rivers in the same statement and cites him as his authority.[7]

The writer has been no little curious to guess what led Hewatt to make the original error. Some distorted or misunderstood reminiscence that no doubt was given to him. The whole repetition of it down the line of historical writers well illustrates what the present writer has several times had occasion to call attention to, viz: that once an error or misstatement gets into print it seems almost impossible to expunge it from the page so as to prevent repetition. The first person to call attention to the error was the Editor of the Shaftsbury Papers (Mr. Langdon Cheves)[8] by his suggestion that the minutes of the Grand Council seemed to contradict the received statement.

Another error somewhat touching Sir John Yeamans has been as to whom his widow married after his death. Sir John Yeamans married as his second wife Margaret, said to have been a daughter of the Rev: John Foster of Barbados, and at the time of her marriage to Sir John the widow of Lt Col Jehu Berringer of Barbados.[9] She accompanied or followed Sir John to Carolina and was there as early as March 1672/3.[10] She apparently continued there after his death for on 5th Septr 1674 a warrant was issued to lay out to her 1070 acres of land in her own right,[11] which was followed by a grant of the land to her on the 9th February 1674; and she apparently had prior to the 15 February 1674/5 been appointed administratrix of the estate of Sir John Yeamans in Carolina[12] Sir John's Will which he seems to have left in Barbados was not probated there until 1st Decr 1674, on which day the executor named in the will, his son Sir William Yeamans qualified as Executor, and a copy of the will was probated in Carolina not until 14 Septr 1675.[13] By April 1677 she had married Capt William Walley[14] and apparently returned with him to Barbados.

[7] *Hist: of S. C. Under the Proprietary Government*, p. 173.
[8] *Coll^{ns} of Hist: Soc: of S. C.*, vol. 5, p. 452.
[9] *S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag:*, vol. XI, p. 117.
[10] *Printed Journal of Grand Council 1671–1680*, p. 56.
[11] *Printed Warrants 1672–1679*, p. 82.
[12] *Printed Journal of Grand Council 1671–1680*, p. 74.
[13] *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, vol. XI, pp. 115, 112.
[14] *Printed Journal of Grand Council 1671–1680*, p. 81.

The error referred to is that it has been widely supposed (owing to a conjectured ambiguity in the language of the Council minutes of 28 April 1677) that she married James Moore, afterwards for a short period Governor of Carolina.[15] This inference however was never accepted by all and has now thanks to additional records procured from Barbados by Mr. M. Alston Read the author of the Article on Sir John Yeamans in a former number of this Magazine[16] been decisively refuted, and it has been established that Governor James Moore married Margaret Berringer the daughter of Lady Margaret Yeamans by Lt. Col. Berringer, and that Lady Margaret Yeamans after her second husband's death married William Walley. Whether she married Walley here or in Barbadoes does not appear. A warrant was issued 3 June 1678 to lay out a town lot in Charles Town to William Walley "Esqr"[17] and another warrant for land 2 May 1681 also to William Walley "Esqr"[18] A William Walley is noted in Barbadoes Septr 6 1677[19] and a "Captain" William Walley as Solicitor in Barbadoes on 9 Decr 1684 exhibited articles against one Seawell;[20] and is mentioned in Barbadoes as late as 11 May 1686, when his commission as Solicitor General was annulled, there being no occasion for the office.[21] Whether these William Walley's were the same person, and the one married by Lady Yeamans for her third husband cannot on these insufficient records be ascertained.

HENRY A. M. SMITH.

[15] *S. C. Hist. & Gen: Mag.*, vol. XI, p. 118. *Collections Hist: Soc: of S. C.*, vol. 5, pp. 421, 463.

[16] Vol. XI, p. 107.

[17] *Printed Warrants 1672–1679*, p. 164.

[18] *Ibid.*, *1680–1682*, p. 42.

[19] *Calendar State Papers Am: & West Indies 1677–1680*, p.145.

[20] *Ibid.*, vol. 1681–1685, p. 747.

[21] *Ibid.*, vol. 1685–1688, p. 187.

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Index

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JOSEPH W. BARNWELL, HENRY A. M. SMITH,
A. S. SALLEY, JR.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.
MABEL L. WEBBER.

CONTENTS

An Indian Land Grant in 1734..... 157

Abstracts from Marriage Bonds of South Carolina..... 162

Marriage and Death Notices from the South Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser..... 170

Order Book of John Faucheraud Grimké..... 181

Joseph West: Landgrave and Governor..... 189

Index..... 195

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Miss Mabel L. Webber,
South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C.

APR 16 1919

THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XIX OCTOBER, 1918 No. 4

AN INDIAN LAND GRANT IN 1734

Copied and annotated by MABEL L. WEBBER

The grant of land from the Chiefs and Headmen of the Cherokee nation which we are printing below, is of special interest, being one of the earliest on record, and has not heretofore been printed; nor is it noted in the text or on the map of Royce's *Cherokee Nation*.[1]

It is evidently the grant referred to by the Indian trader Ludovick Grant in his "Declaration,"[2] and grew out of the troubles between the Traders and Cherokees in 1733 and 1734. Ludovick Grant states: "The Cherokees . . . . were obliged to make their Submission, and accordingly came to Charlestown for that purpose. The Gouvernment used them well, and purchased a small spot of ground from them near Toogaleu to build a Fort upon."

There are several references to this proposed fort in the Journals of the General Assembly of the period;[3] in a communication from the Council to Commons House, dated November 14, 1734, there are several allusions to a fort to be built and in the Council Journal for November 23, 1734, this item appears:

"The verbal Message mentioned was to acquaint the Commons that the Cherokees were sent for to the Council Chamber in order

[1] Bureau of Ethnology, *Fifth Annual Report*.

[2] This *Magazine*, vol. x, p. 58.

[3] Manuscript volumes in the Office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, Columbia.

to hear their last Talk, receive some presents, Sign the Deed of Sale for a peice of Ground by them sold in the name of their whole Nation for building a Fort, and at the same time to receive the Goods agreed on with them in Consideration of the said Sales, of which they were acquainted in case they thought proper to be present."[4]

This fort planned for, was evidently never built; Fort Prince George was built higher up on the Seneca River for the same purpose in November or December 1753.[5]

The grant covered considerable territory between the Tugaloo and Seneca rivers, just before they join the Savannah. Mouzon's map of 1775 locates a number of the towns mentioned, as does also "George Hunter's Map of the Cherokee Country and the Path thereto in 1730" (*Bull. no. 4*, Historical Commission of S. C.).

The *South-Carolina Gazette* for May 11, 1734, contains the following advertisement, which seems to indicate trouble between the Traders and the Cherokees.

"His Excellency the Governor having received Information from some Traders in the Cherokee Nation, which requires the mature and Immediate Consideration of the Legislature, doth there-fore desire the Members of His Majesty's Honourable Council, and those of the Assembly, punctually to meet in Charles Town on the 4th. Instant, as by Adjournment."

And in the *Gazette* for November 2, 1734, the following appears:

"Yesterday Morning his Excellancy being acquainted with the Arrival of 70 of the Lower Cherokee Indians near this Town, directed Col. Parris, Publick Treasurer of this Province, to meet them, who accordingly went about a Mile out of the Town, and understanding that they were come down to sue for Peace, the Trade with them having been stopt for some time, they were permitted to come into this Town."

According to information furnished by Mr. F. W. Hodge, of the Bureau of Ethnology, it is not easy to identify the personal names, which seem to be badly contorted. The "Skiagunster," which occurs several times, is not a proper name, but a title, viz: *Asgaya-gunster*, "Venerated or Respected Man." Both town names and personal names are in the Lower Cherokee dialect, in

[4] Copy furnished by A. S. Salley, Jr.

[5] Wallace, *Life of Henry Laurens*, appendix, p. 503.

which *R* takes the place of *L*. The towns represent the whole Cherokee territory on both sides of the mountains.

The annexed list of correct Cherokee forms of the towns mentioned is furnished by Mr. James Mooney, of the Bureau of Ethnology, and most of them are to be found in the Glossary to his *Myths of the Cherokees*.[6]

Since the recorded deed from which the following is copied, is of its self a copy, and not the original, the possibilities for errors in the names are considerable.

RECORDS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE[7] OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1732–1734 (BOOK B.B) PAGE 303–4

Let it be Known and Remembered by all Men On whom the Sun doth shine and before whom the Rivers doth run That Wee Sutratchee of Tos-ché-ché Skiagunsta of Tuck-se-che Ustastatee of Ufasee, Ski-agunster of Tou-qua & Tunnasee, Skiagunsta of Terhashee, Conjurer of Che-ho-wee Ski-a-gunsta of Ta-ma-se, Ski-a-gunsta of little Teraqua, Uatastakee of Ufasee, Kiti-a-gunsta of Tosche-ché, Scorioske of Tos-to-che, Tef-ta-he, of little Teraqua, Teftahee of Cun-nu-tra-hee, Scorioskee of Tuosa-shee, Ski-a-gunsta of Nucu-scheé, Estoho-wee of Utasateé, Chow-ho-to-wee of No-u-hee, Scorioskee of U-co-nhee, Cunnatahee of Tamasee, Un-cu-na-to of Che-ho-wee, Cherokee Hagé, of Ki-ho-weé, Ustasta-hee of Kee-ho-wee, Unnaconone of Esto-to-whee, Headmen and Chiefs of Our several Towns by and with the good likeing consent and Agreement of Our Several Towns and for the better keeping bright and Strait the Chain of Friendship between Our Good Friends and Brothers the Sons and Subjects of the Great King George of Great Britain France and Ireland King Inhabitants of his Country and Province of Carolina and Our Selves and Children, in all times Coming And in Consideration of Two Peices of Striped Duffils, two peices Strowds Six peices of Stryped Plains Two hundred Weight of Powder ffour hundred Weight of Bullets and four pounds of Vermillion Given and delivered to Us for our Selves and Our Towns by his Excellency Robert Johnson Esq[r]. Governour and Commander in Cheif of the Said Province

[6] Bureau of Ethnology, *Nineteenth Report*, part 1.

[7] Office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

and the rest of his beloved Men with which we Say and acknowledge Our Selves to be well Content and fully Satisfied Have Given Granted and Sold and by this present writen paper Do for Our Selves and Children as long as any, by Us or Our Children Shall continue to be begotten and born Give Grant And Sell Unto the Great King George and his Successors for the Use and Benefit of his People of the said Province All That Tract or parcel of land lying and being between Two great Streams of Water which fall and run into the Savanah River and included by a North Easterly Line from the Town of Chawgee to the Town of Seneca in the lower Cherokee Nation which Land is bounded on the South West by the River Chawgee and on the East Side thereof by the Stream of Water running by the Town of Seneca onto the Savanah River and on the North West by the Said line Running from Chawgee to Seneca aforesaid with all the Trees and Woods lakes and fishings thereon and other Advantages and profits therefrom arising To Have Hold Use and Enjoy The Said Tract and parcel of Lands with all the Goods and benefits Therefrom Arising to his Said Majesty the Great King George the Second and his Successors for the Use and benefit of all Our ffriends and Brother Inhabitants or which in time to Come Shall be Inhabitants of the Said Country & Province of S°. Carolina. And in token of Our Speaking Strait & True We have hereunto Set the marks of Our Several Towns & ffamiley's to be remembered by them and their children as long as the Moon doth Shine by night or the Sun by day contnues to give Warmth and Heat. On the Twenty third day of the rutting Moon in the Year 1734.

[Here follow the signatures, by mark, of twenty-one Indians, in seven columns of three signatures to the column.]

The words [Two pieces of Stryped Duffels] were Interlined between the tenth & Eleventh lines before the signing thereof which was done on the twenty-third day of November 1734.

This deed of Gift Bargin and Sale was explained and interpreted to the Several Indian Chiefs therein mentioned and by them Signed with their Several Marks and delivered by them to his Excellency for the Use therein Contained in the presence of the two houses of Assembly this 23d. day of November 1734.

THO. BROUGHTON Presd.
PAUL JENYS Speaker. [S]. [S.]

CORRECT CHEROKEE FORM OF TOWNS MENTIONED.[8]

Toscheche = Taskigi (Tuskegee); Tuchseche = Tsiksitsi (Tuckasegee); Usasee (for Ufasee) = Ayuhwasi (Hiwassee); Touqua = Dakwai (Toquo); Tunnassee = Tanasi (Tennessee); Terhashee = Talasi; Chehowee = Tsiyahi (Cheowee); Tamase = Tomassee; Teraqua = Talikwa; Tostoche = (?); Cunnutrahee = Kanutalâhí; Tuesashee = Tasitsi (?); Nucuschee = Nagutsi (Nacoochee); Utasatee, Estohowee (transposed); Utasatee is probably the personal, and Estohowee ('Statâwi?) the town name; Nouhee = Nâyuhi; Uconhee = Ukwûnû (Oconee); Kihowee = Kuwâhiyi (Keowee); Estotowhee = ('Statâwi).

[8] Furnished by Mr. James Mooney, Bu. Ethnology. â = aw in awl, ñ = nasalized n.

ABSTRACTS FROM MARRIAGE BONDS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

DECEMBER 1743–NOVEMBER 1744

BY MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from the July number)

John Paul Grimke and Ribton Hutchinson of Charles Town, bond to Governor Glen dated 19th. June, 1744. Licence to Rev. Alexander Garden to marry John Paul Grimke and Ann Grimball spinster. Signed by John Paul Grimke and Rib: Hutchinson.

Christopher Guy of St. Andrews Parish and William Guy of Charles Town, bond to Gov. James Glen, 20th. June, 1744, Licence to Rev. William Guy to marry Christopher Guy and Mary Godfrey spinster. Signed by Christopher Guy and Wm. Guy Junr.

Charles Mitchell of the Parish of St. Bartholomew and James Porter of Charles Town, bond to Gov. Glen, 29th. June, 1744. Licence to Rev. Alexander Garden Commissary to marry Charles Mitchell and Martha Tamelson spinster. Signed by Charles X Mitchell (mark) and Ja. Porter.

James Rousham of St. Georges Dorchester and Thomas Oliver merchant in CharlesTown bond to Gov. Glen, 30th June, 1744. Licence to Rev. Francis Thompson to marry James Rousham and Catherine Vanvelsin spinster. Signed by James Rousham and Thomas Olliver.

Joseph Lebruce of the Parish of Prince George in Craven County and James Bremar of St. Thomas, bond to Gov. Glen 2nd. July, 1744. Licence to Rev. Thomas Hasell to marry Joseph Le Bruce and Elizabeth Bremar widow. Signed by Joseph Labruce and James Bramer.

Gershon Lewis of the Parish of Prince George Winyah and Peter Sanders of Chas. Town bond to Gov. Glen dated 3rd. July 1744, Licence to Rev John Fordyce to marry Gershom Lewis and Mary Avant widow. Signed by Ger. Lewis and Peter Sanders.

John Smith of St. Bartholomews parish and Joseph Taylor of Chas. Town bond to Gov. Glen, 7th. July, 1744. Licence to Rev.

William Orr to marry John Smith and Elizabeth Arnold widow. Signed by John Smith and Joseph Taylor.

John Wheldon of the parish of Christ Church and Nathaniel Arthur of the same place, bond to Gov. Glen, 14th. July 1744. Licence to Rev. Thomas Hasell to marry John Wheldin and Martha King spinster. Signed by John Wheldin and Nal. Arthur.

Francis Thompson of the Parish of St. Helena and Isaac Weatherly of the same parish bond to Gov. Glen, 20th. July 1744. Licence to Rev. William Guy to marry Francis Thompson and Martha Sampson widow. Signed by Francis Thompson and Isaac Weatherley.

Richard Capers of the parish of Christ Church and Peter Benoist of Charles Town bond to Gov. Glen dated 20th. July 1744. Licence to Rev. Levi Durand to marry Richard Capers and Mary Maybank widow. Signed by Richd. Capers and Peter Benoist.

Richard Corker of the Parish of Prince Frederick, Thomas Doughty of the parish of St. Phillips, and Jared Nelson of the parish of Prince Frederick, bond to Gov. Glen dated 20th. July, 1744. Licence to Rev. Daniel Dwight to marry Richard Corker and Elizabeth Goodale. Signed by Thos. Doughty and Jar. Neilson.

Charles Richard Gascoyne of New Windsor and Richard Linter of Charles Town bond to Gov. Glen 25th July 1744. Licence to Rev. Alex. Garden to marry Charles Richard Gascoyne and Sarah Tipper spinster. Signed by Charles Richmond Gascoyne (sic) and Richard Linter.

Joseph Preseillo of New Windsor and John Johnston merchant in Charles Town bond to Gov. Glen dated 27th. July 1744. Licence to Rev. Alex. Garden to marry Joseph Preseillo and Mary Raven spinster. Signed by Jos. Preseillo and Jno. Johnston.

Henry Allen of Charles Town Taylor and James Porter of the same place Taylor, bond to Gov. Glen, 28th. July 1744. Licence to Rev. Alex. Garden to marry Henry Allen and Jane Linter spinster. Signed by Henry Allen and Jas. Porter.

Alcimus Gaillard and Munford Milner of Charles Town, bond to Gov. Glen 30th. July 1744. Licence to Rev. Thomas Hasell to marry Alcimus Gaillard and Eliz. Gendroon spinster. Signed by Alcimus Gaillard and Mumfd. Milner.

Stephen Callibeuf of Charles Town and Robert Clemens of the Parish of Christ Church bond to Gov. Glen dated 31st July 1744.

Licence to Rev. Levi Durand to marry Stephen Callibeuf and Mary McDowell Spinster. Signed by Stephen X Callibeuf (mark) and Robt. Clemmons.

John Fendin of Johns Island and John Spencer of the same place bond to Gov. Glen dated 31st July 1744. Licence to Rev. Samuel Quincey to marry John Fendin and Elizabeth Thomas spinster. Signed by John Fendin and John Spencer.

John Moncreff of Charles Town, Blacksmith and Thomas Lea of Charles Town carpenter, bond to Gov. Glen 4th. August 1744. Licence to Rev. Alexander Garden to marry John Moncreff and Elenor Elders spinster. Signed by John Muncreff and Thos. Lee.

Maurice Fleming of the parish of Christ Church and John Nelme of Charles Town bond to Gov. Glen 4th August 1744. Licence to Rev. Alexander Garden to marry Maurice Fleming and Elizabeth James spinster. Signed by Maurice Fleming and J. Nelme.

George Bell of Charles Town bricklayer and Joseph Bee of the same place Carpenter, bond to Gov. Glen 8th. August 1744. Licence to Rev. Alexande Garden to marry George Bell and Mary Bee spinster. Signed by George Bell and Joseph Bee.

Allard Belin of the parish of Prince George Winyah and Elias Horrey of the same parish bond to Gov. Glen 10th. August 1744. Licence to Rev. John Fordyce to marry Allard Belin and Margaret Robert spinster. Signed by Allerd Belin and Els. Horry.

Alexander Brown of the parish of Prince Frederick and Thomas Oliver merchant in Chas. Town, bond to Gov. Glen, 10th. August 1744. Licence to Rev. Thomas Hasell to marry Alexander Brown and Mary Dutarque spinster. Signed by Alexander Brown and Thomas Oliver.

Thomas Chicken Paul Broneau and William Thomas all of the parish of St. James Santee, bond to Gov. Glen, 14th. August 1744. Licence to Rev. John Fordyce to marry Thomas Chicken and Margret Guerry spinster. Signed by Paul Bruneau and Wm. Thomas.

Thomas Ladson of the parish of St. Pauls Colleton County, and Robert Ladson of the parish of St. Andrews Berkley County, bond to Gov. Glen 14th. August 1744. Licence to Rev. William Orr to marry Thomas Ladson and Elizabeth Miles Spinster. Signed by Thos. Ladson and Rt: Ladson.

William Dunwoody of the Parish of St. Johns Colleton and William Ferguson of the same place, bond 15 Aug. 1744. Licence to Rev. Samuel Quincey to marry William Dunwoody and Sarah Upham spinster. Signed by William Dunwoody and William Fargison.

Joshua Lankester of the parish of St. Bartholomews and George Jackson of the same parish, bond to Gov. Glen, 16th. August, 1744. Licience to Rev. William Guy to marry Joshua Lankester and Sibella Gray spinster. Signed by Joshua Lakanster and George Jackson.

William Kirk of the parish of St. Paul and John George Delebach of the parish of St. Phillips bond to Gov. Glen, 17th. August 1744. Licence to Rev. Alexander Garden to marry William Kirk and Mary Deleback spinster. Signed by William Kirk and John George Delebach.

Richard Busk of St. James Goose Creek and James Little of the same parish, bond to Gov. Glen, 17th. August 1744. Licence to Rev. Daniel Dwight to marry Richard Busk and Mary Ann Jones Widow. Signed by Richd. Busk and James Little.

Nathaniel Adams of the parish of St. Helena and Christopher Poor of the same parish, planters, bond to Gov. Glen, 30th. August 1744. Licence to Rev. Lewis Jones to marry Nathaniel Adams and Margret Ellis spinster. Signed by Nathaniel Adams and Christopher Poor.

Joseph Wilcocks of Edisto Island and Daniel Gardner of Charles-Town bond to Gov. Glen, 1st. September 1744. Licence to Rev. Alexander Garden to marry Joseph Wilcocks and Edee Miller spinster. Signed by Joseph Willcocks and Dan. Gardner.

William Ford of the parish of St. Andrews bricklayer and Mumford Milner of Chas. Town bond to Gov. Glen, 7th. September 1744. Licence to Rev. William Guy to marry William Ford and Kezia Cartwright widow. Signed by Willm. Ford and Mumfd. Milner.

Vincent Leacroft of St. Phillips Chas. Town and Josephr Redman of the same parish bond to Gov. Glen, 13th. September 1744. Licence to Rev. Alexander Garden to marry Vincent Leacroft and Elizabeth Righton spinster. Signed by Vincent Leaycraft and Joseph Redman.

Samuel Clyatt of Prince Frederick parish Carpenter and William Anderson of the parish of Prince George planter, bond to Gov. Glen, (date omitted). Licence to Rev. John Fordyce to marry Samuel Clyatt and Mary Wilson spinster. Signed by Wm. Anderson.

John Postell and James Postell of the parish of St. George Dorchester, planters, bond to Gov. Glen, 26th. September 1744. Licence to Rev. Thomas Thompson to marry John Postell and Mary Moore spinster. Signed by John Postell Junr. and James Postell.

William Dews of St. Georges parish and Andrew Cattell of the same parish bond to Gov. Glen. 2nd. October 1744. Licence to Rev. William Guy to marry William Dews and Lois Wilkins spinster. Signed by William Dews and Andw. Cattell.

John Mullens of the parish of St. Bartholomew and Daniel Faissoux of Charles Town baker bond to Gov. Glen, 4th. October 1744. Licence to Rev. Lewis Jones to marry John Mullens and Elizabeth Cockran widow. Signed by Jno. X Mullens (mark) and Daniel faÿssoux.

Jacob Jeannerett of St James Santee and John Triboudet and Joseph Marÿ of Chas. Town shopkeeper bond to Gov. Glen, 6th. October 1744. Licence to Rev. James Tisseaux to marry Jacob Jeanneret and Mary De Plesis widow. Signed by John Triboudet and Joseph Mary.

Jeremiah Cuttino of George Town Winyah gunsmith and Francis Spencer of parish of St. James Santee planter, bond to Gov. Glen 19th. October 1744. Licence to Rev. John Fordyce to marry Jeremiah Cuttino and Ann Judith Boissard spinster. Signed by Jeremiah Cuttino and Francis Spencer

Barnaby Railey of the parish of St Pauls Colleton County and Meller St John of Chars. Town Gent. bond to Gov. Glen, 22d Oct. 1744. Licence to Rev. William Orr to marry Barnaby Railey and Mary Spry spinster. Signed by Barnebe Reily and Mell. St John.

William Playter of Charles Town and George Coker of the same place, bond to Gov. Glen, 22 Octobe 1744. Licence to Rev. Alexander Garden to marry William Playters and Sarah Salter spinster. Signed by W. Playters and George Coker.

Hugh Bryan of the Parish of St Helena Esq. and Samuel Prioleau of Charles Town, bond to Gov. Glen, 25th. October 1744. Licence to Rev. Alex. Garden to marry Hugh Bryan and Mary Prioleau spinster. Signed by Hugh Bryan and Samuel Prioleau.

Peter Marion of St James Goose Creek planter and Gabriel Guignard of Charles Town cooper, bond to Gov. Glen, 1st. November 1744. Licence to Rev. Alexander Gardern to marry Peter Marion and Mary Vouloux spinster. Signed by Peter Marion and Gabriel Guignard.

Daniel Singleton of St Bartholomews parish Colleton County and Roger Saunders of the same parish. bond to Gov. Glen, 2nd. November 1744. Licence to Rev. William Orr to marry Daniel Singleton and Jane Mackey spinster. Signed by Daniel Singellton and R. Saunders.

James Cumerford of the parish of St. Phillips Charles Town and Andrew Rutledge Esq., bond to Gov. Glen, 3rd. November 1744. Licence to Rev. Alexander Garden to marry James Cumerford and Mary Dering spinster. Signed by James Comerford and Andw. Rutledge.

Thomas Greene of Charles Town and Thomas Willoughby of Charles Town, bond to Gov. Glen, 6th. November 1744. Licence to Rev. Alexander Garden to marry Thomas Greene and Ann Jenkins spinster. Signed by Thomas Greene and Thomas Willoughby.

James Thompson of Cape Fear and John Mackenzie of Charles Town merchant, bond to Gov. Glen, 7th. November 1744. Licence to Rev. Alexander Graden to marry James Thompson and Margaret M^{c}kay spinster. Signed by Jas. Thompson and John Mackenzie.

Stephen Callibeauf of the parish of Christ Church chairmaker and John Evans of the same parish, joiner; bond to Gov. Glen, 7th. November 1744. Licence to Rev. Levi Durand to marry Stephen Callibeauf and Mary Roser spinster. Signed by Stephen X Callibeauf (mark) and John Evens.

There are two loose leaves in the back of the Marriage Bond book which contain the following items:

Addressed
To John Champneys Esqr. in Queen
Streetor at the Secretaries
Office, Charlestown.

Sir/

Some time ago when [torn] in Charlestown I sent him to gett Licence for [torn] I being so Hurried with Business that I could not Possobly goe my selfe neither will Convenencency admit of my goeing now to Town the bearer hereof Mr. Francis Christian is Brother to the Young woman I am going to be asspoused to and she has no Other Relation a Live but him and is wholly under his Tuition so that you need be no way aprehensive of any Dammage to acrew on your Issuing our Lisence to him for me & Mary Christian both of Granville County and Parish of St. Hillinna if you are Desireous of informing your self in any Perticular and Doubts the Varassity of what I write the bearer will give you sufficient satisfaction so request you'l not Deny or Refuse him Lisence wherein you'l greatly oblige

Your most Humble Servant
LAURENCE WOLFERSTON.

March 10th 1743/4.
To John Champneys
Esqr. Chas. Town.

The other item is from the Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, and is endorsed on the back: "Resolution concerning Mr. Withers."

In the Commons House of Assembly
the 8th. day of December 1739.

RESOLVED

That unless Mr. James Withers do at his own Expense within six month from the date hereof pull down the new Magazine in Charles Town, and clean all the Bricks there unto belonging, so as to make them fit to be laid again, that then the said James Withers shall be prosecuted for breach of Contract, on the articles by him entered into for building and furnishing the said Magazine which he the said James Withers was to have done in such a manner as to have made the same fit to keep Gun Powder in but has not performed. That this Resolution be sent up to his Honor or

the Lieutenant Governor and his Majestys Honorable Council for their Concurrence and that Mr. Speaker sign the same.

By Order of the House,

CHARLES PINCKNEY Speaker.

A true copy examined and attested
this 13 day of June 1744.
by Childermas Croft, Clerk of the Assembly.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA GAZETTE AND PUBLIC ADVERTISER

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from July number)

Last Monday died, in the bloom of life, Mrs. Ann Mazyck, the amiable Consort of Mr. Stephen Mazyck, of Goosecreek, and daughter of Mr. Walter Easton, of Newport, Rhode-Island.

Thursday last died, after a short illness, John M'Call, sen. Esq; aged 68. It may be truly said of this respectable gentleman, that he departed this life full of years and honors. . . . His remains were last evening respectfully conveyed into the family vault in St. Philip's Church-yard, attended by a train of respectable citizens.

Lately died at Nassua, in New Providence, Mr. Benjamin S. Legge, of this State. (Saturday, July 2, 1785.)

Yesterday morning John Barney, a labouring man, being greatly over heated, called for a drink of water, of which drinking too profusely, he instantly expired.

Last evening the Reverend Mr. Thomas Hill was married to the amiable Miss Jane Wells, of this City. (Wednesday, July 6, 1785.)

Died.] In the State of Georgia, Mr. Samuel Bonsell, son of Mr. Samuel Bonsell, sen. of this City.—At Beaufort, Barnard Elliott, Esq:[1] late a Captain in the Continental Line.—At Nassua, New Providence, Capt. Peter Bachop, formerly of St. Augustine.—In this City, William-Allston Gibbes, only child of William-Hazell Gibbes, Esq. (Saturday, July 9, 1785)

Died.] In Falmouth (England) in April last, Mrs. Catherine Clarke, consort of Cat. Arthur Clarke, and daughter of the deceased George Inglis, Esq; formerly an eminent merchant of this City.

*** The report of the death of Capt. Barnard Elliott, at Beaufort, as mentioned in our last, is premature. (Tuesday, July 12, 1785)[2]

[1] An error, corrected in the next issue.

[2] With this issue the paper is published three times a week in place of twice

Married.] Mr. Joseph Jenkins, of Edisto, to Miss Elizabeth Evans, daughter of Mr. John Evans. (Thursday July 14, 1785)

Married. Last Thursday evening, Mr. Stephen Mazyck, (son of the deceased Stephen Mazyck, Esq;) to the amiable Miss Ann Wilson, second daughter of Dr. Robert Wilson, of this city.—At Beaufort, Port-Royal, Mr. Samuel Ash, of this city, to Miss Hannah Deveaux daughter of the deceased ——— Deveaux, esq; of that place. (Saturday, July 16, 1785.)

Nassua, June 25. Married.) Captain Alexander Lecroix, to Miss Margaret Reynolds, daughter of the deceased Mr. Broughton Reynolds.

Charleston; Married. At Newport, Capt. John Hull of the Sloop *Diana*, a packet between this port and Rhode-Island, to Miss Abigail Carr of that City. (Tuesday July 19, 1785)

Monday se'n night was married at Goose Creek, Mr. Jaques-Philip Bonsone, a Gentleman belonging to France, to the accomplished Miss Elizabeth Godin, youngest daughter of the deceased Isaac Godin, Esq; of this City. (Thursday, July 21 1785.)

Tuesday night last George Haige Esq; was married to the agreeable Miss Mary Mayham, daughter of Col. Hezekiah Mayham.

Last Wednesday morning departed this Life, deservedly lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Mary Laurens, the amiable relict of the deceased James Laurens, Esq; and on Thursday her remains were decently interred in the Independent Church-yard. (Saturday, July 23, 1785.)

Married.] Last Thursday night, Thomas Allston, Esq; to the amiable Miss Mary Allston, daughter of John Allston, j un. Esq; of Waccamaw.

Lately died in Jamaica, occasioned by a fall from his horse, Capt. William Oliphant, formerly of this city.

Yesterday morning died Mr. John Copeland. (Tuesday July 26, 1785)

Died.] Yesterday, Master Edward Trescot, son of Mr. Edward Trescot of this city. (Thursday, July 28, 1785.)

Died.] In St. Thomas's Parish, Mrs. Ann Ashby, wife of Mr. Thomas Ashby.—In this city, Mrs. Hester Patterson, wife of William Patterson, of this city, carpenter.—Master George Trescot, son of Mr. Edward Trescot. (Saturday, July 30 1785.)

Married.] Last Saturday night, Capt. John Morrison, of the snow *Triton*, to Miss James (*sic*) Oliphant, a young lady lately arrived here from Scotland. (Tuesday August 2, 1785)

Died.] Mrs. Avis Bonner, wife of Mr. John Booner. (Thursday, August 4 1785.

Married.] In this City, Capt. William Smith of Virginia, to Mrs. Fairchild.—Mr. Joseph de Palcocios, of the Portuguese Jewish Nation, to Mrs. Harris, widow of the deceased Mr. Nathan Harris, of the Island of St. Eustatius.—At Pedee, Capt. Shadrick Simons, to Mrs. Elizabeth Britton, widow of the deceased Mr. Henry Britton.—Joseph Baxter, Esq; to Miss Mary Britton.—Joseph Grier, Esq; to Miss Rebecca Grier.

Died.] In St. Stephen's Parish, John Palmer, Esq; a Representative in the General Assembly for that place. (Saturday, August 6, 1785.)

Died.] At Savannah, in Georgia, in the bloom of life, Mr. John Miller, son of the deceased Stephen Miller, Esq., of Cainhoy. —In this City, the youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Doughty. (Tuesday August 9, 1785.

This forenoon departed this life, much regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. Sarah Smith, consort of Major Benjamin Smith of Goosecreek, and daughter of Mr. George Smith, merchant, of this City.

Last week died the only son of Hopson Pinckney, Esq; of this City.

On the 7th. ult. died in Newport, Rhode-Island, Peter Bailey, Esq; a citizen of this State. This young gentleman descended from a worthy family in Ireland, was educated at the Inns of Court in England, and came out here to take possession of a handsome estate left him by a relation. He was just entering upon the busy theatre, enriched with a fertile genius, a warm benevolent heart, and a nature dignified with the noblest sentiments when death, inexorable death! snatched him from the state of pleasing hope and consigned him to the realms of immortality!—He suffered a long and painful illness with uncommon patience, and received the final summons with heroic philosophy. (Thursday, August 11, 1785.)

Married.] Major Samuel Nelson Holt, of Virginia to Mrs. Martha Wright, widow of the deceased Capt. John Wright, of

St. Georges parish.—Mr. William Semple of Santee, to Mrs. Sarah Hill, widow of the deceased Capt. Francis Hill.—Capt. Swan of the brig *Betsy*, to Miss Ann Irvin.

Died.] In St. James's Parish, Santee, Mrs. Deborah Brown. In this City, the only child of M. John Gibbons. (Saturday, August 13, 1785

Died.] Capt. Thomas Chenie. (Thursday, August 18, 1785.)

On Wednesday last, departed this life, after a severe but short conflict, Mrs. Mary Inglis, the beloved wife of Alexander Inglis, Esq; of this City, and last surviving child of the late David Deas, Esq;—The several duties of her station in life she discharged as became the good christian; supporting with exemplary fortitude the late trying separation from her family. . . . . She has left a son and three daughters, to mourn with a disconsolate father, their irreparable loss. Her remains were the next day decently deposited in the family burying ground, in St. Philip's church-yard, attended by a numerous company of friends and relations.

Married.] Lately in England, John Knatchbull, Esq; son of Sir ——— Knatchbull, Bart., to Miss Francis Graham, second daughter of John Graham, Esq; formerly of Georgia.—John Simpson, Esq; of the city of London, merchant to Miss Eleanor Begbie, daughter of Dr. Francis Begbie, also of Georgia. (Saturday, August 20, 1785.)

Married.] Mr. Abraham Spidell, to Miss Elizabeth Stoll. (Thursday, August 25, 1785.)

Died.] On Thursday last, at his lodgings in Queen Street, Henry M'Lorinnan, Esq; of Wilmington, in North Carolina.—This morning, in the bloom of life, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Lining, son of the deceased Dr. John Lining, of this city. (Saturday, August 27, 1785.)

Married.] Lately in New Jersey, Mr. William Desaussure, son of the Hon. Daniel Desaussure, Esq; of this City, to Miss Ford, of Morristown in that state; a young lady possessed of all the amiable qualities necessary to render the connubial state agreeable.

Died.] In this City, Mr. Will Magee. (Monday, August 29, 1785.)

Died.] In this City, Mrs. Rachel Campbell, after a short illness. —Also a child of Mr. Jennings, merchant. (Thursday, September 1, 1785.)

Married.] Last Wednesday evening, Mr. Charles Rivers, of James Island, to the amiable Miss Elizabeth Newton, daughter Capt. Downham Newton, of this City.

Died.] In St. Thomas's Parish, on Sunday last, Mrs. Elizabeth Singletary, wife of Mr. Micah Singletary, of that place. Saturday, September 3, 1785.)

Died.] Last Thursday evening, Mrs. Susannah Lang, wife of Mr. Thomas Lang, and sister of Mr. Henry Snerdon, of this City. —Yesterday morning, Mr. William M'Grath. (Saturday, September 10, 1785.)

Married.] In Georgia, William M'Intosh, Esq; to Miss Barbara M'Intosh, daughter of Col. William M'Intosh—Simon Fraser, Esq; to Miss Sarah Sullivan.—Thomas Stone, Esq; to Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, widow of the deceased James Stewart, Esq;—Mr. John Timmons, to Miss Cath. Hanner.

Died.] In this City, Mrs. Manners, wife of Mr. Archibald Manners.—In St. Stephens Parish, Mrs. Palmer, widow of the deceased Joseph Palmer, Esq; —In Georgia, in a advanced age, Mrs. Wainwood M'Intosh; Mrs. Sarah Murdoch, wife of Mr. David Murdoch; Mrs. Maxwell, widow of Mr. David Maxwell; Capt. James Smith, lately from St. Croix. (Thursday, September 15, 1785.)

Died.] Miss Mary Dawes, daughter of Mr. Ralph Dawes, merchant, of this City. (Saturday, September 17, 1785.)

Died.] In this City, Miss Horry, a daughter of Thomas Horry, Esq;—John Holmes, Esq; a native of this state, but for many years a resident of St. Augustine. (Tuesday, September 20, 1785.)

Married.] Mr. Robert Ewing, Merchant, to Mrs. Jane Bonneau, widow of the deceased Mr. Josiah Bonneau, of this City. (Saturday, Sept. 24, 1785.)

Last Sunday departed this life, in the 84th. year of his age, Mr. William Glen, sen. Many Years an eminent merchant of this City.—The same day died, after a short illness, Mrs. Dorothy Harbison, wife of Capt. John Harbison, of this City. Much regretted by all who knew her. (Tuesday September 27, 1785.)

Died.] Yesterday morning, in this City, after a short illness, Henry Hughes, Esq. a member of the General Assembly for the Parish of St. James, Santee. (Thursday, September 29, 1785.)

Died.] On John's Island, Mr. Humphries, planter, aged 99 years. (Saturday, October 1, 1785.)

Married.] Mr. Thomas Roberts, of this City, Chair-maker to Miss Mary Harvey. (Tuesday, October 4, 1785.)

Married.] In Savannah, Major Nathaniel Pendleton, to Miss Susannah Bard.—Capt. Charles White, to Mrs. Elizabeth Goldwire.—Mr. Thomas Wylly, to Miss A. Rosberg.

Died.] In this City, Mr. Paul Snyder.—After a few hours illness, Mr. Hugh Gibson, lately from London.—Major Philip Low, of Georgia.—Mr. Lebeus Whitney.—Miss Lucretia Peacock.—Mr. Dempsy, lately from Ireland.—On Edisto Island, aged 55 years, Mrs. Sarah Deveaux.—In Savannah, Mrs. Tondee, wife of Mr. Peter Tondee. (Thursday, October 6, 1785.)

Wednesday last, died Mr. Allen Hopkins; son of the deceased Mr. Samuel Hopkins, of this City.

Yesterday morning died, in the 9th year of his age, Master Thomas Hoyland Legare, son of Mr. Samuel Legare, merchant, of this City. (Saturday, October 8, 1785.)

Married.] At Newport, Rhode-Island, Mr. Henry Shoolbred, Merchant of this City, to the amiable Miss Hunter, daughter of the late Dr. William Hunter, of that City. (Tuesday, October 11, 1785.)[8]

Married.] At New-York, the Hon. Jacob Read, Esq; a Delegate from this State to Congress, to Miss Catherine Van Horne, the third daughter of the late David Van Horn, Esq; of that City.

Died.] On Wadmalaw Island, Mr. Joshua Eaton, of that place. (Thursday, October 13, 1785.)

Married.] In this City, Mr. Peter Smith, Carpenter, to Miss Elizabeth Martin, of Georgetown.

Died.] After a lingering indisposition, Capt. Henry Reeves, of London, formerly a Merchant in this City. (Saturday, October 15, 1785.)

Died.] The youngest daughter of Mr. Daniel O'Hara, Merchant. (Tuesday, October 18, 1785.)

Died.] After a short illness, Mr. John Cumine, of this City. (Thursday, October 20, 1785.)

Married.] Last Thursday evening, Mr. Theodore Gourdine, of St. John's Parish, to the accomplished Miss Elizabeth Gaillard, eldest daughter of Mr. Theodore Gaillard. of this City.—On Wed-

[8] An error, corrected in the next issue.

nedsay, Mr. Abraham Jacobs, of the Jewish Nation, to Miss Shankey Hart, daughter of Mr. Joshua Hart, of this City.

Died.] Master Benjamin Simons, Esq; of this City. (Saturday, October 22, 1785.)

Died.] On Port Royal Island, Mr. John Giviens, of that place. —At New Providence, Mrs. Mary Montell, wife of Mr. Anthoney Montell, formerly of this City.

Married.] Mr. Paul Taylor, of this City, Carpenter, to Miss Sarah Piercy, of Santee. (Tuseday, October 25, 1785.)

Married.] At Philadelphia, Mr. John Markland, of this City, Printer, to Miss Mary Many, of that City. (Thursday, October 27, 1785.)

Last Thursday night, Thomas Elliott, Esq; (son of Benjamin) was married to Miss Mary Pinckney, daughter of Charles Pinckney, Esq; deceased, of this City. (Saturday, October 29, 1785.)

On the 17th ult. died at New-York, Samuel Hardy, Esq; a Delegate of Virginia, to the Congress of the United States . . . . (Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1785.)

Died.] On Monday last, Mrs. Jane Massey, aged 107 years; a native of the Island of Barbadoes, and a resident of this State 80 years.—Yesterday morning Capt. John Copithorn, aged about 75 years. (Thursday, November 3, 1785.)

Married.] Last Wednesday, Mr. Joseph Tobias jun. of the Jewish Nation, to Miss Rachel Aarons, daughter of Mr. Jacob Aarons, late from Cape Francois. (Saturday, November 5, 1785.)

Married.] Last Sunday evening, Mr. Abraham Lyons, to Miss Nancy Murrell, of this City.—In Georgia, Mr. Peter Donworth, of Sunbury, merchant, to Mrs. Mary Anderson, widow of the late Capt. David Anderson.

Died.] Last Sunday, in the bloom of life, much lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Mary Townsend, the amiable Consort of Mr. Thomas Townsend, of Wadmalaw Island; and last evening her remains were decently interred in the Independent Churchyard, attended by a number of respectable citizens. (Tuesday November 8, 1785.)

Last Tuesday afternoon, departed this life; after a short illness, in the 33d year of his age, Mr. Edward-Stanhope Coleman, merchant of this City; a Gentleman highly respected and valued by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and by whom his

death is greatly lamented. His remains were decently interred last evening in St. Philip's church-yard attended by the Cincinnati Society (of which he was a member) and a number of other respectable citizens. [Then follows six lines from Hervey's Meditations.] (Thursday November 10, 1785.)

Married.] At the Round O, Thomas Hall, Esq; of this City, Postmaster, to Miss Polly Newton, daughter of the deceased Mr. ——— Newton.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Mr. Solomon Legare, to Miss Sally Lining, daughter of the deceased Dr. John Lining, of this City. (Saturday, November 12, 1785.)

On Saturday morning last a duel was fought, near Wallace's Bridge, by Colonel Maurice Simons, of this City, and Mr. William Clay Snipes of the Round O, when it unfortunately happened that the former fell.—His remains were brought to town on Sunday last, and yesterday evening interred in the family burying-ground in St. Phillips Church-yard, attended by a very large concourse of relations, friends and acquaintances. As a friend, a good citizen, a kind and loving husband, an affectionate father, a loving brother, a good christian, he is sincerely regretted and lamented by all who ever had the pleasure of being acquainted with him.

How lov'd! how valued once avails thee not
To whom related, by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be.

Saturday last died, at his plantation at Santee, Daniel Horry Esq; of this City.

Yesterday morning died in St. Thomas parish, Capt. Thomas Joell, of that place, much esteemed by all who knew him. (Tuesday Nov. 15, 1785.)

Married.] At Newport, Rhode Island, Dr. David Oliphant, of this City, to Miss Nancy Vernon, daughter of Mr. Samuel Vernon of that place.

Died.] Yesterday morning, after a short illness, Mr. William Kershaw, of this City, Merchant.—At Newport, Rhode Island, Mr. Isaac Ogden, of North Carolina, merchant, who was bound from thence to Ireland in the brig *Sally*, Capt. Nicholl, which put into Newport in distress. (Thursday November 17, 1785.)

Thursday last died, after a short illness, much regretted by all

who knew him, Mr. Jonathan Lawson, of this City, merchant; and yesterday evening his remains were interred in St. Philips churchyard. (Saturday Nov. 19, 1785.)

Married.] In Georgia, Joseph Law Esq; to Mrs. Sandiford, widow of Capt. John Sandiford—Mr. Francis Vallaton, to Miss Rachel Nowland.

Died.] In Georgia, on Argyle Island, James Deveaux, Esq; aged 75 years.—At Burnpot Island, Mr. James Dixie.—At New Providence, Mr. Anthony Montell, Formerly of South Carolina. (Wednesday, November 23, 1785.)

Wednesday last died, in the prime of life, after a long illness, Mr. Henry Smith, of this City.

Thursday last died at Stono, generally lamented, William Williamson, Esq; of this City. (Saturday November 26, 1785.)

Last Monday morning departed this life, in the 65th. year of his age, Mr. Phillip Meyers, of this City—a worthy, honest inhabitant—his remains were deposited in the Independent churchyard. . . . . (Wednesday, November 30th, 1785.)

Last Monday died, in Prince Williams Parish, Indian Land, greatly lamented by all who knew him, Col. William Harden, one of the Honourable House of Senate, and Ordinary of that District. (Saturday December 3, 1785.)

Married.] Capt. ——— Hill, to Miss Elizabeth Butler, of this City.

Died.] Mr. Spidell, Pilot, of this City. (Wednesday, December 7, 1785.)

Thursday evening Francis Kinloch Esq; was married to Miss Martha Rutledge, eldest daughter of the Honorable John Rutledge Esquire of this City.

Died.] In the bloom of life, Mr. James J. C. Hatcher, of this City . . . . —Mrs. Sarah De Polocias, wife of Mr. Joseph De Polocias, of the Jewish Nation.—In St. George's Parish, Dorchester, Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchinson, wife of Mr. Mathias Hutchinson.—In Georgia, Colonel James Deveaux, after 17 days illness, in the 75th year of his age. (Saturday, December 10, 1785.)

Died.] At Carleton, in England, Mrs. Ann M'Culloh, lady of Robert M'Culloch Esq; and eldest daughter of George Roupell, Esq; of this State. (Wednesday, December 14, 1785.)

Thursday se'ennight was married, at Waccamaw, Mr. Francis Deliesseline, Factor, of this City, to Miss Ann Allston, of that place. . . . . (Saturday, December 17, 1785.)

Married.] Last Thursday, in Christ-Church Parish, Mr. William Cleiland, to Miss Hester Maybank, eldest daughter of the deceased Col. Joseph Maybank.

Beaufort, December 3. Thursday last was married, John-Mark Verdier, Esq; Merchant, of this place, to the amiable Miss Elizabeth Grayson, second daughter of John Grayson, Esq; deceased. . . .

Died.] On John's Island, Dr. John Wells, a gentleman much esteemed and valued by all who knew him.—In this City, after a long illness, Mrs. Eleanor Mackie, wife of Mr. James Mackie, Cooper.—Mr. Benjamin Call, formerly of Boston in New England. (Wednesday, December 21, 1785.)

Married.] At the Congarees, Mr. Alexander Bell, Merchant, to Miss Betsy Geiger, daughter of the deceased Mr. John Geiger. —In St. Andrew's Parish, Mr. Benjamin Gibbes, to Miss Betsy Rivers. (Saturday, December 24, 1785.)

Married.] At Daniel's Island, Mr. Thomas Lesesne, of that place, to Miss Elizabeth Boyd, daughter of the deceased Capt. Robert Boyd, of this City.—At Beaufort, Mr. James Bowman, to Miss Margaret Green.—At Amelia Township, Mr. John Howser, aged 76, to Mrs. Mary Fleck, aged 70.

Died.] At Georgetown, in the bloom of life, Mrs. Mary Smith, the amiable consort of Mr. Samuel Smith of that place, Merchant. —Yesterday evening, in this City, much lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Elizabeth Holroyd, aged 33 years. Her remains will be interred to-morrow afternoon, from her mother's house in Union-Street Continued. (Saturday, December 31, 1785.)

On Thursday evening last, Mr. John Williams was married to Miss Ann Bonner, both of this City.

A few days ago died at St James's Santee, Mrs. Mary M'Gregor, wife of Capt. Alexander M'Gregor, and daughter of Mr. Isaac Legare, of Christ Church Parish. (Wednesday, January 4, 1786.)

Married.] Mr. John Todd, merchant, of this city, to Mrs. Frances Dorrell, widow of the deceased Major Joseph Dorrell, and daughter of the late Col. Joseph Rivers, of James Island.— Mr Peter Porcher sen, of St. Peter's parish, to Mrs. Elizabeth

Wilkinson, widow of the deceased Mr. Joseph Wilkinson of St. Pauls parish.

Died.] In this City, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary Stocker widow of the deceased Mr. Charles-Steven Stocker, merchant (Saturday, January 7, 1786.)

Lately died at Naples, in Italy, John Graham, Esq; of the City of London, merchant, and formerly of the State of Georgia.

Marriages.] Capt. Joseph Bell, of the ship *Thompson*, to Miss Langstaff, of this City. (Wednesday, January 11, 1786.)

Married.] Mr. George Ross, Tin-plate worker, of this City, to the amiable Miss Margaret Gilbroy, only daughter of the late deceased Mr. John Gilbroy of London. (Saturday, January 14, 1785.)

(*To be continued.*)

ORDER BOOK OF JOHN FAUCHERAUD GRIMKÉ

(AUGUST 1778–MAY 1780)

(Continued from the April number.)

Head Quarters Charles Town.

March 22, 1780.

Parole C.S.

B.G. Genl. Lillington

F.O. for tomorrow, Lt. Colo. Harney and Major Jackson.

G.O. All the loaded Armes that cannot be drawn are to be discharged tomorrow Morning at 7 oClock & then put in the neatest Order.

R.O. Capt Lieut. Elliott having resigned his Adjutancy is no longer to be obeyed in that character.

Mr. William Lowe is appointed a 2d. Lieut. & Adjt. in the Regt of Artillery & is to be respected and obeyed accordingly.

G.O. Half the Troop off Duty will be paraded at the Exchange tomorrow Morning at 8 oClock for fatigue & to be relieved at twelve. This to be continued till further Orders.

B.O. All the Stores (except tackles) belonging to the Guns landed from the Ships & Galleys are to be taken to the Batteries where the Ordnance will be mounted & the Stores lodged in the Magazines.

A Return of the Guns & Ammunition with an Inventory of the Stores to be given to the Brigade Q.M.

Two 26 Pdrs. & two 18 Pdrs. from the Galleys to be mounted at the Exchange Bastion—One 26 Pdr. at Broughtons & one 26 Pdr. at Granvilles.

23d. Parole. C.S.

B. G. Genl. McIntosh.

F.O. Lt. Col. Wallace and Major Dunbibin, for tomorrow.

For Command to be paraded tomorrow at Guard mounting with one Days Provisions cooked 1 Sub; 1 Serjt. 1 Corpl. & 25 privates. The Comsy. will order 7 days Rations for the above Command.

24th. Parole. C.S.

B.G. Genl. Hogan.

F.O. Lt. Colo. Hopkins and Major Simmons, for to morrow.

The Troop will beat & the Guards be paraded at 7 oClock in the Morning—Orderly Hours at 10 in the Morning & 5 in the Evening.

All the Line & Field pieces to be removed to the North Lines as soon as heavy Cannon is placed in their stead.

The Commg. Officers of the Contl. & Chars. town Artillery to have 200 Rounds of fixt Ammunition Round and Case shot to each peice.

Capt. Quin with his Compy. of Artillery & Capt. Fogartie with his Command of Militia are this Day to take Post on the Lines—Colo. Creighton Q.M.G. will provide Barracks for them as contigous as possible—Capt. Kingsberry with his Compy. will take post near the right & Capt. Quin on the left of the Redoubt on the right of the Lines—Capt. Fogartie to take post on the left of the Lines to the Guns nearest Port—All the heavy Cannon on the Lines to be supplied with 100 Rounds of Ammunition to each Gun

25th. Parole C.S.

B.G.Genl. McIntosh.

F.O. Lt. Col. Smith and Major Hogg. for tomorrow.

3/22/80

The Light Companies of the 2d and 3d. So. Carolina Battalions are immediately to be formed agreeable to the Regulations of the Army—Lieut. Langford late of the 6th Regt. is ordered to Join the 2d Regt.

The Genl. Court Martial of which Lt. Colo. Laurens was prest. has reported—Capt. Lt. Budd of the Contl. Battn. of Artillery arrested for neglect of duty and disobedience of Orders—Acquitted. The General Orders Capt. Lt. Budd to join his regiment.

Capt. Quin commanding the Corps of Artificers—charged with being drunk & with ungentlemanlike behaviour—Mr. Quin having no Commission in the Army, but being employed by the Authority of the Q.H.G. & liable to Dismission by him in Case of Misconduct, & the Charge exhibited against him appearing an Offence against a Superior in his own Department—The Court is of the Opinion that the Matter ought to be dismissed & is cognizable by the Q.M.G.—The Genl. approves the Determination of the Court—The Genl. Court Martial of which Colo. Patten was Prest. is disolved.

The Genl. Court Martial of which Lt. Colo. Laurens was Prest. have further reported Capt. Wm. Mitchell of the Contl. Regt. of Arty. arrested for Disobedience of Orders & being absent from

his Encampment & Alarm Post on the Night of the 3d Inst. Acquitted—Capt. Mitchell is ordered to join his Regt.

The fatigue will parade tomorrow as directed the 22d. but at the Horn work instead of the Exchange.

R.O. A Court Martial to sit this day for the Trial of all Prisoners.

26th. Parole. C.S.

B.G. Genl. Hogan.

F.O. Lt. Colo. Harleston and Major Nelson, for tomorrow.

It being necessary that all Boats should be obliged to land at one place & the Fish Market Wharf being the most convenient—The different Guards are ordered to prevent any Boat passing from the Town without previously examining it & to stop any person that may not be mentioned in the pass. They are also to suffer no Boats to land at any Wharf or Landing place in the Neighbourhood of their Posts, but oblige them to proceed to the Fish Market Wharf.

Capt. Tuff is appointed to superintend all Boats in the Harbour and none are to be suffered to pass without a written permit from him, from the Governor or from Head Quarters. The permit to mention the Number of Whites & Blacks & the Names of all Passengers who are to be suffered to pass.

Patroles are to be sent out from the different Guards within the Lines every two Hours with Orders to take up & send to the Main Guard every Sailor who may be found in any of the Streets or houses in Town, except the Bay Street, unless they have a Written pass from Commodore Whipple, or an Officer with them. The Order to be immediately communicated to the Officer of the Day.

B.O. Two Commissioned Officers from Colo. Grimke's Regt. are wanted immediately—one to superintend the Labr. & the other to attend the laying the Mortar at the East End of Tradd Street. The Mortar lying before Commodore Gillon's House to be mounted immediately under the Direction of Colo. Grimke who will order the necessary Stores to be taken down to the place & an Officer with a sufficient Number of Bombardiers posted to it.

E.O. As Genl. Moultrie is to direct the Disposition of the Arty. at the different Batteries & Works in & about the Town—all Orders relative there to issued by him are to be obeyed—The Commissd. officers of the Line will receive one Gallon of Brandy

per Man on sending to the Commissary. The fatigue as ordered yesterday.

27th. Parole. C.S.

B.G, Genl. McIntosh.

F.Os. Colo. Malmedy and Major Lowe, for tomorrow.

Colo Clarke is Feild Officer for the Day in the room of LT. Colo Harleston who is absent.

28th. Parole. C.S.

B.G. Genl. Hogan.

F.Os. ——— for tomorrow.

The 2d and 3d. Continental Battalion of So. Carolina are to be paraded for Inspection on the left of the Horn Work tomorrow afternoon at 4 oClock—The Returns to be made agreeable to the Orders of the 8th. Jan. 1780.

The other Batts. of Contl. Troops will be inspected in a few Days.

A.O. The F.Os. of the Day are requested to visit the Guards & Picquets separately, by which means there will be a constant Succession of visiting Officers.

The Bells of St. Michaels Church are to be rung by sombody appointed for that Purpose from the Main Guard every Quarter of an Hour throughout the Night and the Centries of the different Guards are as soon as they hear it to cry aloud *All's Well* which will be communicated to the Brigr. Genl. of the Day immediately.

In Case of an Alarm the Mariners, The Jas. Island Compy. the Detachment from the Berkley County Regt. under the Command of Lt. Colo. Garden, the Troop of Colo. Horry's Dismounted Dragoons & Colo. Mattei's Corps are to occupy that part of the Lines between Mr. Livingston's House and the So. Bay & Gibbes Wharf & under the Command of Colo. Malmedy. The fatigue as usual.

Colo. Malmady's Command will parade tomorrow Afternoon at 5 oClock on their Alarm Post.

B.O. An Officer with a fatigue Party from the Contl. Arty. to mount & Bring up the Guns to all the Embrazures on the Lines by order of Genl. Moultrie—This Work to be done immediately—if Negro Laboures are wanted they may be had by sending a Non-Comd. for them.

The Contl. Arty. at Harleston's & Cummings Batteries will be relieved by Capt. Corronat tomorrow Morning at 8 oClock—

Should the Alarm begin from the Horn Work before that time Lt. Colo. Grimke's Corps as soon as relieved are to take Post to the Guns on the left of the Lines including the Advanced Battery—Major Grimball's Battn, to take post to the Guns on the right of the Contl. along the Lines till he joins Capt. Quinn's & Capt. Kingsberry's on the right—The Field pieces to be placed wherever there is a vacancy on the platforms—Capt. Hayward with his Command to remain in the Horn Work.

R.O. The Orderly & Company Books of the different Companies are expected to be left at the Comg. Officers Quarters next Monday Morning at 11 oClock.

The Sentence of the Court Martial is approved of & the Major is ordered to put it in Execution at Evening Roll Call. The Court is dissolved.

The Adjt. is to make a Return every Morning, of the Officers & Men who are absent at 9 oClock in the Evening & when ever the Alarm happens.

29th. Parole. C.S.

B.G. Genl. McIntosh.

F.Os. Colo. Bretagne, Lt. Colo. Harney, and Major Lewis, for tomorrow.

The Light Companies of the 2d. and 3d. So. Carolina Batt^{ns}. are to hold themselves in readiness to march at 3 oClock this Afternoon—They with two Light Companies of the North Carolina Brigade will form a Battalion under the Command of Lt. Colo. Laurens.

The Inspection of the 2d. & 3d. So. Carolina Batt^{ns}. is postponed for a few days that the Officers may prepare their Returns.

All the Continental Officers of the Georgia Line are immediately to repair to Augusta & as soon as the New Arrangement has taken place, those retained will be sent on the recruiting Service.

A. General Court Martial for the Trial of all Prisoners that may be brought before them is to sit immediately at the President's Quarters—Prest. Lieut. Colo. Wallace. Members 5 Capts. 2 Subs. from Colo. Parkers Brigade. 3 Capts. 2 Subs. from Genl. Hogans Brigade. All witnesses to attend. Judge Advocate, Mr. Bacot.

Colo. Ternant will act as Adjt. Genl. till further Orders, he will therefore be obeyed & respected accordingly.

mar - 1780

30th. Parole. C.S.

B.G. Genl Hogan

F.Os. Colo. Skirvin, Lt. Colo. Hopkins, for tomorrow.

Malor Hyrne having resigned his Appointment of Dep: Adjt. Genl. and Congress having been pleased to unite in the Main Army the Duties of Adjt. Genl. & Assistant Inspector Genl. Lt. Colo. Ternant Inspector of this Army is requested to act as Adjt. Genl. until the pleasure of Congress be known.

The Order of yesterday respecting the Contl. Officers of the State of Georgia is to be understood to relate only to the Officers who have been exchanged & are on Furlough in Virginia & elsewhere & not to those who are in Charlestown.

At the Genl. Court Martial of which Colo. Patterson was Prest. Lieut. Moore of the Contl. Battn. of Artilly. was triedf or Disobedience of Orders, found Not Guilty & Acquitted with Honour. The Genl. approves the Sentence & orders Lt. Moore to join his Corps. At the same Court Martial Capt. Wickly of The Contl. Arty. was tried—first for disobedience of Orders on the 20th. June, 1779. 2d. For behaving in an Unsoldierly like manner before the face of the Enemy while on Detachment with Capt. Wilson.—3d. For behaving in an Unsoldierly like manner before the Enemy on the Morning of October 9th. 1779. 4th. For Ungentleman like behaviour. Found guilty of the 1st. Charge & Sentenced to be repremanded in Genl. Orders. The Genl. approves the Sentence & cautions Capt. Wickly against such unmilitary & dangerous Conduct in future, the Criminality of which was greatly heightened by his Disobedience in the face of the Enemy—Of the latter three Charges the Court are of the Upinion that he is not guilty & think them malicious and vexatious.

Also Capt. L. Wilson was tried for Disobedience of Orders Neglect of Duty & making a false Return—found guilty & sentenced to be reprimanded in Genl. Orders.—The Genl. approves the Sentence, but is sorry to find in a Day when every attention to Orders & every exertion to a faithful Discharge of Duty are indispensable & the most exact Returns necessary, any Officer so regardless of these Essentials of Duty as to draw on himself the Judgment of a Court Martial that in *All* these Points he had offended—The Genl. hopes that Capt. Lt. Wilson will in the future be more on his Guard & that his diligence & Punctuality will be

exemplary. Tho' the Court have found him guilty of making a false Return, yet they add *not knowingly*—As the Court offer a Palliation of the Crime of making a false return that he did not do it *knowingly*—The Genl. supposes that they were convinced the means of knowledge were not in his power.

As the necessary Witnesses in the Case of Lt. Malary are not to be obtained, his Arrest is taken Off for the Present.

E.O. The 3d. Regt. are to remove their Encampment to Battery No. 1 on Cummings Point & the Comg. Offiger will see that a sufficient Guard with two Centinels without the Work be kept.

The Troops are to sleep on their arms & the Officers will see that the Soldiers do not pull off their Cloathes.

The Officers of the day besides visiting the Posts & Centries are also to examine the Ten of the several Encampments that the above Order may be fully complied with.

The Officers of the day are only to give one Counter sign at a time & deliver the 2d. at twelve oClock.

R.O. The Regt. will move its Encampmt. to the following Batteries—Capt. De Trevill's & Jas. Mitchell's Compy. to the Battery on the Left of the Lines called No. 3.—

Capt. Elliott with his Command to the 2 Gun Battery next on the Right No. 4.

Capt. Wickly's Compy. with the Laboratory & Convalescent Men to the next battery named no. 5.

Capt. Robert's & Capt. Wm. Mitchell's Company to the 8 Gun battery on the front of the left Flank of the Virginia Encampment No. 6.

Capt. Templeton on the Redan on the reght of the Virginia Encampment No. 7.

The two last Batteries will be under the Command of Major Mitchell who is to report what is wanting.

A Court Martial to sit this Afternoon for the Trial of all prisoners.

B.O. Morning Reports from the different Corps of the Brigade of the Artillery are to be delivered to the Brigade Major every Morning at 9 o Clock.

31st. Parole. C.S.

B.G. Genl. McIntosh.

F.O. Colo. Giles, Lt. Colo. Lytle, for tomorrow.

Major Clarkson Aid de Camp to Genl. Lincoln is appointed

Major of the Corps of Light Infantry under the Command of Lt. Colo. Laurens.

A Subaltern's Command is to be furnished by each Cont. Brigade to parde every Evening at 6 oClock till further Orders—These two picquets will take post at the Post Gate & the Gate on the right of the Lines—place eight Centries each upon the Borders of the advanced Canal in such manner that they may correspond with each other & give Notice of the least thing they can hear or see; upon which the Officer will reconnoitre himself & report accordingly—The Brigade Major of the day will post the Picquets every Evening & be answerable for the proper Distribution of the Centries & Locking the outer Gates.

Colo. Parker is to continue till further Orders to Garrison and keep a sufficient Guard in the Half Moon Batty. ordering the necessary Centries within the Battery so as to secure more effectually that part of the Lines.

One of the F.Os. of the day will order every Morning between daybreak & Sunrise a Patrole out of the advanced Post to the Distance of 3 or 400 Yards to discover any of the Enemy that might have concealled themselves taking care to keep the nearest Gates shut whilst the party is out & the Guards under Arms.—The advanced party are not to quit their post without an Order from one of the Officers of the Day.

B.O. Disposition for manning the Arty. on the North Lines left of the Horn-Work-Lt. Colo. Grimke's Corps & the Artificers under his Command will begin on the left of the Lines & man the Guns that are mounted on platforms & have the Ammunition & Stores provided & on the Spot allowing 6 Men per Gun—Major Grimball with his battn. to join immediately next to Lt. Colo. Grimke and man the Guns on the right so far as his Command will admit with the same proportion of Men and Officers—Advanced Batteries included in the above Command.

The Contl. & Chas. town Artillery Corps to report the number of Batteries they occupy tomorrow morning, & any Alterations that may occur by mounting or remounting Cannon.

Capt. Hayward two Subs. & 24 Men from the Charles Town Artillery to have the Charge of the Cannon in the Horn Work.

(To be continued.)

JOSEPH WEST: LANDGRAVE AND GOVERNOR

By Henry A. M. Smith

Probably the most prominent among the settlers of South Carolina from 1669 to 1685 was Joseph West. No one by actual service contributed as much as he to the success of the colony. On 27 July 1669 he was commissioned by the Lords Proprietors commander in chief of the very first fleet of three vessels which was to transport the first settlers and take possession of the Province or plantation called Carolina.[1] His services had been engaged somewhat prior to this commission, for on 15 June 1669 a warrant was issued to deliver to Joseph West for the defence "of the plan-"tation called Carolina in the West Indies four iron demi-culverin "and eight sacres, with ship carriages, ladles, sponges and lin-"stocks & 12 rounds of shot for each."[2] West's commandership was to continue only until the fleet arrived at Barbados. There appears a commission from the Lords Proprietors, dated 26 July 1669, appointing William Sayle Governor of the Province of Carolina.[3] This commission was originally with the name blank and intended either for Sir John Yeamans, then in Barbados, or for some person to be selected by him; possibly in conference with Thomas Colleton a brother of Sir Peter Colleton also then in Barbados, and Major Nathaniel Kingsland.[4] The fleet under West's command arrived safely at Barbados. There apparently Sir John Yeamans took command and when the fleet (which had been badly damaged by a tempest in Barbados and there refitted) sailed for Carolina Sir John Yeamans, accompanied it as far as Bermuda where he is said to have filled Governor Sayle's name in the commission and himself returned to Barbados. West who had also been appointed the agent and storekeeper for the Lords Proprietors accompanied the fleet with Sayle and was among the first to land. He had been appointed deputy for the Duke of Albemarle and was

[1] Coll[ns] *Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, vol. 5, p. 123.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 93.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 117.
[4] *Ibid.*, p. 119.

from the first a member of the Grand Council.[5] Governor Sayle being about to die nominated West as his successor and on the 4 March 1670/1 immediately after Sayle's death the council elected West Governor.[6] He served until 19 April 1672 when he was superseded by Sir John Yeamans who had been appointed Governor by the Proprietors.[7] On Sir John Yeaman's death in the Province early in August 1674 Joseph West was again elected Governor by the Grand Council to which position he had by the Proprietors already by an as yet undelivered commission of 18 May 1674 been appointed. He served as Governor about ten years and was superseded by Joseph Morton who was commissioned 18 May 1684.[8] Scarcely a year later, on 11 March 1684/5 the Proprietors again commissioned West Governor.[9] According to McCrady he did not actually assume the office until in September 1685.[10] This seems hardly possible as on 9th Sept. 1685 the Proprietors address a communication to Joseph Morton as Governor.[11] The latest communication the writer has found from the Proprietors addressed to Joseph West as Governor is dated 30 July 1685.[12] It would appear that between 30 July and 9 Septr 1685 Morton had succeeded West as Governor. According to Rivers, West sometime in 1685 resigned the position of Governor; and left the Province.

"His leaving the Province is stated on authority of a brief no-
"tice in some MS. notes from papers in London."[13] Rivers adds, "I have not been able to discover anything relating to the life "of Col West after his retirement from office." McCrady says "nothing is known of his subsequent career"—but merely cites Rivers as his authority. In his whole career in Carolina he seems to have preserved the esteem and confidence both of the Proprietors and the people and to have administered the trusts confided to him, honestly, skilfully and successfully. Chalmers in his

[5] *Ibid.*, pp. 132, 176.
[6] *Ibid.*, p. 276.
[7] M°Crady, *So. Co. under Proprietary Govt.*, p. 154.
[8] *Ibid.*, p. 194.
[9] Collns. *Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, vol. 1, p. 113.
[10] M°Crady, *supra*, p. 206.
[11] Collns *Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, vol. 1, p. 114.
[12] *Commissions and Instruction, 1685–1785*, printed 1916, p. 40.
[13] Rivers' *Sketch*, p. 141.

"Political annals" (published in 1780) says of West "He is justly "celebrated for his courage, his wisdom, his moderation."[14]

In 1672 he had been created a Cassique and in May 1674 a Landgrave.[15] Under the provisions of the Fundamental Constitutions he was entitled as a Landgrave to four baronies of 12,000 acres each or 48,000 acres in all. There is nothing on the record to show that he ever availed himself of this right, and received grants for the baronies. He managed the Proprietor's plantation on the Ashley river and had charge of their planting adventure, and in 1675 was by them offered the plantation and plantation stock and equipment for their debt to him.[16] This offer he then declined, but according to Chalmers in April 1677 the plantation and stock, the merchandise, and debts belonging to the Proprietors were assigned to him in discharge of his claims.[17] In 1680 he had received a grant for 1500 acres near the Cooper river which in 1686 he sold to James Le Bas.[18] In 1682 he had received a grant for lot N°. 28 in Charles Town,[19] and in 1681 he had been granted 130 acres on Charles Town Neck part of the tract formerly allotted to Richard Cole which 130 acres on 27 June 1687 he conveyed to James Martell Goulard de Vervent.[20] As late as 14 July 1687 there is a letter from the Proprietors addressed to Landgrave Joseph West in Carolina.[21] He appears thus to have remained or been in the province as late as July 1687 when he would seem to have disposed of all his property—at least his landed property in the Province. The writer has found no later evidence of his being in the Province.

In 1892 the New York Historical Society published volume one of Abstracts of Wills in the Surrogates office of the County of New York. That gives (p. 186) the abstract of the will of a Joseph West dated 6 May 1691. The date of probate which would be some indication of the date of death is not given. The will leaves legacies to his kinsman William West woolen draper in London and to his kinsman Edward Hastings of Shipton Oxfordshire

[14] *Carroll's Coll^ns*, vol. 2, p. 311.
[15] Coll^ns *Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, vol. 5, pp. 402, 435.
[16] *S. C. Hist. and Gen. Mag.*, vol. XVI, p. 53.
[17] *Carrolls Coll^ns*, vol. 2, p. 311.
[18] *S. C. Hist. and Gen. Mag.*, vol. XIV, p. 138.
[19] *Ibid.*, vol. IX, p. 17.
[20] *Ibid.*, vol. XIX, p. 11.
[21] *Commissions and Instructions, 1685–1715*, pp. 3, 41.

Gentleman. After some other small legacies the abstract proceeds that if M[r] Thomas Smith of Carolina does not pay to Joseph Harlem in Barbados the sum of £500, then all his (i.e. West's) estate in Carolina to be disposed of by his executors: and directs all his plate to be disposed of and after payment of debts and funeral expenses the remainder to be put in the hands of some honest, trusty, able men of the people called Quakers, to be disposed of among the Churches of that denomination in London. The executor named in the will is Miles Foster.

On p. 101 of the same volume the total estate consisting of cash and the proceeds of the sale of his plate is inventoried at £813. and his funeral expenses are stated at £24.4[s].

The general atmosphere of this will points to its being the will of Landgrave Joseph West, although he neither styles himself Landgrave nor as of Carolina. The uncertainty however, if any, from the will taken alone is removed by the language of a later power of attorney on record[22] here dated 7 March 1691/2 from "Miles fforster of y[e] Citty of New Yorke Merchant Sole Executor "of the Last will and Testament of Joseph West Esq Late of the "s[d] Citty deceased and formerly of South Carolina" made to "my loving friend Thomas Smith of South Carolina." The power of attorney refers only to personal property of West in South Carolina viz: debts, goods, negroes, slaves &c &c and does not mention lands and as has been shown West would himself have appeared to have already disposed of his lands in Carolina. Taking the will and the power of attorney together there appears to be no doubt that the will was that of Landgrave Joseph West who had removed from Carolina to New York and there died sometime prior to March 1692 (new style).

From the statement of his funeral expenses in the Surrogate's Court in New York the inference would be that he was buried in that City. There is a somewhat curious circumstance nevertheless connected with this inference. On a map recorded in the office of the Registrar of Mesne Conveyances for Charleston County[23] on a lot at the then foot of Boigard (now called Bogard) street in the City of Charleston on the West side of then Pinckney street (now Rutledge avenue) being now the South East Corner of Rut-

[22] *Off. Hist. Com[n] Register of the Province of S. C., 1675–1696*, pp. 200–201.
[23] Vol. E, N[o] 6, p. 453.

ledge Avenue and Bogard street is a spot marked "Landgrave West's Tomb" This lot is on a part of the 130 acre grant sold by West to Goulard de Vervent. The writer could from a superficial examination find no tomb there now.

It may be that this was only a place prepared by Landgrave West, when he owned the tract, in contemplation of the time when a tomb would be needed by him. As the map was made as late as 1786 it is evident there must have been something there which for many years had been reputed to be Landgrave West's tomb. The writer has found nothing concerning West's life before he was appointed to take charge of the fleet carrying the first settlers to the Province. Rivers says he was a "plebeian"[24] but he appears to know nothing about him. West himself mentions a wife who stayed in England when he left with the fleet and asks that his salary be paid to her.[25] He mentions no other relatives until we come to the will referred to above. It is likely that the Mrs Joanna West who arrived in August 1671, and on account of whose arrival in the province an allowance of land was made to "Coll. Joseph West," was his wife. (Printed Warrants 1672–1679, p. 63.) It may be that his wife later came out and joined him and became the occupant of the tomb on the 130 acre tract. The will would indicate some connection with the Quakers, but he was called "Captain" and later "Coll." and evidenced other warlike proclivities and activities not consonant with the Quaker profession. However such inferences may be, there is little doubt the infant colony owed to him much if not most of its success, and taking all in all he may be characterized as the most capable and worthy of the colony's early rulers. He seems to have fully deserved the eulogistic language quoted from Chalmers, to which may be added that he apparently showed a conspicuous indifference to personal profit. There was another West—Samuel West—who also came out in the very first fleet at the same time as Landgrave Joseph West.[26] Samuel West took out grants for land settled and left descendants in South Carolina,[27] but the writer has never found anything on the record indicating any relationship with Joseph West.

[24] Rivers, *Sketch*, p. 141.
[25] Colln[s] *Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, vol. 5, pp. 270, 273, 299.
[26] *Ibid.*, p. 136.
[27] *Ibid.*, p. 287.

INDEX

Aarons, Jacob, 176.
Aarons, Rachel, 176
Accabee, 45–47.
Adams, Nathaniel, 165.
Adie, John, 62.
Aikin, John, 67.
Albemarle, Duke of, 189.
Alexander, Rabbi Abraham, 78.
Allen Farm, 30.
Allen, Henry, 163.
Allen, James, 127.
Allen, John, 127.
Allen, Priscilla, 20.
Allen, Thomas P., 31.
Allen, William, 20, 26.
Alleyn, Jane Knowles, 136.
Allison, James, 140.
Allston, Ann, 179.
Allston, John, 171.
Allston, Joseph, 78.
Allston, Mary, 171.
Allston, Rachel, 112.
Allston, Thomas, 171.
Allston, William, 113.
Almanac, S. C., 119.
Altaraxes, 52.
Amory, Jonathan, 23, 26, 27, 57, 64.
Amory, Judith, 26.
Anderson, Mother, 116.
Anderson, Capt. David, 176.
Anderson, Mary, 176.
Anderson, William, 166.
Andrews, Benjamin, 53.
Anna Brae Farm, 43.
Anson, Capt. George, afterwards Baron Anson of Soberton, 44.
Arnold, Elizabeth, 163,
Arnott, Anna, 92.
Arthur, Nathaniel, 163.
Ash, Samuel, 171.
Ashby, Ann, 171.
Ashby, John, 123.
Ashby, Mary, 123.
Ashby Shukbrug, 123.
Ashby, Thomas, 171.
Ashley, Lord, 41.
Ashley Ferry, 103.
Ashley Hill, 146.
Atchinson, John, 96.
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. 51.
Augeton, Elizabeth, 140.
Austin, Col., 125.
Avant, Mary, 162.
Bachop, Capt. Peter, 170.
Backer, John, 116.
Backer, Sarah, 116.
Backer, Susannah, 116.
Bacot, Mr., 185.
Bacot, D. Huger, Jr., 152.
Baddely, Major, 102.
Baddeley, Col. John, 111.
Bailey, Peter, 172.
Baker, Col. John, 77.
Baker, Richard, 66, 67.
Baker, Sarah, 140.
Baker, Thomas, 140.
Baldrick, Thomas, 67.
Baldricks and Hickory Hill, 66–67.
Ball, Elias, 9.
Ball, John, 56.
Ball, Joseph, 21.
Bampfield, William, 19.
Bainster, Nancy, 141.
Banks, John, 109.
Barbe d' Marbois, Francis, 79.
Bard, Susannah, 175.
Barnard, John, 96.
Barnshaw, John, 111.
Barney, John, 170.
Barnwell, Joseph W., 1.
Baron, Dr. Alexander, 53.
Bart, Lise, 147.
Barton, Priscilla, 128.
Barton, Thomas, 128.
Basquen, William, 138.
Bassant, John, 37, 54, 55.
Bassant and Orrill, 55.
Bassett, Dorothy, 68.
Bassett, Mary, 68.
Bassett, Rev. Nathan, 68.
Batchelors Hall, 18.
Batten, Rebecka, 11.
Batten, Richard, 10.
Baxter, Joseph, 172.
Bay, John, 111, 142.
Baynard, Thomas, 79.
Beachop, Peter, 145.
Beadon, see Bedon.
Beaird, Elizabeth, 132.
Beaird, Matthew, 132. (2)
Beak, Richard, 117.
Beale, Othniel, 94.
Beamor, James, 55.
Beamor, Sarah, 54, 55, 58.
Bearin, Ann, 132.
Beauchamp, Stephen, 94.

Beazley, Thomas, 118.
Beazley, Susannah, 118.
Bedon, Elizabeth, 16.
Bedon, George, 8, 12, 15, 19.
Bedon, Richard, 12.
Bedon, Thomas, 94.
Bee, Joseph, 164.
Bee, Mary, 164.
Beeman, Allen Everett, 149, 151.
Beeman, Charles Carrington, 149.
Beeman, Frederick D., 149.
Beeman, Maria Hall Brisbane, 149.
Beeman, Susannah Gillon, 149.
Beerd, Timothy, 97.
Begbie, Eleanor, 173.
Begbie, Dr. Francis, 173.
Belin, Allard, 164.
Bell, Alexander, 179.
Bell, George, 164.
Bell, Capt. Joseph, 180.
Bellinger, Capt., 51.
Bellinger, Carnot, 52.
Bellinger, Landgrave Edmund, 72, 87, 88.
Bellinger, Edmund, 48, 51, 52.
Bellinger, Elizabeth, 88.
Bellinger, Lucy, 96.
Bellinger, William, 52.
Bellinger Family, 50.
Belmont, 33–35
Belvedere, 23–25, 26.
Belvedere Mill, 25.
Benison, Elizabeth, 127.
Benison, Francis Bremar, 126.
Benison, George, 115, 126.
Benison, Mary, 99.
Benison, William, 127.
Bennett, Hannah, 128 (5), 129.
Bennett, John, 85, 128.
Bennett, John Jr., 126.
Bennett, Margaret, 126.
Bennett, Samuel, 128 (5), 129.
Bennett, William, 126, 128.
Benoist, John, 130.
Benoist, Peter, 130, 163.
Berringer, Col. Jehu, 155.
Berringer, Margaret, 69, 156.
Beswick, John, 100.
Bineau, Magdalen, 127.
Birch, Sarah, 130.
Bird, John, 37, 39, 55.
Bisset, Susannah, 97.
Black Beard, 121, 122.
Black, Elizabeth, 110.
Black, James, 110.
Blair, Ann, 115.
Blair, Catherine, 117.
Blair, David, 117.
Blake, Edward, 110.
Blake, Joseph, 13, 14.
Blamyer, John, 94.
Blamyer, Mary, 94.
Blamyer, Mary Jr., 94.
Boilliot, Peter, 109.
Boissard, Ann Judith, 166.
Bond, Elizabeth, 115.
Bond, Paddon, 117, 125.
Bonhost, George, 127.
Bonhoste, Hester, 141.
Bonhoste, Jane, 125, 127.
Bonhoste, Jonah, 125, 127.
Bonneau, Floride, 134.
Bonneau, Jane, 174.
Bonneau, Josiah, 174.
Bonneau, Judith, 135.
Bonneau, Moses, 140.
Bonneau, William, 98.
Bonner, Ann, 179.
Bonner, Avis, 172.
Bonner, John, 172.
Bonsell, Samuel, 144, 170.
Bonsone, Jaques Philip, 171.
Boone, Capers, 80.
Boone, Elizabeth, 115, 125.
Boone, Hannah, 125.
Boone, John, 80.
Boone, Mary, 80.
Boone, Patie, 80.
Boone, Susannah, 80, 115, 117.
Boone, Thomas, 18, 80, 97, 113, 115, 117.
Boone, Thomas, Jr., 125.
Boone, William, 80.
Booth, Elias, 126.
Booth, Mary, 94.
Booth, Robert, 94.
Boswood, Samuel, 54.
Bourdeaux, Israel, 96.
Bourke, Thomas, 65.
Bowen, John, 31.
Bowen, John W., 31.
Bowen farm, 30.
Bower, William, 79.
Bowers, John, 31.
Bowman, James, 179.
Bowman, Samuel, 132.
Boyd, Elizabeth, 179.
Boyd, Capt. Robert, 179.
Boyles, Mr., 108.
Bradley, Jane, 96.
Brailsford, Elizabeth, 59.
Brailsford, Samuel, 59.
Braithwaite, John, 15.
Bremar, Elizabeth, 162.
Bremar, Francis, 49.
Bremar, James, 162.
Bretagne, Col., 185.
Brett, Elizabeth, 112.

Brewton, Col., 116.
Brewton, John, 78.
Brewton, Mary, 78.
Brian, Mary, 131.
Brisbane, Abbott Hall, 47.
Brisbane, Adam Fowler, 49.
Brisbane, Elizabeth, 47.
Brisbane, John S., 46.
Brisbane, John Stanyarne, 52.
Brisbane, John W., 47, 147, 148.
Brisbane, Maria, 148.
Brisbane, Maria Hall, 148, 149.
Brisbane, Maria S., 46, 47, 148.
Brisbane, Mary S., 147, 148.
Brisbane, Robert (of Milton) 49.
Brisbane, S. N., 147.
Brisbane, William, 49.
Brisbane, William H., 49–50.
Brisbane burial place, 46–47.
Britton, Elizabeth, 172.
Britton, Henry, 172.
Britton, Mary, 172.
Bromley, Elizabeth, 113.
Broughton, Thomas, 160.
Brown, Alexander, 164.
Brown, Bartholomew, 61.
Brown, Charles T., 67, 68.
Brown, David, 98.
Brown, Deborah, 173.
Brown, John, 43.
Brown, Joseph, 112.
Bruneau, Paul, 164.
Brunson, William, 132.
Bryan, Hugh, 167.
Buchannon, William, 134.
Budd, Capt., 182.
Budd, Hetty, 77.
Budd, Dr. John, 77.
Bull, Arthur, 133.
Bull, Burnaby, 75.
Bull, Capt. Burnaby, 48.
Bull, Hannah, 75.
Bull, Rachel, 48.
Bull, Stephen, 4, 33, 35, 53, 75.
Bull, William, 75. 95.
Bull's grant, 75–76.
Bullard, Edward, 26.
Bullard, Griffeth, 131.
Bulloch, Dr. J. G., 88.
Bulloch, James, 62.
Bulloch, John, 42.
Bulloch, Elizabeth, 114.
Bullock, Mary, 42.
Bullock, Samuel, 114.
Burkhard, John, 105.
Burnham, Charles, 24, 26, 27–29, 58.
Burnham, Mary, 28.
Burnham, Nicholas, 28.
Burrows, William, 23.
Busk, Richard, 165.
Butler, Elizabeth, 51, 178.
Butler, Joseph, 49, 51, 52.
Butler, Mary Elliott, 41.
Butler, Sarah, 48.
Butler, Shem, 48, 49, 51.
Butler, William, 40.

Calais, (ferry), 39.
Calder, John, 79.
Calder, Sally, 79.
Call, Benjamin, 179.
Callebuff, Ann, 124.
Callebuff, Mary, 124.
Callibuff, Stephen, 124, 163, 167.
Cameron, Mary, 143.
Cameron, William, 139, 143.
Camren, Anne, 98.
Camp, The, 73–75.
Campbell, Rachel, 173.
Camphor, Priscilla, 139.
Cannon, Daniel, 65, 72, 73.
Cannon, Thomas, 140.
Capers, Betsy, 140.
Capers, Charles, 140.
Capers, Richard, 163.
Carnes, Catherine, 127.
Carnes, Samuel, 127.
Carolina, The, 31.
Carr, Abigail, 171.
Carrington, Dr. Charles, 149.
Carrington, Sarah Cowles, 149.
Cart, John, 137.
Carteret, Nicholas, 19.
Carterett, later Cartwright, Hugh, 8, 12, 15.
Cartwright, Anne, 42.
Cartwright, Daniel, 14, 15, 19, 48.
Cartwright, Hugh, 14, 16–19, 134.
Cartwright, Kezia, 165.
Cartwright, Richard, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 39, 42.
Cartwright, Robert, 17, 19.
Castle Pinckney, 4, 91.
Cater, Stephen, 110.
Cater, Thomas, 64.
Cattell, Andrew, 166.
Cattell, Benjamin, 53.
Cattell, Catherine, 130.
Cattell, Charles, 130.
Cattell, John, 53.
Cattell, William, 53.
Cawood, Elizabeth, 64.
Cawood, John, 64.
Chalmers, Ann, 113.
Chalmers, Elizabeth, 114.
Chalmers, Dr. Lionel, 111, 113, 114, 118.
Chalmers, Martha, 114, 118.

Chalmers, Margaret, 113.
Chalmers, Sarah, 111.
Champneys, John, 99, 130, 168.
Chapman, Mary, 133.
Chapman, William, 53.
Charleston and Charleston Neck, Original Grantees and the Settlements along the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, with map, by Henry A. M. Smith, 3–76.
Charleston Club House, 85.
Charleston Library Society, 95.
Charleston, S. C. *Dwelling Houses of*, 83–85.
Charleston, Siege of, see Order Book of John F. Grimkée.
Charles Town, or Albemarle Point, 3.
Chenie, Capt. Thomas, 173.
Cheorekee Indians, Land grant, 157–161.
Cherokee Indians, Lower, 158, 159, 160.
Cherokee Indians, names of Chiefs and Towns, 159–161.
Cheves, Langdon, 1.
Chevilette, John, 56.
Chevilette, Sarah, 56.
Chicken, Thomas, 164.
Chicora Park, 60.
Chisolm, George, 63.
Chouler, Dr. Joseph, 49.
Christ Church Parish, Register, 80, 114, 124.
Christian, Francis, 130, 168.
Christian, Mary, 130.
Christie, Catherine, 136.
Churne, Anthony, 36, 55.
Clan, Daniel, 132.
Clancy, William, 142.
Clapp, Elizabeth, 24.
Clapp, Gilson, 22, 24.
Clapp, Margaret, 22.
Clapp, Sarah, 131.
Clark, Ann, 140.
Clark, Arthur, 145, 170.
Clark, Katherine, 170.
Clark, John, 134.
Clarkson, Major, 187.
Cleiland, William, 143, 179.
Clement, John, 38, 39.
Clements, Mrs., 143.
Clement's Ferry, 39.
Clemmons, Robert, 164.
Cleveland, John B., 1.
Clifford, Stephen, 61.
Clinchfield, and Ohio R. R. Co., 13.
Clyatt, Samuel, 166.
Coachman, Benjamin, 107.
Coachman, Sarah, 107.
Cobham, George, 136
Cobia, Ann, 33.
Cobia, Daniel, 36.
Cobia, Nicholas, 32.
Cobley, Jemmet, 98.
Cochran, Robert, 28, 29.
Cochran, Robert E., 63.
Cockfield, John, 48.
Cockfield, Martha, 48.
Cockfield, Mary, 48.
Cockfield, Rachel, 48, 78.
Cockfield, John, 75.
Cockran, Elizabeth, 166.
Coker, George, 166.
Colcock, Charles J., 1.
Cole, Richard, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
Coleman, Edward Stanhope, 176–177.
Colleton, Gov. James, 25.
Colleton, Hon. John, 17.
Colleton, Sir John, 18.
Colleton, Sir Peter, 41, 189.
Colleton, Thomas, 189.
Collings, see Collins.
Collins, John, 66.
Collins, Jonah, 88.
Collins, Jonathan, 21, 97.
Collins, Mary 21, 134.
Collins, Sarah, 21.
Comerford, James, 167.
Commet, Peter, 22.
Coming, Affra, 7, 9.
Coming, John, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 67, 68.
Comty, Major John, 138.
Conyers, Clement, Jr., 111.
Cook, Ann, 128, 129.
Cook, Edward, 99.
Cook, Elizabeth, 135.
Cook, Hannah, 128.
Cook, James, 139.
Cook, Joseph, 128.
Cook, Margaret, 139.
Cook, Mary, 128.
Cook, William, 22, 128, 129.
Cooper, Eleana, 26.
Cooper, Elizabeth, 132.
Cooper, Thomas, 24, 26.
Copeland, John, 171.
Copithorn, Capt. John, 176.
Cordes, Elizabeth, 112.
Cordes, Samuel, 112.
Cordes, Thomas, 112.
Corker, Richard, 163.
Corn Hill, 48.
Corsan, Robert, 132.
Cottingham, John, 11, 12.
Cotton Gin, Whitney, 151.
Country Club, Charleston, S. C., 25
Courtney, Hon. William A., 95.

Cowles, Capt. George, 107.
Cowles, Mary, 107.
Cox, Joseph, 78.
Cox, Polly, 78.
Craft, John, 135.
Crane, John, 112.
Craven, Charles, 24.
Craven, Gov. Charles, 74.
Craven, William, Lord, 24.
Creighton, Col., 182.
Creighton, James, 106.
Creighton, John, 44.
Cripps, Mary, 146.
Croft, Catherine, 35, 36.
Croft, Childermas, 30, 32, 35, 36, 169.
Croft, Edward, 115.
Croft, John George, 115.
Croft, Sarah, 35, 36.
Croft, Susannah, 80, 115.
Crokatt, Esther, 56.
Crokatt, James, 56.
Crooks, Rev. Pogson, 146.
Croskeys, John, 140.
Croskeys, Joseph, 26, 27, 28.
Croskeys, Nancy, 140.
Cross, Sarah Susannah, 105.
Culpeper, John, 16, 20.
Cumerton, Philip, 47.
Cumine, John, 175.
Cunnington, William, 23.
Curtis, Francis L., 72.
Curtis, Frances S., 72.
Cusack, Anna, 137.
Cusack, James, 137.
Cuthbert, Betsy, 143.
Cuthbert, Dr. James, 143.
Cuthbert, Robert, 64.
Cuttino, Jeremiah, 166.

DaCosta, Isaac, 62.
Dalbrae, Catherine, 131.
Dale, Thomas, 58, 62.
Dalton, John, 10.
Dalton, Joseph, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17.
Dandridge, Francis, 131
Dandridge, George, 131.
Dandridge, Mary, 94.
Daniel, Adam, 112.
Daniel, Frances, 112.
Daniel, John, 94.
Daniel, Landgrave Robert, 18, 68.
Daniels Island, 5.
Darby, Artemas Burnham, 29.
Darby, James, 28, 29.
Darby, Margaret, 29.
Darrell, Elizabeth, 81.
Darrell, James, 81.
Darrell, Robert, 81.
Dart, Amelia, 46.
Dart, Benjamin, 45, 46.
David, Peter, 133.
Davis, Ann, 113.
Davis, John Maynard, 43.
Dawes, Mary, 174.
Dawes, Ralph, 174.
Dawson, Thomas, 111.
Deane, Andrew, 94.
Deas, David, 111.
de Bardeleben, Arthur, 22.
de Bretange, Col., 104.
D'Harriette, Benjamin, 21.
de la Motta, Rachel, 78.
Delature, Susannah, 140.
Delebach, John George, 165.
Delebach, Mary, 165.
Delescure, Penelope, 97.
Deliesseline, Francis, 179.
della Torre, Thomas, 123.
Deloney, Mary, 98.
Dempsy, —, 175.
Dennis, Benjamin, 56.
De Pacios, Joseph, 172, 178.
De Palocias, Sarah, 178.
De Pass, Abraham, 78.
DePlesis, Mary, 166.
Depony, Alexander, 126.
Depony, Ann, 126.
Desaussure, Henry, 173.
Desaussure, William, 173.
DeTreville, Capt., 187.
Deva, —, 116.
Deva, Peter, 117.
Deva, Richard, 124.
Deveaux, Hannah, 145, 171.
Deveaux, James, 178, (2).
Deveaux, Sarah, 175.
Dews, William, 166.
Deyos, Richard, 36, 55.
Diamond, John, 56.
Dickerson, Thomas, 64.
Dickinson, Henry, 111.
Dill, Elizabeth, 139.
Dill, Joseph, 139.
Disher, R. W., 32.
Disher Farm, 32.
Dixie, James, 178.
Dixon, Thomas, 47.
Dods, John, 99.
Donovan, James, 31, 32.
Donworth, Peter, 176.
Dorrill, Elizabeth, 114, 115, 118, 124.
Dorrill, Frances, 179.
Dorrill, James, 114, 115.
Dorrill, Jonathan, 118.
Dorrill, Major Joseph, 179.
Dorrill, Martha, 126.
Dorrill, Robert, 114, 115, 118, 124.

Dott, David, 110.
Doughty, Thomas, 130, 163, 172.
Douglas, Charles, 72.
Dover (ferry), 39.
Downes, Arthur, 106.
Dowse, Hugh, 133.
Drake, John, 113.
Drayton, John, 14.
Dry, Robert, 60, 61.
Dry, William, 61, 62, 63, 64.
Duboise, Frances, 79.
Duboise, James, 79.
du Bosc, Jacques, 122.
Ducket, Lilian, 132.
Ducket, Robert, 132.
du Gue, —, 123.
Duke, Benjamin, 107.
Duke, Elizabeth, 77.
Dulles, Joseph, 138.
Dunbar, Thomas, 107.
Dunbar, Walter, 96, 132.
Dundibibin, Major, 102, 181.
Dungeon and the Gallows, The, 32.
Dunmere, Mary, 98.
Dunwoody, William, 165.
Dupont, Alexander, 131.
Dupont, Elizabeth Jane, 109.
Dupont, John, 109.
Dupont, Margaret, 112.
Dupont, Gideon, F., 112.
Du Pre, Cornelius, 112.
Dupre, Mary, 142.
Durand, Carlotta, 116.
Durand, Rev. Levi, 80, 81, 99, 116, 117, 124, 127, 128.
Durand, James, 127.
Durand, Susannah, 117, 124, 127, 128.
Durand, Thomas, 80, 124, 128.
Dutarque, Mary, 164.
Dutart, Esther, 114.
Dutch East India Company, 110.
Duva, see Deva.
Dwelling Houses of Charleston, (review of) 83–85.
Dwight, Rev. Daniel, 130, 132, 135.

Eaton, Jeremiah, 77.
Eaton, Joshua, 175.
Easton, Nancy, 111.
Easton, Walter, 111, 144, 170.
Eddings, Providence, 142.
Eden, Elizabeth, 81, 129.
Eden, Francis, 125.
Eden, James, 81.
Eden, James Jr. 81, 128, 129, (2).
Eden, Jonah, 117, 124, 125, 129.
Eden, Joshua, 81.
Eden, Martha, 128.
Eden, Mary, 128, 129.
Eden, Mary Christiana, 128, 129.
Eden, Sarah, 117, 124, 125, 129.
Eden, Thomas, 134.
Eden, William, 81.
Edes, James, 97.
Edisto Phosphate Company, 31.
Edwards, Anne, 36, 134.
Edwards, Christopher, 36, 54, 55, 57, 58.
Edwards, Edward, E., 40.
Edwards, Margaret, 36.
Edwards, William, 56.
Elders, Eleanor, 164.
Ellery, Thomas, 54.
Elliott, Capt., 181.
Elliott, Ann, 38, 47.
Elliott, Artemas, 28, 61.
Elliott, Barnard, 42, 45, 47, 144, 145, 170, (2).
Elliott, Benjamin, 176.
Elliott, Beulah, 38.
Elliott, Elizabeth, 40–41.
Elliott, Jehu, 38.
Elliott, Joseph, 38.
Elliott, Margaret, 28.
Elliott, Mary, 28.
Elliott, Mary Ann, 99.
Elliott, Robert, 61.
Elliott, Sabina, 47.
Elliott, Sarah, 38.
Elliott, Thomas, 37–39, 40, 94, 176.
Elliott, William, 40, 45–47, 48.
Ellis, Catherine, 110.
Ellis, Margaret, 165.
Ellis, Richard, 110, 142.
Elms, William, 79.
Emett, Esther, 126.
Emett, John, 117.
Emett, Jonathan, 117, 126.
Emett, Sarah, 117, 126.
Emms, Elizabeth, 141.
English, Hannah, 50, 51.
English. Henroydah, 49, 74.
Etiwan River, 5.
Evance, Branfil, 30.
Evance, Charlotte, 112.
Evance, Samuel Baker, 30.
Evance, Rebecca, 30.
Evance, Thomas, 112.
Evans, James, 117.
Evans, Elizabeth, 145, 170.
Evans, John, 117, 118, 124, 138, 145, 167, 170.
Evans, Mary Honour Catherine, 117, 124.
Evans, Rebecca, 118.
Evans, Sarah, 118.
Evans, William, 124.

Ewing, Robert, 174.
Exmouth, 17.

Faber, Maria C., 50.
Faber Place, 48–50.
Fairchild, Mrs. 172.
Fairchild, Elizabeth, 133.
Fairlawn, 49.
Fairy Hill, 137.
Faissoux, Daniel, 166.
Falconer, John, 33, 34, 50, 53.
Farquharson, Francis, 135.
Farr, Ann, 138.
Farr, John, 108.
Farr, Thomas, 138.
Fawson, Francis, 140.
Fayssoux, Daniel, 99.
Fell, Isaac, 139.
Fell, Thomas, 143.
Fendin, John, 164.
Fenwick, John, 55.
Ferguson, James, 58.
Ferguson, William, 165.
Fesch, Andrew, 14.
Fetteressa, 52–54.
Fickling, John, 142.
Field, John, 108.
Field, Margaret, 108.
Fields, Sarah, 79.
Filben, Charles, 63, 66, 67, 72.
Filben, John, 66, 70, 72.
Filben, Flora, (free person of color) 67.
Filbens, 72.
Filbens Creek, 66.
Fisher,—(Inn keeper at Four Mile House), 32.
Fitch, Ann, 132.
Fitch, Constantine (or Constance) 51.
Fitch, Jonathan, 53.
Fitch, Joseph, 51.
Fitch, Thomas, 53.
Flagg, Henry Collins, 112.
Fleck, Mary, 179.
Fleming, Maurice, 164.
Fleming, Thomas, 92, 94.
Fogartie, Capt., 182.
Fogartie, Mary Amelia, 139.
Ford, Miss, 173.
Ford, Sarah, 96.
Ford, William, 165.
Fordyce, Rev. John, 97, 99, 131, 135, 162.
Fort Pinckney, 4, 91.
Fort Prince George, 158.
Foster, Arthur, 58.
Foster, Rev. John, 155.
Foster, Mary, 58.
Foster, Miles, 192.
Foster, Thomas, 78.
Four Mile House, 32.
Fourth Brigade, 23.
Fowler, Jonathan, 127.
Fowler, Martha, 127.
Fowler, Richard, 127.
Francis, Edward, 53.
Franks, Deborah, 135.
Fraser, Charles, 29, 84.
Fraser, John, 30.
Fraser, Simon, 174.
Frederick, Sarah, 137.
Freeman, William George, 14.
Frierson, John, 141.
Frost, Mrs., 31.
Frost, Frank R., 1.
Fuller, Ann, 95.
Fuller, Joseph Whitmarsh, 53.
Fuller, Nathaniel, 131.
Fuller, Whitmarsh, 53.
Fulward, William, 39.
Gadsden, Thomas, 13, 14, 15, 19.
Gaillard, Alcimus, 163.

Gaillard, Elizabeth, 175.
Gaillard, Tacitus, 127.
Gaillard, Theodore, 60, 175.
Gaillard, Theodore, Jr., 22.
Gale, Daniel, 16, 18.
Gale, Hannah, 16, 18.
Garden Alexander, 15.
Garden, Rev. Alexander, 96, 98, 99, 130, 132, 133, 139, 162.
Garden's *Anecdotes*, 34.
Gardener, Daniel, 165.
Garnier, Magdaline, 33, 35.
Gascoyne, Charles Richard, 163.
Gascoigne, Capt. John, 88, 89.
Geiger, Betsy, 179.
Geiger, John, 179.
Gendron, Elizabeth, 163.
German Rifle Club, 22.
Geyer, Rudolph C., 67, 72, 73.
Gibbens, Elizabeth, 81, 114, 127.
Gibbens, John, 81, 114, 115, 118, 127.
Gibbens, Robert, 81, 114.
Gibbes, Alice, 126.
Gibbes, Betsy, 77.
Gibbes, Constantia, 80, 125.
Gibbes, Elizabeth, 80, 116, (92), 118, 124, 125, 126.
Gibbes, George, 124.
Gibbes, John, 15, 127, 179.
Gibbes, Joseph, 138.
Gibbes, Robert, 98, 99, 115, 117, 118, 124.
Gibbes, Susannah, 115.

Gibbes, William, 77, 80, 98, 99, 116, 125.
Gibbes, William Alston, 145.
Gibbes, William Hasell, 145, 170.
Gibbins, Gibbons, see Gibbens.
Gibbon, Edmund, 57, 61.
Gibbon, Francis, 57.
Gibbon, William, 64, 88.
Gibbons Bluff, 58, 60.
Gibbons, John, 173.
Gibbons, Mary, 139.
Gibbons, William, 139.
Gibson, Hugh, 175.
Gilbroy, John, 180.
Gilbroy, Margaret, 180.
Gilchrist, Adam, 77.
Giles, Col., 187.
Gillideau, Mary, 137.
Gillon, Alexander, 47, 109, 146–151, 183.
Gillon, Alexander, Bible of, 146–151.
Gillon, Ann Maria, 147.
Gillon, Ann Purcell, 147–148.
Gillon, Brisbane, 147, 148.
Gillon, Mary, 146, 149.
Gillon, Mary Susannah, 148, 150.
Gillon, Sarah Harriett, 47.
Gillon, Sarah N., 148.
Gllon, Susannah, 149.
Gillon's Retreat, 150.
Givens, John, 176.
Glen, Gov. James, 25, 96, 97, 98.
Glen, James Streator, 67.
Glen, John, 65, 73.
Glen, John Streator, 65.
Glen, Margaret, 67.
Glen, William, 132, 134, 174.
Glover, Charles, 62.
Glover, Elizabeth, 140.
Glover, Joseph, 140.
Glover, Wilson, 60, 85.
Godfrey, John, 11, 12, 133.
Godfrey, Mary, 162.
Godfrey, Richard, 98, 133.
Godin, Elizabeth, 171.
Godin, Isaac, 171.
Goelett, James, 99.
Golden, Ann, 111.
Goldwire, Elizabeth, 175.
Golightly, Culcheth, 49.
Goll, Anna, 94.
Goll, Christian, 92, 94.
Goll, Isabella, 94.
Goodwyn, James Verlin,
Gordon, Isabell, 98.
Gordon, James, 105.
Gordon, John, 143.
Gottier, Francis, 98, 106.
Gough, Mrs., 143.
Gough, John, 143.
Goulard de Vervent, James Martell, 191, 193.
Gourdine, Theodore, 175.
Governors House, 24.
Grace, Richard, 118.
Gracia, Anthony, 132.
Grafton, Bennet, 144.
Graham, Elizabeth, 136.
Graham, Frances, 173.
Graham, Capt. James, 35, 36.
Graham, John, 173, 180.
Grange, Col. Hugh, 24.
Grant, Capt. 81.
Grant, James, 67.
Grant, John, 81, 143.
Grant, Katherine, 81.
Grant, Ludovick, 157.
Gray, Sibella, 165.
Gray, T., 5,
Grayson, Elizabeth, 179.
Grayson, John, 179.
Greaves, Leonard, 22.
Green, Daniel, 55.
Green, Daniel John, 139.
Green, Margaret, 179.
Green, Polly, 139.
Greene, Thomas, 167.
Gregory, John, 98.
Grey, Ann, 118.
Grey, Henry, 118.
Grier, Rebecca, 172.
Grier, Joseph, 172.
Grimball, Major, 102.
Grimball, Ann, 162.
Grimball, Paul, 54.
Grimké, John Faucheraud, 108.
Grimké, John Faucheraud, Order Book, 101, 104, 181.
Grimke, John Paul, 162.
Gudgerfield, Thomas, 49.
Guerin, Susannah, 138.
Guerry, Elijah, 125.
Guerry, Elizabeth, 133.
Guerry, James, 113.
Guerry, Peter, 125.
Guerry, Stephen, 113.
Guignard, Gabriel, 98, 99, 167.
Guinard, Peter, 14.
Gunston, Thomas, 11, 12.
Guttry, Mark, 99.
Guy, Christopher, 162.
Guy, Rebecca, 98.
Guy, Rev. William, 95, 98, 162.
Guy, William, Jr., 131, 132, 133, 162.

Haddrell, —, 125.
Hahnbaum, Dr. George, 30, 108.
Hahnbaum, John, 108.

Haig, George, 38, 171.
Haig, Dr. Robert McKewn, 38.
Hall, Daniel, 137.
Hall, George, 137.
Hall, John, 137, 138.
Hall, Mary, 134.
Hall, Thomas, 177.
Hamilton, Mary, 140
Hamilton, Paul, 22.
Hamlin, Ann, 126.
Hamlin, Mary, 126.
Hamlin, Thomas, 126, 143.
Hampton, Col., 103.
Hampton, Wade, 38, 44.
Hampton Park, 15.
Hanckel, Rev. Christian, 148.
Handcock, Mary, 99.
Hanner, Catherine, 174.
Happoldt, Christian D., 36.
"Happy Retreat," 62.
Harbison, Dorothy, 174.
Harbison, Capt. John, 174.
Harden, Col. William, 178.
Hardy, Samuel, 176.
Hare, Edward, 59.
Hargan, Susannah, 140.
Harlem, Joseph, 192.
Harleston, Major, 104, 183.
Harleston, John, 9.
Harney, Col., 181.
Harris, Mrs., 172.
Harris, Nathan, 172.
Harris, Sarah, 26.
Harris, Dr. Tucker, 26, 27.
Harrys, Elizabeth, 141.
Hart, Charles, 17, 22, 24, 26
Hart, Lieut. Christopher, 136.
Hart, John, 141.
Hart, Capt. John, 77.
Hart, Joshua, 176.
Hart, Shankey, 176.
Hartley, John Newton, 112.
Hartley, Margaret, 108.
Hartley, Mary, 112.
Hartley, S., 81.
Hartley, Samuel, 12.
Hartley, Thomas, 108.
Hartman, Catherine, 124.
Hartman, Elizabeth, 116.
Hartman, Hannah, 124.
Hartman, Ruth, 116, 124.
Hartman, Sarah, 114.
Hartman, William, 114, 116, 124.
Harvey, Childermas, 36.
Harvey, Mary, 175.
Harvey, Maurice, 78.
Harvey, Sarah, 78.
Harvey, William, 98.
Hasell, Rev. Thomas, 96, 131, 163.
Hasell, Thomas, Jr., 131.
Hastings, Edward, 191.
Hatcher, Esther, 116.
Hatcher, James, J. C., 178.
Hatcher, Joseph, 114, 115, 116, 118.
Hatcher, (or Hatches) Mary Ann, 115, 118.
Hatcher, Richard, 118.
Hatcher, Thomas, 118.
Hatches, Ann, 114, 115.
Hatches, Joseph, 114, 115.
Hatfield, John, 139.
Hatfield, Margaret, 139.
Hawett, William, 37, 57, 58.
Hawkes, John, 55.
Hayes, Martha, 107.
Hayne, Col. Isaac, 44.
Haynes, Joseph, 116.
Hayward, Capt., 185.
Hazelwood, Elizabeth, 116.
Heatley, Sophia, 138.
Heatley, William, 138 (misprinted Heathy).
Hepworth, Ann, 55.
Hepworth, Thomas, 55.
Heron, Benjamin, 144.
Heron, Elizabeth, 144.
Herox, Elenor, 99.
Herriot, John, 112.
Hesket, John, 78.
Hesket, Martha, 78.
Heth, Col., 104.
Hext, Alexander, 96.
Heyward, Annie Louise, 13.
Heyward, Daniel, 100.
Heyward, Hannah, 73.
Heyward, Nathaniel, 39, 41, 56.
Hibben, Andrew, 107.
Hickory Hill, 66–67.
Hicks, George, 79.
Hicks, Polly, 79.
Higgins, Michael, 94.
Higgins, Rachel, 107.
Higgs, George, 57.
Hill, Capt. 178.
Hill, Charles, 13, 14.
Hill, Christopher, 94.
Hill, Capt. Francis, 173.
Hill, Sarah, 173.
Hill, Thomas, 144, 170.
Hilliard, James, 133.
Hinton, Col., 102.
Hobkins, Mr., 18.
Hoderpyl, Peter, 149.
Hodge, F. W., 158.
Hodges, Sarah, 17.
Hogan, Gen., 101, 103. 181.
Hog Island, 91–94.
Hog Island and Shutes Folly, 87–94.

Hogan, Gen., 181.
Hogg, Major, 182.
Hogg, Hannah, 98.
Holbrook, Mrs. Harriott Pinckney, 35.
Holden, Mary Ann, 131.
Holliday, William, 65.
Hollister, Gideon H., 149.
Hollister, Abbott Brisbane, 148.
Hollister, G. H., 148.
Hollister, Gertrude, 148.
Hollister, John Brisbane, 148.
Hollister, Robert Treat, 148.
Hollybush, Alice, 116.
Hollybush, Judah, 55.
Holmes, Andrew Boone, 115.
Holmes, Catherine, 81, 117, 125.
Holmes, David, 138.
Holmes, Elizabeth, 117.
Holmes, Henry S., 1.
Holmes, Isaac, 113.
Holmes, John, 81, 117, 125, 174.
Holmes, Mark, 125.
Holmes, Paty, 81.
Holroyd, Elizabeth, 179.
Holt, Major Samuel Nelson, 172.
Hope, John, 125.
Hope, Mary, 114.
Hope, Sarah, 125.
Hope, Susannah, 125.
Hopkins, Col., 181, 186.
Hopkins, Allen, 175.
Hopkins, Frances, 138.
Hopkins, Samuel, 138, 175.
Hopton, William, 131.
Horry, Daniel, 96, 177.
Horry, Elias, 139, 145, 164.
Horry, Elizabeth, 143.
Horry, Miss, 174.
Horry, Thomas, 174.
Houckgeest, see van Braam Houckgeest.
Howarth, Hester, 35, 36.
Howarth, Probart, 35.
Howell, William, 94.
Howser, John, 179.
Huger, Gen., 111.
Huger, Gen. Isaac, 36.
Huger, Isaac Jr., 36.
Huger, John, 137.
Huggins, Elia, 141.
Hughes, Greenberry, 141.
Hughes, Henry, 7, 8, 9, 47, 137, 174
Hughes, Thomas, 137.
Hughs, Jenkin, 133.
Hull, Capt. John, 171.
Hume, Alexander, 18, 22.
Hume, John, 130.
Hume, Robert, 18, 22.
Humphries, Mr., 174.
Hunt, Thomas, 60.
Hunter, Miss, 175.
Hunter, George, Map of the Cherokee Country, 158.
Hunter, James, 113.
Hunter, John, 72.
Hunter, Dr. William, 175.
Hurst, Ann, 73.
Hurst, Benjamin, 63, 73.
Hurst, Joseph, 63, 65, 72, 73.
Hurst, Robert, 72.
Hurst, Samuel, 96.
Hurst's or Simpson's, 63–65.
Hurt, Mary, 57.
Hurt, Thomas, 5, 56, 57, 58.
Hutchins, Joseph, 62.
Hutchinson, Elizabeth, 138, 178.
Hutchinson, Jeremiah, 138.
Hutchinson, Joseph, 141.
Hutchinson, Mathias, 178.
Hutchinson, Ribton, 162.
Huzza Creek, 67.
Hyrne, Major, 186.
Hyrne, John, 35, 110.
Hyrne, Mary Ann, 138.

Indian Land Grant, 157–161.
Inglis, Alexander, 173.
Inglis, George, 145, 170.
Inglis, Mrs. Mary, 173.
Inns, William, 98.
I'On, Elizabeth, 117.
I'On, Jacob Bond, 125.
I'On, Mary Ashby, 123.
I'On, Richard, 117.
I'On, Susannah, 117.
Irby, Charles, 79.
Irvin, Ann, 173.
Irving, Dr. John, 44.
Irving, Dr., *History of the Turf in S. C.*, 4.
Iten, see Eden.
Izard, Elizabeth, 110.
Izard, Maj. Gen. George, 74.
Izard, Henry, 42, 74, 75.
Izard, Ralph, 41, 42, 64, 74, 75, 110, 141.
Izard, Margaret, 141.
Izard's Camp, 74.

Jacks, Ann, 145.
Jacks, James, 145.
Jackson, Major, 101, 181.
Jackson, George, 165.
Jackson, Col. James, 139.
Jackson, John, 33.
Jackson, Original, 33.
Jackson, Thomas, 77.
Jacobs, Abraham, 176.

James, Elizabeth, 164.
James Island Company, 184.
Janvier, Lewis, 97.
Jaudon, Paul, 97.
Jeannerett, Jacob, 166.
Jenkins, Ann, 167.
Jenkins, Joseph, 139, 145, 170.
Jenkins, Martha, 139.
Jenkins, Mary, 113.
Jenkins, Micah, 113.
Jenkins, Michael, 142.
Jennings, 173,
Jenys, Paul, 160.
Jervey, Theodore D., 1.
Joell, Capt. Thomas, 177.
John Adams, (frigate), 28.
Johnson, David, 117.
Johnson, John, 96.
Johnson, John Jr., 38.
Johnson, Gov. Robert, 24.
Johnson, William, 38, 39, 66, 67, 72, 73.
Johnson, Andrew, 38.
Johnston, John, 163.
Jones, Ann, 116, 124.
Jones, Rev. David, 150.
Jones, Dr. George, 139.
Jones, Rev. Lewis, 97, 98, 131.
Jones, Margaret, 116.
Jones, Mary, 114, 124.
Jones, Mary Ann, 165.
Jones, Noble Wimberly, 139.
Jones, Patience, 135.
Jones, Thomas, 97, 114, 124.
Jones, William, 116, 125.
Joor, Catherine, 142.
Joor, John, 142.
Joy, Benjamin, 127.
Joy, Catherine, 127.
Joy, Elizabeth, 80.
Joy, Samuel, 80, 127.
Judson, Amos, 107.
June, George, 131.

Kaufman, A. C., 50.
Keating, Ann, 133.
Kelsey, Mrs., 139.
Kelsey, William, 139.
Kennedy, James, 113.
Kennedy, Capt. James, 113 (2).
Kennedy, Mathew, 136.
Kennis, William, 8, 20, 23, 27.
Kershaw, William, 177.
Kimberly, Isabel, 92, 94.
Kimberly, Thomas, 94.
King, Mrs. 141.
King, Benjamin, 141.
King, John, 55, 146.
King, Martha, 163.
King, Mitchell, 43.
Kingsberry, Capt., 182.
Kingsland, Major Nathaniel, 189.
Kingston, John, 98.
Kingston, Simon, 139.
Kinloch, Francis, 178.
Kinloch, George, 49, 50.
Kinloch, Francis, 117.
Kirk, William, 165.
Kirkcaldy, William, 105.
Kollock, Charles W., 1.
Knapp, Capt. John, 136.
Knatchbull, Sir —, 173.
Knatchbull, John, 173.
Kneeshaw, John, 110.
Knight, Edward, 130.
Knox, Sarah, 141.

La Bruce, Hannah, 99.
LeBruce, Joseph, 162.
Lacy, Hannah, 126.
Lacey, Samuel, 98, 126.
Ladson, John, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39–40.
Ladson, Judith, Free person of color, 21.
Ladson, Robert, 164.
Ladson, Thomas, 140, 143, 164.
"Ladsons," 40.
Lamberton, Richard, 56.
Lance, Lambert, 78.
Lang, Susannah, 174.
Lang, Thomas, 174.
Langford, Lieut., 182.
Langley, Mary, 139.
Langley, Nathaniel, 139.
Langstaff, Miss, 180.
Langstaff, Benjamin, 18.
Langstaff, John, 18.
Lankester, Joshua, 165.
Lapina, Capt., 77.
Lapina, Mrs., 77.
LaPort, Miss, 146.
Laumoy, Col., 101.
Laurel Island, 18.
Laurens, Henry, 40, 109.
Laurens, James, 171.
Laurens, John, 44, 99, 182, 188.
Laurens, Martha, 40.
Laurens, Mary, 171.
Laurens, Peter, 133.
Law, Joseph, 178.
Lawson, Jane, 12, 13, 14.
Lawson, Jonathan, 178.
Lawton, Mrs. Cecelia, 39, 56.
Leacroft, John, 110.
Leacroft, Vincent, 165.
Lecroix, Capt. Alexander, 171.
Lee, James, 60, 62.
Lee, Mary, 107.

Lee, Thomas, 164.
Lee, William, 107.
Lefevre, —, 116.
Legare, Amy, 136.
Legaré, Daniel, 105.
Legaré, Daniel Jr., 136.
Legaré, Rebecca, 105.
Legaré, Samuel, 175.
Legaré, Solomon, 177.
Legaré, Thomas Hoyland, 175.
Legge, Benjamin, S., 170.
Legge, Edward, 318.
Lehre, Mrs. Anna, 53.
Leibrey, Mary, 97.
Leigh, —, 144.
Leigh, Sir Egerton, 59.
Leigh, Martha, 59.
Leigh, Peter, 59.
Lemprier, Anne, 125.
Lemprier, Clement, 125.
Le Postre, Katherine, 12.
Le Sad, James, 11.
Lesesne, James, 98, 115.
Leseane, Thomas, 179.
Lewis, Daniel, 82, 116, 128.
Lewis, Elias, 82.
Lewis, Elizabeth Ann, 128.
Lewis, Gershon, 162.
Lewis, Rev. John, 106.
Lewis, Mary, 82, 116, 128.
Lewis, Sarah, 116.
Lewis, Rev. Stephen, 139.
Liberty Tree Party, 44.
Lillington, General, 101, 102, 103, 104, 181.
Linckley, Christopher, 54.
Lincoln, Gen., 187.
Lindrey, Elizabeth, 17, 19, 22, 24.
Lining, Charles, 110.
Lining, Dr. John, 173, 177.
Lining, Sally, 177.
Lining, Thomas, 173.
Linter, Richard, 163.
Little, James, 165.
Livie, Andrew, 131.
Livingston, Mr., (his house), 184.
Livingston, Hannah, 58.
Livingston, William, 58.
Lloyd, Sarah, 131.
Lockwood, Mrs. J. Palmer, 85.
Logan, George, 13, 18, 66, 67, 125.
Logan, Helen, 18.
Logan, John, 106, 107.
Logan, Margaret, 142.
Logan, William, 66, 142.
Long, Felix, 18, 106.
Long Point, 36–39.
Long Point Creek, 28.
Loocock, Aaron, 18.
Loocock, Henrietta, 77.
Loocock, Dr. William, 77.
Lord, Andrew, 18.
Lorimer, Lewis, 131.
Lothrop, Seth, 140.
Lovejoy, John, 108.
Lovejoy, Margaret, 108.
Low, Major Philip, 175.
Lowe, Major, 103, 184.
Lowe, William, 181.
Lowery, Lt. Col., 101.
Lowndes Grove, 15.
Lowndes, Harriot, 112.
Lowndes, Rawlins, 112.
Loyer, Adrian, 131.
Lucas, Eliza, 34.
Lucas, Elizabeth, 134.
Lyons, Abraham, 176.
Lyttle, Col., 103, 183.

McCall, Elizabeth, 46.
McCall, Elizabeth Martha, 143.
McCall, Hext, 46.
M'Call, John, 113.
McCall, John Jr., 143.
M'Call, John Sr., 144, 170.
M'Call, Martha, 113.
M'Cord's Ferry, 108.
M'Cord, Sophia Nisba, 108.
McCrady, Gen. Edward, 25.
M'Culloch, Ann, 178.
M'Culloch, Robert, 178.
McCurdy, Robert, 132.
McDowell, Archibald, 126.
McDowell, Clemons, 128.
McDowell, George, 126.
McDowell, John, 126, 128.
McDowell, Martha, 126, 128.
McDowell, Mary, 128, 164.
McDowell, Sarah, 126.
McDowell, Thomas, 126.
McGaw, see Magaw.
M'Grath, William, 174.
M'Gregor, Alexander, 179.
M'Gregor, Mary, 179.
McIntosh, Gen., 101, 102, 103, 181.
M'Intosh, Barbara, 174.
M'Intosh, Wainwood, 174.
M'Intosh, William, 174.
M'Intosh, Col. William, 174.
M'Iver, Alexander, 142.
McKay, Margaret, 167.
Mackey, Jane, 167.
McKenzie, James, 59.
Mackenzie, John, 32, 91, 95, 144, 167.
McKewn, Mary, 38, 130.
McKewn, Sarah, 38.
McKewn, Susannah, 38.

Mackie, Eleanor, 179.
Mackie, James, 179.
M'Knight, James, 138.
M'Knight, Keziah, 138.
McKrelless, George, 118.
McKrelless, James, 117.
McKrelless, Jemima, 117, 118.
McKrelless, John, 117, 118.
McKrelless, Mary, 118.
McLaughlin, John, 31.
McLaughlin, William, 31, 32, 35.
McLaughlin, Grant, 30–31.
M'Leod, Rev., 141.
M'Leod, Dorcas, 141.
M'Lorinnan, Henry, 173.
McMillan, Thomas, 65.
McNeill, John, 106.
M'Neil, Martha, 136.
M'Neil, Capt. John, 136.
M'Neil, Capt. Ralph, 136.
M'Nilage, Alexander, 107–108.
McPherson, James, 106.
McRa, Duncan, 142.
Magaw, Ann, 81, 115, 117 (2), 124 (2), 125, 126.
Magaw, Frances, 117.
Magaw, James, 81, 115, 117 (2), 124 (2), 125, 126.
Magaw, Jane, 126.
Magaw, Martha, 125.
Magaw, Mary, 115.
Magaw, Sarah, 124 (2).
Magee, Will, 173.
Magee, William, 141.
Magnolia Cemetery, 21, 23.
Magnolia Umbra, 20, 22–23.
Maham, Col. Hezekiah, 171.
Maham, Mary, 171.
Maine, William, 42.
Mallory, Lieut., 187.
Malmedy, Col., 102, 184.
Malona plantation, 46, 147, 148.
Maltby, Rev. 136.
Maltby, Elizabeth, 136.
Manigault, Charles, 39, 56.
Manigault, Elizabeth, 39, 56.
Manigault, Gabriel, 24, 25, 141.
Manigault, Gabriel E., 39, 56.
Manigault, Peter, 42, 141.
Manigault Farm, 39.
Mann, Mary, 141.
Manners, Mrs. 174.
Manners, Archibald, 174.
Many, Mary, 176.
Marion, Benjamin, 142.
Marion, Catherine, 142.
Marion, James, 99.
Marion, Peter, 167.
Markland, John, 176.
Marriage and Death Notices, *S. C. Weekly Gazette*, 77, 105, 136, 170.
Marriage Bonds, (S. C.), Abstracts of, 95, 130, 162.
Marion, Mrs. Sophia Frances Shepherd, 14.
Marsh, James, 97.
Marshland, 39, 54–56.
Marshall, George, 19, 21.
Marshall, John, 63.
Marshall, Ralph, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.
Martin, Elizabeth, 175.
Martin, John Christopher, 67.
Mary, Joseph, 166.
Mason, Richard, 133.
Mason, Capt. Richard, 106.
Massey, Jane, 176.
Massey, Col. William, 111.
Mather, Rev. Allyn, 111.
Mathews, Lt. Col., 101.
Mathews, Maurice, 10.
Maxey, Capt. John, 140.
Maxwell, Mrs., 174.
Maxwell, David, 174.
Maybank, David, 63, 64.
Maybank, Hester, 143, 179.
Maybank, Joseph, 79, 143, 179.
Maybank, Mary, 163.
Mazyck, Ann, 144, 170.
Mazyck, Isaac, 10, 33, 78.
Mazyck, Stephen, 110, 145, 170, 171.
Meader, John, 23.
Mebane, Col., 104.
Meggett, Margaret, 113, 142.
Meggett, William, 113, 142.
Mell, John, 52.
Mellichamp, Rev. Timothy, 132.
Mercer, John F., 140.
Metheny, Daniel, 129.
Metheny, Margaret, 129.
Metheny, Mary, 129.
Metheringham, Ann, 126, 127, 128, 129.
Metheringham, Elizabeth, 126.
Metheringham, John, 114, 127, 128, 129.
Metheringham, John Jr., 125, 126.
Metheringham, Mary, 114.
Metheringham, Thomas, 127, 128.
Meyers, Philip, 178.
Michie, James, 61.
Michie Kenneth, 61.
Middleburg Plantation, 20.
Middleton, Arthur, 48, 59.
Middleton, Elizabeth, 111.
Middleton, Henry, 59.
Middleton, Hon. Henry, 77.
Middleton Henry, A., 122.
Middleton, John, 111.

Middleton, Mary Henrietta, 59.
Middleton, Thomas, 111.
Middleton, Walter I., 48.
Middleton Place, on the Ashley, 59.
Mikell, Elizabeth, 98.
Miles, Elizabeth, 164.
Miles, John, 111.
Miles, Mary, 100.
Miles, Sarah, 111.
Miles, William, 96, 130.
Miles, William, Jr., 97.
Miller, Andrew, 99, 108.
Miller, Ann, 116.
Miller, Edee, 165.
Miller, Elizabeth, 99.
Miller, John, 172.
Miller, Nicholas, 99.
Miller, Nickles, 116.
Miller, Stephen, 134, 172.
Miller, William, 116.
Miller and Whitney, 151–152.
Milligan, Eliza, 142.
Milligan, Dr. George, 142.
Milner, Elizabeth, 126.
Milner, Jeremiah, 126.
Milner, Mumford, 125, 126, 131, 163,
Milton Lodge, 48–50.
Minson, John, 130.
Minott, Capt. William, 143.
Mitchell, Charles, 162.
Mitchell, Capt. James, 187.
Mitchell, Jane, 97.
Mitchell, Ruth, 107.
Mitchell, Thomas, 112.
Mitchell, Capt. William, 187.
Mitchell, William, 107, 182.
Mobley, William, 127.
Mollock, Richard, 13.
Moloy, Daniel, 97.
Mon Repos plantation, 60.
Moncrief, Col., 34.
Moncreef, John, 164.
Montell, Anthony, 176, 178.
Montell, Mary, 176
Mooney, James, *Myths of the Cherokees*, 159.
Moore, Lieut., 186.
Moore, Elizabeth, 79.
Moore, James, 24, 69, 156.
Moore, John, 113.
Moore, Capt. John, 143.
Moore, Mary, 166.
Moore, Peter Joseph, 140.
Moore, Thankful, 143.
Morain, Edmond, 80.
Morain, Edward, 125.
Morain, Sarah, 125.
Morain, Susannah, 80.
Moreau, Charles Frederick, 108.
Morend, Elizabeth, 114.
Morris, Col. Lewis, 47.
Morrison, Capt. John, 172.
Morrison, Simon, 43.
Morritt, Alice, 131.
Morton, Joseph, 190.
Moultrie, Major, 102.
Mount Edgecombe, 88, 89, 90.
Mt. Pleasant, S. C., 87.
Mullens, John, 166.
Muller, Nicholaus, 99.
Muncreef, Abigail, 141.
Muncreef, John, 141.
Munroe, Elizabeth, 142.
Munroe, Simon, 142.
Murdoch, David, 174.
Murdoch, Sarah, 174.
Murphy, Malachi, 79.
Murray, George, 91.
Murrell, Nancy, 176.
Murril, Elizabeth, 117.

Navy Yard (U. S. at Charleston) 39, 56.
Naylor, John, 97.
Neal, John, 9.
Neilson, Jared, 163.
Nelm, Mrs., 115.
Nelme, Thomas, 164.
Nelson, Major, 104, 183.
Nelson, James, 105.
New Market Race course, 44.
Newton, Downham, 174.
Newton, Elizabeth, 174.
Newton, Polly, 177.
Nicholl, Capt., 177.
Nicholl. William, 144,
Nicholson, Anne, 143.
Ninian, Sarah, 133.
Noisett's Creek, 60, 66.
Norris, Thomas, 30, 33, 35, 36.
North, Elizabeth, 97.
North, John, 107.
Northrop, Claudian B., 47, 65.
Nowland, Rachel, 178.

Oak Grove, 60–63.
Oak Grove plantation, 59.
Oakland, 72–73.
Oaks Club, 18, 23.
Oats, Edward, 107.
O'Bryen, Timothy, 143.
Ogden, Isaac, 177.
Ogilvie, Charles, 62.
O'Hara, Daniel, 175.
Old Charles Town, 3.
Oliphant, Dr. David, 177.
Oliphant, Jane, 172.
Oliver, Mary, 100.

Oliver, Thomas, 162, 164.
Oliphant, Anne, 143.
Oliphant, Col. William, 171.
Onsaw creek, 66.
Orange Grove, 15.
Orr, Rev. William, 96, 130, 133, 163.
Orrill, Philip, 37.
O'Sullivan, Florence, 16.
O'Sullivan, Capt. Florentia, 87.
Ouzeley, —, 115.
Ousley, James, 129.
Owens, Elizabeth, 113.
Oyster Point, 4.

Page, Catherine, 114, 116.
Page, George, 114.
Page, John, 114.
Pallett, Mary, 133.
Palmer, Job, 109.
Palmer, John, 172.
Palmer, John Sr., 137.
Palmer, Joseph, 174.
Palmettoes, 67–69.
Parade Ground, 17.
Paradise, 40–41.
Parker, Col., 102, 185.
Parker, Joseph, 143.
Parris, Alexander, 88, 91, 158.
Parris, John Alexander, 91.
Parris, Mary, 88.
Parsons, William, 142.
Parthenia, a negro woman, 35.
Partridge, Nathaniel, 32.
Patten, Col., 182.
Patterson, Col., 186.
Patterson, Helen, 171.
Patterson, William, 171.
Patton, William, 50.
Peacock, Lucretia, 175.
Pendarvis, Benjamin, 34.
Pendarvis, Elizabeth, 20.
Pendarvis, John, 32, 34, 35–36, 37, 40.
Pendarvis, Joseph, 8, 20, 22, 26, 33, 34, 35, 36, 56.
Pendarvis, Parthenia, a negro, 35.
Pendleton, Major Nathaniel, 175.
Penniman, John, 70.
Perdriau, Esther, 141.
Perdriau, John, 133.
Perkins, Samuel, 52.
Perriman, John, 135.
Perry, Benjamin, 135.
Perry, Josiah, 106.
Perry, Rachel, 106, 107.
Petrie, Alexander, 137.
Péyre, René, 134.
Peyre, Samuel, 141.
Phililps, James, 38.
Phillips, Martha, 78.
Phillips, Timothy, 78.
Phillips, Richard, 143.
Phillips, Robert, 109.
Phillips, William, 108, 109.
Phillips, Capt. William, 143.
Philps, Margaret, 143.
Philps, Robert, 143.
Phoenix Assurance Company, 43.
Pickens, James, 32.
Pickpocket plantation, 14.
Piercy, Sarah, 176.
Pike, Thomas, 19.
Pilkington, Jane, 42.
Pilkington, John, 41.
Pillans, Robert, 140.
Pinckney, Charles, 34, 35, 53, 134, 169, 176.
Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth, 35.
Pinckney, Eliza, Life of, 34.
Pinckney, Elizabeth, 31.
Pinckney, Harriott, 25, 35.
Pinckney, Hobson, 172.
Pinckney, Maria H., 25, 35.
Pinckney, Mary, 176.
Pinckney, Miles, 114.
Pinckney, Robert, 116.
Pinckney, Ruth, 114, 116.
Pinckney, Thomas, 17, 53, 74.
Pinckney, William, 114, 116.
Pinyard, Philip, 99.
Player, Elizabeth, 117.
Player, Joseph, 81.
Player, Martha, 81.
Player, Mary, 80.
Player, Patience, 80, 81.
Player, Rachel, 81.
Player, Roger, 80, 81.
Player, Sukey, 117.
Player, Thomas, 81.
Player, Susannah, 81.
Player, William, 81.
Playter, William, 166.
Pogson, Mrs. 148.
Pogson, Mrs. Milward, 123.
Poinsett, Joel R., 29.
Poinsetts Farm, 29.
Poor, Christopher, 165.
Porcher, —, 22.
Porcher, Mary, 137.
Porcher, Philip, 137.
Porcher, Peter, 179.
Porter, James, 162, 163.
Porter, Capt. John, 78.
Postell, Benjamin, 137.
Postell, James, 40–41, 166.
Postell, John, 132.
Postell, John, Jr., 166.
Powder Magazine, at Charlestown, 168, 169.

Powder Magazines, Charleston Neck, 17.
Powell, Dr. John, 109.
Powell, John, 131.
Poyas, Mrs., 69, 71.
Poyas, Dr. John, 142.
Prescillo, Joseph, 163.
Pretty, Henry, 47.
Prevost, Gen., 15.
Prichard, Martha, 134.
Prig, Elizabeth, 128.
Prig, John, 128.
Prig, Mary, 128.
Prioleau, Samuel, 43, 59, 62, 167.
Pringle, Mary, 106.
Pringle, Robert, 106.
Print, William, 141.
Pritchard, Paul, 29.
Proveaux, Adrian, 136.
Prowman, John, 74.
Prue, John, 131.
Purcell, Ann, 146, 150.
Purcell, Elizabeth Smith, 150.
Purcell, Rev. Dr. Henry, 146, 150.
Purcell, Jane Pogson, 150.
Purcell, Joseph, 62.
Purcell, Sarah, 146, 147, 150.
Pyatt, John, 99.

Quakers, 92–94, 192–193.
Quarter House, 43–45.
Quelch, Andrew, 118.
Quelch, Elizabeth, 118, 125.
Quelch, Frances, 125.
Quin, Capt., 182.
Quincey, Rev. Samuel, (wrongly given as John in part of the record) 98, 131, 132, 134, 164.

Race, Rebecca, 47.
Rae, John, 134.
Ramsay, David, 113.
Ramsay, Dr. David, 40.
Ramsay, Frances, 113
Ramsay, William, 140.
Rat Trap, 26–27, 30.
Raven, John, 16.
Raven, Mary, 163.
Ravenel, Mrs. St. Julien, *Charleston, the Place and the People*, 34, 35..
Read, Jacob, 175.
Read, Motte Alston, 1, 123, 156.
Realy, Brian, 70.
Redman, Joseph, 165.
Reed, Joseph, 140.
Rees, Dr., 113.
Reeves, Capt. Enos, 136.
Reeves, Capt. Henry, 175.
Reid, Elizabeth, 97.
Reily, Barnaby, 166.
Rembert, Isaac, 134.
Rembert, John, 134.
Remington, Dr. William, 141.
Retreat, 56–60, 119.
Reynolds, Benjamon, 140.
Reynolds, Broughton, 171.
Reynolds, Margaret, 171.
Reynolds, Sarah, 140.
Rhett, Sarah, 8.
Rhett, Col. William, 8, 24.
Richards, Mary, 116.
Riggs, Elizabeth, 132.
Righton, Elizabeth, 165.
Risbie, James, 68.
Risbie, Jane, 68.
Rivers, Betsy, 179.
Rivers, Charles, 174.
Rivers, Dorcas, 143.
Rivers, George, 137.
Rivers, Col. Joseph, 179.
Rivers, Mary, 96.
Rivers, Nehemiah, 143.
Rivers, Robert, 143.
Riverview Cemetery, 43.
Roach, Jordan, 117.
Roach, Rebecca, 117.
Roan, Rev., 129.
Robert, Margaret, 164.
Roberts, Richard Brooke, 110, 137.
Roberts, Thomas, 175.
Roberts, Thornton Delano, 110.
Robinson, John, 138.
Robinson, Mary, 138.
Rodgers, James, 134.
Roper, Hannah, 73.
Roper, Richard, 48.
Roper, William, 48.
Rosberg, A., 175.
Rose, Francis, 99.
Rose, Mary, 110.
Rose, Priscilla, 20.
Rose, Thomas, 40, 46, 52, 53, 74, 110.
Rose, William, 96.
Rose's Farm, 15.
Roser, Mary, 167.
Ross, George, 180.
Ross, William, 95.
Roulain, Daniel, 135.
Roupell, George, 178.
Rousham, James, 162.
Roux, Albert, 113.
Rowett, John, 134.
Royce, *Cherokee Nation*, 157.
Royer, James, 126.
Royer, John, 115.
Royer, Peter, 115, 118, 126, 127, 128.
Royer, Rebecca, 115, 118, 126, 127, 128.

Royer, Richard, 128.
Royer, William, 118.
Ruck, Andrew, 99.
Rugorck, Elizabeth, 138.
Rumney, Village, 18.
Rumney Distillery, 18.
Rumph, Susannah, 137.
Russell, Daniel, 105.
Russell, Grissel, 138.
Russell, Nathaniel, 18.
Russell, William, 138.
Rutledge, Andrew, 167.
Rutledge, Hugh, 144.
Rutledge, John, 82, 118, 124, 178.
Rutledge, Martha, 178.
Rutledge, Mary, 118, 124.
Rutledge, Sarah, 82, 118, 124.
Rutledge, Thomas, 82.
Ryedale Farm, 43.

St. John, John, 97.
Sabb, Joseph, 67.
St. John, Meller, 166.
St. Lawrence Cemetery, 23.
Salley, A. S. Jr., 1, 158.
Salter, Sarah, 166.
Sampson, Martha, 163.
Samways, Henry, 112.
Samways, Mary, 112.
Sanders, James, 100.
Sanders, Joseph, 100.
Sanders, Peter, 162.
Sandiford, Mrs., 178.
Sandiford, Capt. John, 178.
Sans Souci, 20, 49.
Sansun, John, 109.
Sargeant, Rev., 127.
Saunders, Roger, 167.
Saunders, Thomas Martin, 115.
Savage, Dr. Richard, 107 (2).
Savage, Thomas, 41.
Sayle Gov. William, 7, 189,
Saxby, George, 19, 22.
Schenkingh, Bernard, 11, 12.
Scheuber, Justus Hartman, 139.
Schuetzenplatz, 22.
Scott, Jane, 141.
Scott, Patrick, 14, 16, 49.
Scott, Sarah, 49.
Scott, William, 112.
Screven, Gen. James, 77.
Screven, Miss Mary, 77.
Screven, Thomas, 62, 63.
Screven, William, 62, 63.
Scrivenger, Susannah, 144.
Seabrook, Benjamin, 113.
Searles, James, 89.
Semple, William, 173.
Serjeant, William, 140.
Severance, Ann, 117, 118,
Severance, Joseph, 118, 125.
Severance, Sarah Watson, 118.
Shaftesbury, Earl of, 5.
Shandy, Fergus, 106.
Sharp, James, 139.
Shepheard, Col., 102.
Sheperd, Elizabeth, 132.
Shepherd Wilson Farm, 14.
Shick, Betsy, 139.
Shick, John, 139.
Shingleton, Rebecca, 100.
Shipyard Creek, 28.
Schoolbred, Henry, 175.
Shubrick, Mary, 25.
Shubrick, Thomas, 25.
Shubrick, Col. Thomas, 25.
Shute, Anna, 94.
Shute, Elizabeth, 92.
Shute, Joseph, 91–94.
Shute, Thomas, 92.
Shutes' Folly, 4, 91–94.
Simmons, Major, 181.
Simmons, Mary Ann, 97.
Simonds, Henry, 8, 19–20, 22.
Simons, Albert, 83, 84.
Simons, Benjamin, 20, 176.
Simons, Keating, 141.
Simons, Col. Maurice, 177.
Simons, Nancy, 141 (2).
Simons, Capt. Shadrick, 172.
Simons, Thomas, 22.
Simpson, John, 173.
Simpson, Jonathan, 65.
Simpson, William, 65.
Sims, James, 116.
Singletary, Elizabeth, 174.
Singletary, Micah, 174.
Singletary, Thomas, 137.
Singleton, Daniel, 167.
Sinkler, Peter, 108.
Skerrit, Flora, 116.
Skipper, John, B., 62.
Skipper, William, 58, 62.
Skirving, Col., 186.
Skirving, Maria, 137.
Sloman, John, 140.
Sloman, Patience, 140.
Smith, Mrs., 10.
Smith, Alice R. Huger, 83, 84.
Smith, Archer, 68.
Smith, Benjamin, 42, 59, 71, 73.
Smith, Maj. Benjamin, 172.
Smith, Christopher, 41, 45, 73, 74.
Smith, D. E. Huger, 1, 83–85.
Smith, Dorothy, 41, 74.
Smith, Elizabeth, 71.
Smith, Emanuel, 133.
Smith, Francis, 138.
Smith, George, 68, 71, 72, 77, 172.

Smith, Dr. George, 70.
Smith, George A. Z., 68.
Smith, George Henry, 71.
Smith, Henry, 70, 142, 178.
Smith, Henry A. M., 1, 3, 87, 121, 156, 189.
Smith, Capt. James, 174.
Smith, John, 12, 41, 94, 98, 117, 163.
Smith, Josiah, 85.
Smith, Rev. Josiah, 77.
Smith, Katherine, 142.
Smith, Mary, 73, 94, 108, 142, 179.
Smith, Peter, 142, 175.
Smith, Rev. Dr. Robert, 146.
Smith, Roger, 42, 43.
Smith, Samuel, 179.
Smith, Sarah, 172.
Smith, Thomas, 71, 108, 131, 192.
Smith, Landgrave Thomas, 47, 58, 68, 72, 74.
Smith, Thomas, Second Landgrave, 69, 70.
Smith, Thomas Henry, 71.
Smith Thomas Loughton, 42, 59, 119.
Smith, William, 12, 142.
Smith, William, (Grant to,) 32–33.
Smith, Capt. William, 72.
Smith, Major William, 34.
Smith, William Wragg, 122.
Smith's Cowpen, 74.
Sneeling, John, 106.
Sneeling, Hannah, 106.
Snell, H. V., 52.
Snell, Polly, 142.
Snerdon, Thomas, 174.
Snipes, Thomas, 47.
Snipes, William Clay, 177.
Snowden, Yates, 1.
Snyder, Paul, 175.
Somerville, Elizabeth, 64.
Somerville, John, 65.
Somerville, Sarah, 65, 73.
Somerville, Tweedie, 64, 65.
Sommersett, Capt. Thomas, 131.
South Carolina Marriage Bonds, Abstracts From, 95, 130, 162.
South Carolina Weekly Gazette, Marriage and Death Notices From, 77–79 105–113, 136–145.
Southerland, Mrs. 114.
Spence, Capt. David, 138.
Spencer, Ann, 115, 116.
Spencer, Francis, 166.
Spencer, Isaac, 115.
Spencer, John, 164.
Spencer, Joseph, 115, 116.
Spencer, Oliver, 115.
Spencer, Rebecca, 115.
Spencer, Sally, 115.
Spencer, Susannah, 115.
Spidell, Mr., 178.
Spidell, Abraham, 173.
Splatt, Hannah, 111.
Splatt, John, 111.
Sprigg, Miss, 140.
Sprigg, Richard, 140.
Spry, Mary, 166.
Stafford, Arthur, 110.
Stanyarne, Elizabeth, 106.
Stanyarne, Joseph, 106.
Stanyarne, Mary, 134.
Stanyarne, Sarah, 38.
Stanyarne, Thomas, 57.
Steel, Catherine, 116.
Steel, John, 116.
Steele, —, 115.
Stephens, Robert, 105.
Stevens, Cotton-Mather, 112.
Stevens, Capt. Jarvis Henry, 136.
Stevens, Thomas, 117.
Stevens, Dr. William Smith, 136.
Stewart, Mrs., 142.
Stewart, Angus, 53.
Stewart, Charles Augustus, 137, 142.
Stewart, Elizabeth, 174.
Stewart, Esther, 133.
Stewart, James, 174.
Stiles, Benjamin, 138, 141.
Stiles, Sarah, 138.
Stinson, James, 108.
Stirk, Samuel,143.
Stobo, Richard Park, 140.
Stock, John, 105.
Stock Prior, 41–43.
Stocker, Charles Stevens, 180.
Stocker, Mary, 180.
Stocks, Thomas, 48.
Stoll, Elizabeth, 173.
Stone, Mary Ann, 142.
Stone, Thomas, 174.
Stoney, Samuel D., 47.
Stonhall, Elizabeth, 57.
Stony Point, 50–52.
Strachan, James, 59.
Streator, James, 65.
Streator, Jane, 65.
Streator, Margaret, 65.
Streator's plantation, 73.
Stromboli, 36–39.
Struthers, Robert, 144.
Stuart House, 109.
Sullivan, John, 47.
Sullivan, Capt. Phillip, 136.
Sullivan, Sarah, 174.
Sullivan, Susannah, 136.
Swan, Capt., 173.

Tamleson, Martha, 162.
Tarquand, Rev., 136.
Tarquand, Ann, 136.
Taylor, James, 141.
Taylor, Jane, 143.
Taylor, Joseph, 163.
Taylor, Paul, 176.
Templeton, Capt., 103, 187.
Tennant, Rev. Christopher, 150.
Ternant, Col. 185.
Theus, John, 113.
Theus, Capt. Simeon, 105.
Thomas, Elizabeth, 164.
Thomas, William, 164.
Thompson, Rev. Francis, 162, 163.
Thompson, James, 167.
Thompson, John, 97.
Thompson, Thomas, 8, 16, 19, 20.
Thompson, Rev. Thomas, 96, 130, 132.
Thomson, George, 105.
Thornton, Katherine, 125.
Timmons, John, 174.
Timmons, Richard, 131.
Timrod, Mrs., 108.
Timrod, Christiana, 30.
Timrod, Henry, 30, 108, 140.
Timrod, William Henry, 30.
Tipper, Sarah, 163.
Tisseaux, Rev. John, 166.
Tobias, Joseph, 98, 176.
Tobler, John, 119.
Todd, John, 179.
Tondee, Mrs., 175.
Tondee, Peter, 175.
Tookerman, Miss, 126.
Tookerman, Elizabeth, 81.
Tookerman, Katherine, 81.
Tookerman, Richard, 81.
Touchstone, Frederick, 53.
Townsend, Daniel, 112.
Townsend, Mary, 176.
Townsend, Sally, 141.
Townsend, Thomas, 138, 176.
Tradd, Richard, 5, 14.
Trapier, Elizabeth, 113.
Trapier, Paul, 113.
Trescot, Edward, 171.
Trescot, George, 171.
Treville, Abigal, 105.
Trezevant, Daniel, 108.
Triboudet, John, 96, 133, 166.
Trusler, Ann, 130.
Trusler, William, 44.
Tucker, Benjamin, 137.
Tucker, Sarah, 26.
Tucker, Thomas, 137.
Tucker, Capt. Thomas, 112.
Tuff, Capt., 183.
Tugalo River, 158.
Tunno, Adam, 39.
Turnbull, Andrew, 60.
Turnbull, W. E., 53.
Turnbull place, 60.
Turpin, Capt., Joseph, 78, 107.

Upham, Sarah, 165.

Valentine, Simon, 55.
Valk, Ann, 49.
Valk, Jacob, 49.
Vallaton, Joseph, 178.
Van Braam Houckgeest, Andreas E., 107, 109–110, 137.
Van Braam Houckgeest, Everarda Catherina Sophia, 137.
Vanderhorst, Elizabeth Mary, 134.
Vanderhorst, James, 112.
Vanderhorst, John, 141.
Van Horne, Catherine, 175.
Van Horne, David, 175.
van Reede van d'Oudtshoorn, Baron, 109.
van Reede van d'Oudtshoorn, Gurtrude, 109.
Vanvelson, Catherine, 162.
Varnod, Elizabeth, 114, 118.
Varnod, Henry, 116, 117, 118, 125.
Varnor, Clement, 118.
Varnor, Esther, 125.
Varnor, Henry, 125.
Varvil, Elizabeth, 117.
Verdier, John Mark, 179.
Verley, Melcher, 30.
Vernon, Nancy, 177.
Vernon, Samuel, 177.
Vervent, James Martell Goulard de, 11.
Villepontoux, Benjamin, 105.
Villepontoux, Betsy, 105.
Villepontoux, Frances, 118.
Villepontoux, Mary, 118.
Villepontoux, Paul, 118, 126.
Vivian, John, 108.
Vivian, Mary, 108.
Vouloux, Mary, 167.

Wagner, Frederick W., 15.
Waight, Abraham, 137.
Waight, Abraham Jr., 132.
Waight, Isaac, 132.
Waight, Jacob, 135.
Wainwright, —, 125.
Wainwright, John, 82.
Wainwright, Mary, 82.
Wainwright, Rebecca, 127.
Wainwright, Richard, 82, 127.
Walker, H. Pinckney, 47.

Walker, John, 113.
Wall, Mrs., 140.
Wallace, Col., 181.
Wallace, *Life of Henry Laurens*, 158.
Walley, William, 69, 155–156.
Walter, Polly, 108.
Walter, Richard, 108.
Walton, A. Y. 43.
Walton, Elizabeth, 141.
Walton, Elizabeth Martha, 144.
Walton, John, 144.
Wando River, 5.
Wardrop, Mary, 142.
Warham, Charles, 77.
Waring, Ann, 132.
Waring, Dorothy, 141.
Waring, George, 132.
Waring, Thomas, 141.
Warley, Major Felix, 136.
Warner, Henry, 97.
Warrington, James, 62.
Washington Race Course, 15.
Watkins, John, 19, 21.
Watkins, Mary, 21.
Watkins, Robert, 144.
Watson, James, 106.
Watson, Martha, 143.
Watts, Nancy, 141.
Weatherly, Isaac, 163.
Weaver, Jane, 96.
Webb, Mary, 118.
Webb, Thomas, 118.
Webber, Mabel Louise, 1, 77, 80, 95, 105, 114, 124, 130, 136, 157, 162, 170.
Webster, Pelatiah, 21, 42.
Weekley, Edward, 63, 72.
Weldon, John, 163.
Wells, Jane, 170.
Wells, Dr. John, 179.
Wells, Martha, 105.
Wells, Thomas, 105.
West, Joanna, 193.
West, Joseph Landgrave, 11, 12, 189–193.
West, Gov. Joseph, 153.
West, Samuel, 8, 27, 35, 193.
West, William, 191.
Westockon marsh, 70.
Weston, F. H., 1.
Weyman, Edward, 78, 108.
Weyman, Rebecca, 108.
Weyman, Robert, 140.
Weyman, Sarah, 140.
Wheatley, Capt. William, 79.
Wheeler, John, 133.
Whipple, Commodore, 183.
Whitaker, Benjamin, 48, 49.
White, Alonzo, 43.
White, Capt. Charles, 175.
White, Henry, 127.
White, James, 81, 115, 116, 117, 127, 129.
White, Jane Pogson, 150.
White, John, 108.
White, John Blake, 32.
White, Mary, 117.
White, Sarah, 81, 115, 116, 117, 127, 129.
White, Thomas, 117.
Whitesides, Edward, 128.
Whitesides, John, 124.
Whitesides, Sarah, 124, 126, 128, 129.
Whitesides, Thomas, 124, 126, 128, 129, 142.
Whitesides, William, 126.
Whitfield, John, 17.
Whithenberry, Thomas, 143.
Whitla, John, 92.
Whitmarsh, Thomas, 94.
Whitney, Eli, 151–152.
Whitney Cotton Gin, 151–152.
Whitney, Lebeus, 175.
Whitter, John, 94.
Wickley, Capt., 186.
Wigfall, Benjamin, 128.
Wigfall, Joseph, 115.
Wigfall, Katherine, 115.
Wigfall, Samuel, 115.
Wigg. Richard, 94.
Wigg, Sarah, 64.
Wigington, Henry, 23, 28.
Wigington, Susannah, 94.
Wilcocks, Joseph, 165.
Wilkes, —, 115.
Wilkes, Betsy, 125.
Wilkins, Lois, 166.
Wilkinson, Elizabeth, 180.
Wilkinson, Hannah, 131.
Wilkinson, Joseph, 180.
Will, Catherine, 105.
Will, Philip, 105.
Williams, Hannah, 50.
Williams, John, 135, 179.
Williams, Robert Jr., 19, 21.
Williams, Robert Senr., 21.
Williams, Thomas, 135.
Williams, William, 74, 133.
Williamson, Andrew, 113.
Williamson, Col. Andrew, 44.
Williamson, Constantine, 51.
Williamson, Dove, 14.
Williamson, James, 31.
Williamson, John, 8, 23, 27, 29.
Williamson, Manley, 51.
Williamson, Mary Ann, 113.
Williamson, William, 51, 141, 178.

Williman, Jacob, 30.
Williaman's Farm, 30.
Willoughby, Thomas, 167.
Wilson, Capt. 186.
Wilson, Ann, 145.
Wilson, Jehu, 111.
Wilson, Mary, 166.
Wilson, Dr. Robert, 145.
Wilson, Thomas, 133.
Wingood, Sarah, 117, 143.
Winwright, see Wainwright.
Wish, John, 105.
Withers, Francis, 107.
Withers, James, 168, 169.
Withers, Mary, 107.
Witter, Samuel, 94.
Wolferston, Laurence, 130, 168
Wood, Henry, 98.
Wood, Sarah, 150.
Wood, Thomas, 144.
Wood, William, 140.
Woodberry, Mary, 133.
Woodhouse, William, 133.
Woodlawn Park Cemetery, 43.
Woosah, 60.
Woosah Creek, 66.
Wragg Family, Chart of, facing page 121.
Wragg, John, 56, 122.
Wragg, Joseph, 55, 56, 121, 122, 123.
Wragg, Samuel, 12, 56, 121, 122, 123.
Wragg, William, 73, 91, 121, 122, 123.
Wragg, Rev. William Breckwich, 123.
Wragg of S. C., 121–123.
Wraggs or Marshland, 54–56.
Wright, James, 58, 61.
Wright, John, 18.
Wright, Capt. John, 172.
Wright, Martha, 172.
Wright, Sarah, 58.
Wylly, Thomas, 175.

Yates, Joseph, 46.
Yeadon, Richard, 79.
Yeamans, Sir John, 69, 152–156, 189.
Yeamans, Lady Margaret, 57, 68, 69, 155, 156.
Yeamans creek, 69.
Yeamans Hall, 69–72.
Yemasee War, 74.
York Race course, 44.
Young, Capt. John, 107.
Young, Polly, 139.
Young, William, 139.

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CONTENTS

The Ashley River: Its Seats and Settlements..... 3

Marriage and Death Notices from the Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser..... 52

Extracts from the Journal of Mrs. Ann Manigault 1754–1781, 57

The Register of Christ Church Parish..... 64

Historical Notes..... 74

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XX JANUARY, 1919 No. 1

THE ASHLEY RIVER: ITS SEATS AND SETTLEMENTS

By Henry A. M. Smith

An account of the Ashley River, and the settlements on its southern or southwestern bank, as far as Cuppain Creek including old Charles Town has been given in a former number of this Magazine.[1] An account of the settlements on the northern or northeastern bank as far up as Ashley Ferry has also been given in a former number.[2] The present article will continue the description of the settlements on the river to about the site of the old village of Dorchester also treated of in a former number.[3]

The Ashley River is a comparatively short river which flows through a practically level country. It is navigable by small boats as high up as Bacon's bridge about thirty miles from the City of Charleston. Some three miles above Bacon's bridge the stream is crossed by another bridge known as Slann's bridge. Above this point the stream is no longer called the Ashley River but its bed spreads out, and forms a large swamp, known as the Cypress swamp, which curves in a semicircle towards the north, and after a distance of some eight or nine miles merges in a still larger swamp called the Wassamassaw swamp, which continues for some distance, and up to another large flat swamp or depression called Black Tom Bay. This Black Tom Bay is about the

[1] Vol. XVI, p. 1.
[2] Vol. XIX, p. 1.
[3] Vol. VI, p. 62.

dividing shed between the head of Ashley River, and the head of the Western branch of Cooper River, which two thus starting at a point so close, then diverge widely in their courses to the sea, and again meet at the City of Charleston. The watershed thus drained by the Ashley River is quite considerable for so short a river. Below the site of old Dorchester, which is about twenty-six miles from the City of Charleston, the river receives no great contribution to its waters. The land on both banks is generally higher along the river. On the southwestern side the drainage, except within a short distance from the river, is towards the large interior swamps or savannahs, and through them down to Rantowle's Creek into Stono River. On the northeastern side the drainage below Dorchester is generally towards Goose Creek and into Cooper River. The influence of the tide extends even beyond Bacon's bridge to such an extent that in periods of great drought, when there is not sufficient water coming down the swamps to maintain a current or flow of fresh water in the river, the salt water ascends with the tide up to and beyond Bacon's bridge, and at low tide the bed of the river at Bacon's bridge is practically bare. Thus the difference in elevation between tidal low water mark at Charleston and that at Bacon's bridge must be slight. In times of excessive rainfall the volume of water that comes down the Ashley is great. The writer has thrice seen the bridge at Bacon's bridge swept away, which means a rise at that point of fifteen or more feet. The force of this large current of fresh water maintains the river fresh down a number of miles. The level of the river rises and falls under the tidal pressure even when the current is still always downward and the water itself fresh and even potable. The soil on the sides of the river is in general light, sandy and not fertile. Their accessibility by water from Charles Town rendered the settlements along the river very desirable, and in time many of the wealthier inhabitants of the Province, who either carried on business in Charles Town, or derived their incomes from more desirable and fertile lands elsewhere situated, made their seats and residences on the Ashley River. Many if not most of the residences survived until the war of 1860–1865—when they were burned and destroyed by predatory bands of the invading Federal army; but three of any note being spared so far as the writer knows viz: "Archdale"

and "Jenys" on the north side, and Drayton Hall on the south side, (avoided by the enemy as it was reported occupied by small pox sufferers). Ashley Hall, was said to have been set fire to by its owner Mr Wm Izard Bull to escape the certain fate that awaited it.

Taking up the settlements on the northeastern side from the point where the article in the January number 1918 ended, there comes:

ANDREWS OR LIBERTY HALL

Benjamin Andrews arrived in the Province in November 1673 and on 27 June 1674 a warrant was issued to lay out to him 100 acres.[4] This was evidently laid out on Ashley River for the grant to Thomas Rose of Fetteressa in 1677 bounds on Benjamin Andrews.[5] Another warrant to Benjamin Andrews was issued 19 April 1679 for 240 acres,[6] and on 14 June 1679 a grant was made to Benjamin Andrews and Elizabeth Brant for 270 acres on Ashley River.[7] This grant either escheated, or was transferred to Joseph Oldys for a new grant was later made to Joseph Oldys for the 270 acres, and under his will was devised equally to his son Joseph and his three daughters Arabella, Elizabeth, and Margaret Oldys. Arabella Oldys married William Cantey Junr and on the division of the plantation received one fourth or 67½ acres, to which was added the two fourths of her sisters Elizabeth and Margaret acquired by her husband from them, and for the whole aggregating 202½ acres a new grant was on 3 November 1703 made to William Cantey Junr.[8] The motive for obtaining a new grant seems to have been to escape accumulated quit rents, for the new grant declares that it is free of such and that the quit rents would commence at a future date. On 8 April 1704 William Cantey Junr "Yeoman" and Arabella his wife conveyed the 202½ acres to Andrew Russ;[9] who on 20 May 1709 conveyed the same to Jonathan Fitch Senr.[10]

[4] Printed Warrants, 1672–1679, p. 77.
[5] This MAGAZINE, vol. XIX, p. 53.
[6] Printed Warrants, 1672–1679, p. 197.
[7] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 66.
[8] Off. Hist. Com., Bk. F, 1707–1711, p. 7.
[9] Ibid., p. 8.
[10] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 303.

On 1 May 1708 there was granted to William Williams 250 acres adjoining the 202½ acres.[11] William Williams by his will 2 November 1710 devised the 250 acres to Henroydah English (Hannah English *alias* Williams was the grantee of the neighbouring plantation called Stony Point) who as Henroydah English "Gent[n]" conveyed the 250 acres on 17 September 1712 to Ebenezer Taylor, who on 12 October 1714 conveyed to Jonathan Fitch who had already acquired the 202½ acres.[12] This Jonathan Fitch appears to have been the son of the first Jonathan Fitch who was in the Province in April 1678,[13] and was termed Jonathan Fitch Senr in March 1683[14] and who died prior to 1691 leaving a son Jonathan, and at least two daughters Sarah who married John Norton, and Rachel who married James Stanyarne.[15] Jonathan Fitch, the second, at his death left three sons—Jonathan who married Ann Elliott, Tobias who married Marianne Du Gué, and Joseph who married Constant Williamson. By his will dated 4 November 1715 the second Jonathan Fitch devised the residue of his real estate, which included the 202½ and 250 acres, equally between his widow Susannah and his son Joseph Fitch; and Joseph Fitch and Constant his wife on 16 October 1724 conveyed his one half to his brother Jonathan Fitch, who devised the same to his son Jonathan,[16] to whom on 21 March 1726 his grandmother Susanna Fitch conveyed her one half as her share of the plantation on which she dwelt, left her by her husband, commonly known by the name of "Andrews,"[17] thus vesting the whole in this last Jonathan Fitch fourth of the name. This last Jonathan on 18 April 1734 conveyed to Ralph Izard 160 acres of the 250 acre tract;[18] and on 14 May 1747 with Frances his wife conveyed to Roger Saunders the remaining 90 acres, together with the 202½ acres or 292½ acres in all.[19] From Roger Saunders in some way the property passed to Peter Stone who in 1766 mortgaged to

[11] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 29.
[12] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. M, p. 63.
[13] Printed Warrants, 1672–1679, p. 154.
[14] Ibid., 1680–1692, p. 99.
[15] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D, 3, p. 129.
[16] Ibid., Bk. E. E, p. 5.
[17] Ibid., Bk. G, p. 397.
[18] Ibid., Bk. M, p. 63.
[19] Ibid., Bk. E. E, p. 5.

William Walter 194½ acres of the 202½ acre tract and the 90 acres of the 250 acre tract;[20] and under legal proceedings the property was on 3 November 1767 sold to William Mewhenney as containing 284½ acres for £1791 currency (say £255. 14 s. 3 d. sterling).[21] William Mewhenney was apparently an Irishman; he occupied and planted the property for many years. At his death in 1791 the property passed under his will to his wife Agnes for life,[22] and after her death, it was in 1793 sold to David Haig "Cooper,"[23] who immediately transferred to Henry Geddes, who in 1803 conveyed to William Black, who in some way transferred to William Bell, who in 1831 sold to William E. Turnbull who in 1832 conveyed to Edward Francis who being then the owner of the adjoining Fetteressa plantation joined the two together as one plantation. In the deed from Bell to Turnbull the place is called "Liberty Hall,"[24] but that name is not found in any of the other deeds. In the conveyance in 1725 from Susannah Fitch to her grandson Jonathan Fitch it is called "Andrews," evidently from the original grantee.

THE WHITE HOUSE

On 20 January 1677 a warrant was issued to lay out to John Jefford 1170 acres.[25] This was laid out but no formal grant seems to have been made, and after Jefford's death a grant was, on 1 June 1695 made to William Cantey (apparently the first William Cantey, son of Teige, and brother of George Cantey) for this 1170 acres on the north side of Ashley River.[26] William Cantey transferred the tract to the second Landgrave Thomas Smith who on 15 July 1703 took out a new grant to himself for this 1170 acres which had been first laid out to Jefford, then granted to William Cantey and by Cantey sold to him.[27] The new grant was apparently to avoid the quit rents accrued under the earlier

[20] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F, No. 13, p. 112.
[21] Ibid., Bk. B, No. 4, p. 265.
[22] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. B, p. 572.
[23] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. B, No. 7, p. 241.
[24] Ibid., Bk. A, No. 10, p. 360.
[25] Printed Warrants, 1672–1679, p. 149.
[26] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 286.
[27] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. N. C., p. 264.

grant. To this 1170 acres Landgrave Smith added 67½ acres, the one fourth part of Joseph Oldys Junr in the 270 acre "Andrews" grant, and for this 67½ acres he likewise took out on 13 January 1710 a new grant to himself[28] making a total of 1237½ acres. From this total he transferred 737 acres in 1716 by way of marriage settlement at the marriage of his son George to Miss Rebecca Blake, and the remaining 500½ acres in some way undisclosed by the record became the property of Richard Lambton who on 2 May 1764 with Ann his wife transferred the 500 acres to William Scott,[29] the Col. William Scott of the Revolution and grandfather of Mrs E. A. Poyas the "Octogenarian Lady."[30] Col. William Scott also acquired other adjoining lands aggregating in all 720 acres;[31] which in his hands seems to have been known as "The White House." Of this 720 acres he sold in 1787 to Christopher Williman 267½ acres and it is on the map, made at the time, of this 267½ acres that the whole plantation is styled the "White House." Col. William Scott subsequently transferred the remainder of the tract to Christopher Williman although the deed does not appear upon the record. Christopher Williman acquired a good deal of land contiguous to the White House aggregating in all some 2153 acres but seems to have made his residence at the settlement on the White House tract and his entire holdings seem in his life time to have been generally known as the White House. At Christopher Williman's death in 1813 he devised the 2153 acres equally between his two daughters Mrs Mary Peters and Mrs Margaret Bethune.[32] The two daughters in 1814 made a partition of the property whereby the southeastern half containing 1028 acres, and which included the original White House plantation, was allotted to Mrs Bethune,[32a] who in 1824 sold to Dr James O. W. McDonald, who in 1836 conveyed to John and Patrick O'Neill.

[28] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 108.
[29] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Z, No. 5, p. 380.
[30] *Olden Time of Carolina*, pp. 137, 165, 166.
[31] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Z, No. 5, p. 236.
[32] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. E, p. 370.
[32a] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. O, No. 9, p. 165.

ASHLEY WOOD AND JERICO

In 1716 on the occasion of the marriage of his second son George to Rebecca Blake, Landgrave Thomas Smith made a marriage settlement upon the young couple of 737 acres part of his grant of 1170 acres (referred to in the account of the White House) by conveying it to Lady Elizabeth Blake and Walter Izard in trust for them.[32] This George Smith was the second son of the second Landgrave Thomas Smith by the latter's first wife. The maiden name of the first wife of the second Landgrave has been for many years erroneously stated owing to the fallacious tradition given by Mrs Poyas the "Octogenarian Lady" herself a descendant of the second Landgrave. In her work "The Olden time of Carolina" published in 1855 Mrs Poyas states and restates that the second Landgrave's first wife was Sarah Blake a daughter of Col: Joseph Blake. This statement had long since been established to be wholly erroneous. Neither Col. Joseph Blake nor his father Governor Joseph Blake had any daughter named Sarah. Governor Joseph Blake had a daughter named Rebecca who in 1716 married this George Smith and died in 1719 without living issue. Mrs Poyas mixed the traditions up and foisted the son's marriage upon the father first changing the lady's name. By a careful collocation of the data of the time Mr. M. Alston Read (himself a descendant of the second Landgrave Thomas Smith) has established that the first wife of the second Landgrave was Anna Cornelia van Myddagh who came to Carolina in 1689 together with John d'Arsens Seignieur de Wernhaut and his wife Sabina de Vignon. At the death of d'Arsens, the first Landgrave Thomas Smith married the widow Sabina (by whom he had no children), and about the same time his son Thomas, afterwards the second Landgrave, married Anna Cornelia van Myddagh. This last marriage was also no doubt the origin of the tradition of a descent from a Dutch lady which Mrs Poyas attributed to a mythical Baroness Schenckingh as the bride of the first Landgrave. George Smith married as his second wife Elizabeth Allen the daughter of Andrew Allen. Here again Mrs Poyas with her facility for getting matters of that date mixed, says he married Jane Allen daughter of Arthur and granddaughter of Madera

[32] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1714–1717, p. 537.

Allen, but the entries in the old Bible of Robert Pringle (in the possession of his grandson the late Wm Bull Pringle) who married for his first wife Jane Allen another daughter of Andrew, show beyond question that George Smith married Elizabeth a daughter of Andrew Allen on 18 December 1723. To this 737 acres George Smith added 33½ acres conveyed to him on 27 March 1722 by Susannah Fitch widow of Jonathan Fitch[34] bounding on Ashley River and formerly owned by Edward Johnson, and 200 acres which apparently had been originally granted to John Stocks on 1 September 1706,[35] making in all 970½ acres. George Smith died without a will leaving three daughters to take his property as coparceners. His daughter Jane married Charles Faucheraud a son of Gideon Faucheraud who possessed a large tract of land just above the head of Goose Creek on which there still remains the ruins of a large brick residence. Another daughter, Ann, married James Edmonds, and the third daughter Sarah married first Charles Hill and second Benjamin Coachman. In 1757 and 1758 Charles Faucheraud purchased from his sisters in law their interests in the property.[36] His wife's one third he had acquired as early as 1749.[37]

Upon acquiring the whole property Faucheraud published in the *South Carolina Gazette* for 22 December 1758 a notice of sale of the plantation, which is interesting to here insert in full, as describing the agricultural uses of a plantation of the kind at that date, and also as evidencing when the fine mansion of Drayton Hall on the opposite side of the river had been completed.

"TO BE SOLD.

"The plantation where on Dr. Charles Hill deceased, lived, "about 10 miles from Charles-Town, the same from Dorchester, "and 2 from Ashley-Ferry: There is on this Plantation Land "sufficient to work 50 or 60 Negroes on Corn, Rice and "Indico for *One Hundred* Years; and there is now a large Indico-"Field under a good substantial new Fence with 5 Sets of Indico

[34] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. B, p. 190.
[35] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 7.
[36] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. V, V, pp. 647, 654.
[37] Ibid., pp. 639, 672.

"vats, and a Lime vat: Two Hundred acres of Rice land already "cleared, Part of which has been planted; is under a good Dam; "a Foot of Water will overflow the whole, and its Foundation is "a fine black Soil about 6 Inches deep, after which is a soft blue "Clay. This Plantation is calculated for Profit, for besides "planting, there is at least 12,000 Cords of Wood, a great Part "of which is not a Quarter of a Mile from a Landing where a Boat "of 160 Barrels may load at any Tide; Several Hundred Cords of "Bark may be stripped in the Season; it is remarkably convenient "to supply the Markets of Charlestown and the Ferry with "Provisions of all kinds, being attended not only with Water "carriage, but may be easily sent in a cart to either of these "places. There is on that Part of the Plantation which fronts "the River and the Road, a large two-story Mansion House, with "a Barn, and other out-buildings, all of Brick; the whole a little "out of Repair occasioned by the late Hurricane. From this "House you have the agreeable Prospect of the Honourable John "Drayton, Esqr's Palace and Gardens, a View of several other "Mansion-Houses exclusive of the Ferry. About a Mile and a "Half from the House there is a good Overseer's House, a Barn "55 by 20, with a shed, all of brick: The other out Houses, such "as Negro-Houses, Kitchen &c. are of Wood, but lately built. "To be short, any Person that loves Profit, mixed with Pleasure, "may make it the Garden of the Province at a trifing Expense. "Any Person inclined to purchase this valuable Plantation, may "apply to the Subscriber on or before the 1st. of February, as it "will be continued for sale no longer this Season.

"Charles Fauchereaud."

On 15 March 1760 he took out a new grant for the 200 acres which was apparently formerly of John Stocks[38] and on 4 June 1760 he conveyed the entire plantation as composed of the three tracts of 737, 200, and 33 acres to John Drayton,[39] known as the Honorable John Drayton long a member of his Majesty's Council and the father of William Henry Drayton of the Revolution, and owner of the seat on the opposite side of Ashley River known as Drayton Hall. John Drayton held the property

[38] Memo. Bk., 7, p. 290.
[39] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. V, V, p. 733.

until 30 June 1777 when he conveyed it to Christopher Williman[40] for £19500, which would sound very large except for the fact that it was in currency of the State of South Carolina and at a time during the war when that currency had depreciated. Christopher Williman not long after—26 September 1780—sold the property to Edmund Petrie "Gentleman" for £6840 Sterling, a large sum, adding in the conveyance 140 acres of marsh land adjoining.[41] Petrie with Ann his wife mortgaged the property to Williman to secure £4000 of the purchase money and some time later, after 1790, under proceedings to enforce this mortgage, Christopher Williman reacquired the property which he seems in a way to have treated as annexed to his White House plantation. As has been recited in the account of the White House plantation, Christopher Williman devised the whole property to his two daughters Margaret Bethune and Mary Peters, who in 1814 divided it, M[rs] Mary Peters being allotted the Northwestern half containing 1125 acres[42] and on 6 April 1825 she conveyed the whole tract for $5500 to Alex[r] Black as the plantation called "Ashley Wood and Jerico."[43] This is the first deed in which the property is described by that name and there is nothing to show when these names were first given. The difference between the price of $5500 in 1825 and of £6840 Sterling to be paid by Petrie in 1780 is striking, but possibly the residence had been destroyed by fire. Alexander Black transferred the property in 1836 under the same name to Edward Francis, whose executors in 1840 sold to John and Patrick O'Neill.

MARYVILLE OR SOLDIERS' RETREAT

Capt. Richard Conant was one of the early settlers having arrived in December 1671. He was quite prominent having been a member of the earliest parliament, later a deputy and member of the Grand Council. There is on record a grant made to him or to a son of the same name 14 January 1695 for 565 acres on Ashley River.[44] There are references to other grants to him

[40] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, No. 4, p. 512; and Q, No. 10, p. 140.
[41] Ibid., Bk. Q, No. 10, p. 145, and Bk. E, No. 5, p. 249.
[42] Ibid., Bk. Q, No. 9, p. 69.
[43] Ibid., Bk. Q, No. 10, p. 153.
[44] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 278.

in the same locality viz. to one of 630 acres[45] and to one of 1000 acres,[46] but the one for 565 acres is the only one the writer has found on record. What became of Capt Conant is uncertain except that he seems to have died prior to January 1704 leaving a will referring to his lands (Coll[ns]. Hist: Soc: vol. 5, p. 471) but later his lands seem to have been regranted viz; 400 acres granted to Charles Graydie (or Grady) 15 September 1705,[47] 330 acres granted to Thomas Ferguson 1 September 1705[48] and 120 acres granted to John Stocks 14 May 1707.[49] On 12 August 1706 Thomas Ferguson and Sarah his wife conveyed to Jonathan Fitch the 330 acres so granted to Ferguson[50] and Jonathan Fitch seems also to have acquired the 400 acres granted Charles Grady on 15 September 1705 and also 75 acres granted to Charles Grady 5 February 1704[51] and 100 acres granted Charles Grady 15 September 1705,[52] making a total of 905 acres which Jonathan Fitch devised to his son Tobias Fitch.[53] On 27 March 1722 Tobias Fitch and Marian his wife conveyed the property as the plantation whereon he dwelt containing 973 acres to George Smith,[54] having apparently added to the 905 acres from his father a tract of 62 acres granted to Charles Grady 27 November 1714. George Smith apparently transferred to William Livingston, for on 30 November 1726 George Smith, Joseph Moody and John and Hannah Dart conveyed to William Fuller the three tracts of 330 acres, 400 acres and 75 acres.[55] This William Livingston was apparently the Rev[d] William Livingston the Minister for the Congregational Meeting in Charles Town on the spot on Meeting Street afterwards called the Circular Church. He died in 1723 and appointed as his executors George Smith, Joseph Moody and his wife Hannah Livingston with the power to sell his real estate not

[45] Off. Hist. Com., Bk. 1694–1739, p. 264.
[46] Memo. Bk. 5, p. 263.
[47] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 524.
[48] Ibid., p. 535.
[49] Ibid., vol. 1694–1739, p. 249.
[50] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. F, 1707–1711, p. 22.
[51] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 474.
[52] Ibid., p. 524.
[53] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. A, p. 40.
[54] Ibid., Bk. B, p. 185.
[55] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 299.

specifically devised.[56] This property is not specifically devised or described in his will, and in the mere reference now remaining to the deed to Fuller, contained on the record, the grantors are not described as the executors of Livingston, but the inference is strong that they sold as executors as Hannah the widow married John Dart and with her husband joined with the other executors George Smith and Joseph Moody in making the conveyance to Fuller. William Fuller was apparently the son of the first immigrant of the name and the ancestor of that well known family in low country South Carolina. The first mention of the immigrant the writer has found is in a warrant dated 11 October 1679 which he signs as a member of the Grand Council, and in a later warrant dated 9 February 1682/3 which states that he and his family arrived in April 1678.[57] On the 10 February 1682/3 Capt. W[m] Fuller applied for administration on the estate of Henry Perkins.[58] The writer assumes he was the father of the William Fuller who died in 1731 as in view of the dates it is probable that the last William Fuller was the son of the first. On 10 January 1726/7 William Fuller made a deed of gift to his son William Fuller of a part of the lands so acquired by him viz; of the tracts of 400 acres, 330 acres and 75 acres aggregating 805 acres.[59] In his will dated in 1731 the second William Fuller notwithstanding this prior deed of gift devises to his son William 800 acres whereon he now dwells on the North side of Ashley River. Besides his son William he left five other sons, Richard, Joseph, Zacheus, Benjamin, and Nathaniel, and one daughter Sarah.[60] He also left a widow Elizabeth whose maiden name the writer has not ascertained. In addition to the 973 acres on the North side of the Ashley River he owned large tracts on the South side and also near Stono River. His own residence seems to have been on the plantation called "Pierponts" on the South bank of the Ashley River which he acquired in 1716. His son William Fuller, to whom the tract on the North side of the Ashley River was given, added a tract of 120 acres granted to John Stocks 14 May 1707. He married Martha Whitmarsh and

[56] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1722–1724, p. 185.
[57] Printed Warrants, 1672–1679, p. 210; Ibid., 1680–1692, p. 78.
[58] Off. Hist. Comm., Ct. of Ordinary, 1672–1692, p. 24.
[59] Memo. Book. 3, p. 299.
[60] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1731–1736, p. 332.

was called Major Fuller and died in 1741 aged 39 years[61] leaving his wife surviving and three sons, William, Benjamin, and Whitmarsh (the last apparently a posthumous child), and one daughter Sarah. He seems to have died without a will and the property was inherited by his eldest son William. His widow Martha subsequently married Col Richard Bedon and his daughter Sarah married the Rev[d] Charles Martyn Rector of St. Andrews Parish. William Fuller who inherited the property married Sarah (maiden name unascertained) and died in 1766 leaving his widow and two daughters, Martha and Sarah. By his will he devised to his eldest daughter Martha the plantation on the North side of Ashley River,[62] and in April 1779 his daughter Martha married Stephen Baker son of Col. John Baker of Georgia.[63] According to a plat made for Stephen Baker in 1784 by Joseph Purcell the plantation then contained 1070 acres of high land and 98 acres of salt marsh and included 116 acres granted to Henry Wood 20 August 1717. On 20 May 1786 Stephen Baker and Martha his wife for £3000 sterling conveyed the property to Pierce Butler. An account of Major Pierce Butler has been given in a former number of this Magazine.[64] He had married Miss Mary Middleton a daughter of Col. Thomas Middleton the commander of the Provincial regiment in 1760 during the Cherokee war and the adversary of Col: Grant of the British regulars in the historical duel between them in that year.

In 1792 Major Butler conveyed the whole 1167 acres to Hercules Daniel Bize,[65] who was a merchant and according to his Will a native of Switzerland. On the 25 January 1799 Bize conveyed the property to James Simons as the plantation known by the name of "Marieville,"[66] for the sum of $13000. When this name was given to it the writer cannot say, but as Stephen Baker's wife was named Martha and her mother's name was Sarah Fuller, and Bize does not appear to have had at the time any wife, it is probable it was named after M[rs] Butler whose name was Mary.

[61] *S. C. Gazette* for 30 April, 1741.
[62] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1760–1767, p. 570.
[63] *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, vol. XI, p. 169.
[64] Vol. I, p. 261.
[65] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. H, No. 6, p. 451.
[66] Ibid.. Bk. Y. No. 6, p. 278.

It is spelled Marieville in the deed but locally it has since been known as Maryville. James Simons was a son of Benjamin Simons of Middleburg plantation on the Eastern Branch of Cooper River. He served in the Revolutionary war and was a lieutentant in Col. William Washington's regiment of cavalry and participated in the battles of the Cowpens, and Eutaw, in the last of which he was severely wounded. He was subsequently commissioned Major and later at the end of the war received the grade of Colonel. For many years he held the position of Collector of the Port of Charleston. Upon acquiring the plantation from Bize Col. Simons renamed it "Soldier's Retreat." Col. Simons was thrice married—first to a Miss Sarah Dewar daughter of Charles Dewar, second to Miss Sarah Hyrne daughter of Henry Hyrne and lastly to Miss Sarah Harris daughter of Dr Tucker Harris of Charleston and had issue by each marriage. Col. Simons died in 1815. When he or his estate parted with the property does not appear on the record, but at some time prior to 1825 it was acquired by Mrs Margaret Bethune a daughter of Christopher Williman for on 19 January 1825[67] she conveyed to Mordecai Cohen the property called "Soldier's Retreat" formerly conveyed by Hercules D. Bize to James Simons. In 1830 Mordecai Cohen transferred the property to his son David D. Cohen, who in 1855 conveyed it to David W. Lamb under the same name of Soldier's Retreat. Subsequent to 1865 the property was transferred to the Charleston South Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company and has for over forty years been generally known as "Lambs."

ASHLEY BLUFF

Next to Soldiers Retreat was a plantation which ultimately contained some 850 acres. This was constituted of two main tracts. On 19 March 1682 a grant was made to Henry Wood for 100 acres upon Ashley River.[68] Henry Wood and Alice his wife came out in the very first fleet.[69] To the same Henry Wood (or to a son of his) another grant was made 29 March 1715 for 236

[67] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. N, No. 9, p. 468.
[68] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 236.
[69] Printed Warrants, 1672–1679, p. 17.

acres[70] apparently adjoining the first on or near Ashley River, and the two tracts were afterwards referred to as one grant for 336 acres. Of this grant 181 acres according to a memorial of Richard Bedon passed by several conveyances to John Basford who on 28 June 1755 conveyed to Richard Bedon[71]—the remainder of the grant as 61¼ acres Henry Wood, (or a son of the same name) conveyed 19 January 1762 to Joseph Wood "Butcher."[72] Col. Richard Bedon married as his second wife Martha Fuller (born Whitmarsh) the widow of William Fuller, and at his death in 1766 he devised to his widow Martha his plantation on the North side of Ashley River,[73] and at her death in 1767 Mrs Bedon devised the property to Benjamin Fuller one of her sons by her first husband.[74] On 11 July 1766, John McCall conveyed to Rowland Rugeley 201 acres,[75] which Rowland Rugeley on 25 January 1774 conveyed to Benjamin Fuller,[76] and which 201 acres was apparently part of a grant made 15 September 1705 to James Dunaho[77] although the record does not disclose how it became the property of McCall. Benjamin Fuller at his death in 1784 devised the plantation whereon he lived on the North side of Ashley River to his nephew Benjamin Fuller[78] (a son of his brother Whitmarsh Fuller) and at the death of this last Benjamin Fuller in 1787 he devised the plantation to his mother Judith for life and after her death to his brother Zacheus Fuller. How the place passed from Zacheus Fuller or his heirs the writer has not been able to ascertain from the record. According to an unrecorded deed dated in 1822 it was then conveyed by Isaac Motte Dart and Arabella his wife to Mrs Sarah Baron as containing 500 acres or thereabouts, and seems then to have included the 61¼ acres conveyed in 1762 to Joseph Wood and transferred to Isaac Da Costa whose heir Joseph Da Costa conveyed the 61¼ acres to

[70] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 177.
[71] Memo. Bk. 7, p. 151.
[72] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Z, Z, p. 236.
[73] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1761–1777, p. 134.
[74] Ibid., Bk. 1760–1767, p. 633.
[75] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F, No. 4, p. 309.
[76] Ibid., Bk. K, No. 4, p. 117.
[77] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 526.
[78] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. A, p. 413.

Christopher Williman on 2 June 1786.[79] Mrs Sarah Baron (the widow of Dr Alexander Baron and apparently the daughter of Dr John Cleiland) at her death in 1830 by her will empowered her executors to sell her plantation called "Ashley Bluff." This is the first time the writer has found the name applied to the property. On 18 October, 1830 the executors of Mrs Baron conveyed the property as the plantation called Ashley Bluff containing 500 acres or thereabouts to Honoré Monpoey. Before this Honoré Monpoey had already acquired an adjoining tract of some 350 acres consisting of parts of two grants viz one of 179 acres granted 15 December 1716 to John Stocks[80] whose son William conveyed 100 acres thereof to Henry Wood, who conveyed the same to his son Joseph Wood, who transferred to William Wood, who with Willoughby his wife conveyed to Robert Wood,[81] whose heirs on the 18 July 1800 conveyed this 100 acres to Archer Smith[82] together with 250 acres part of another grant for 1000 acres granted to George Cantey 8 February 1704[83] which 250 acres George Cantey transferred on 19 December 1712 to his son Capt. John Cantey and which Charles Cantey son and heir of John Cantey conveyed 10 February 1739 to Benjamin Wood from whom it passed to William Wood, and which two tracts as aggregating 358 acres were conveyed by George A. Z. Smith devisee of Archer Smith to Honoré Monpoey on the 5 October 1826.

In Honoré Monpoey's possession the property as one plantation of 858 acres seems to have been called Ashley Bluff.

JONES

The early devolution of the title to this tract is obscure and not very interesting. Apparently the body of it on the river consisted of 230 acres on Ashley River granted 17 November 1709 to John Morgan.[84] On 1 May 1711 John Morgan and Magdelaine his wife conveyed to William Livingston this 230 acres,[85]

[79] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. V, No. 5, p. 228.
[80] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 193.
[81] Memo. Bk. 7, p. 455.
[82] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. K, No. 7, p. 68.
[83] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 466.
[84] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 29.
[85] Off. Hist. Com., Bk. 1707–1711, p. 250.

and the same tract was conveyed on 4 April 1728 by James Omer (? sic) and Ann his wife to Roger Saunders.[86] The writer has not found on the record any conveyance from Roger Saunders but an old plat dated about 1764 shows this tract as belonging to Hopkins Price (a merchant in Charles Town) and then containing 335 acres viz original plat 250 acres, marsh granted to Hopkins Price in 1764 50 acres, and a tract purchased from the Rev[d] Charles Martyn 35 acres. The writer has found nothing on the record showing how or when the property passed from Hopkins Price but another old undated plat shows the tract as belonging to the estate of Henry Lindauer and containing 479 acres, and composed of the 335 acres, and an adjoining tract to the north of 163 acres conveyed by David Russ to John Woodrich 10 June 1755, and which was apparently a part of 1000 acres originally granted to George Cantey, and which apparently belonged at one time to Joseph Hasfort. From Lindauer there is again an hiatus in the title and the property next appears as owned by John Horlbeck J[r] who on 15 December 1800 conveyed it as containing 479 acres to D[r] Edward Jones.[87] In the Jones family it remained for a great many years and was conveyed in 1886 by some of them to the Charleston South Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company.

COURTAULD OR COURTLANDS

This was a small plantation next north of "Jones." On 1 June 1709 a grant was made to Hugh Ferguson for 300 acres,[88] which passed to his son Thomas Ferguson and from the latter to his son Hugh Ferguson.[89] The first Hugh Ferguson had on 27 August 1702 purchased from Thomas Butler a tract of 50 acres[90] which passed in like manner to his grandson, the two tracts forming one plantation containing about 350 acres: from which the last Hugh Ferguson appears to have sold off 100 acres to Joseph Hasfort.[91] The remaining 250 acres seems from boundaries of

[86] Memo. Bk. 5, p. 134.
[87] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. C, No. 7, p. 290.
[88] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 39.
[89] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 321.
[90] Ibid.
[91] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Y, p. 287.

adjoining tracts to have been owned in 1732 by one Joseph Barton and prior to 1760 by the Rev[d] Charles Martyn an English Clergyman and then the Rector of the Parish of St. Andrew. On 13 April 1755 he married Miss Sarah Fuller,[92] the daughter of the third William Fuller, and his wife Martha, (afterwards M[rs] Richard Bedon) and sister of William Fuller the owner of Maryville, and of Benjamin Fuller the owner of Ashley Bluff, and of Whitmarsh Fuller the owner of Fetteressa. The Rev[d] Charles Martyn had by his wife Sarah one son Charles Fuller Martyn born 10 November 1758. The Rev[d] Charles Martyn returned to England with his son and there died in 1777.[93] His son does not seem ever to have returned to this Country, and in 1804 was living in Calcutta. On 6 December 1811 Charles Fuller Martyn conveyed to James Simons (who was the same Col. James Simons who has been referred to in the account of "Soldier's Retreat") in trust for the children of his second marriage with Miss Hyrne the plantation commonly called "Courtauld" containing 257 acres on the East side of Ashley River.[94] In another record of this deed made in a different book,[95] the name of the plantation is spelled "Courtaults" and in the record of the mortgage from James Simons to secure the credit portion of the purchase money the name is given as "Courtlands." After the purchase by Col. Simons he annexed the tract to the Clear Spring plantation as a part of that plantation.

TIPSEEBOO OR CLEAR SPRING

Thomas Butler arrived in the Province in August 1672 and on 23 November 1672 received a warrant for 400 acres for the arrival rights of himself, and three so called servants (probably friends or associates), of whom John Cattell was one.[96] On 18 April 1674 a warrant for 50 acres was issued to him,[97] and presumably under these warrants a grant was made to him on 30 January 1679 for

[92] *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, vol. XIV, p. 153.
[93] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. G, No. 8, p. 1.
[94] Ibid., Bk. G, No. 8, p. 3.
[95] Bk. D, No. 8, p. 453.
[96] Printed Warrants, 1672–1679, p. 49.
[97] Ibid., p. 72.

450 acres on the North East side of Ashley River.[98] An additional warrant for 410 acres had on the 10 December 1675 been issued to him for the arrival in September 1675 of his wife Sarah, two children, Shem, and Ann, and two servants, of whom Edward Perry was one.[99] On 13 May 1696 a grant was issued to Thomas Butler for 450 acres on the North side of Ashley River[100] which seems to cover the same area as the grant of 30 January 1679, and was probably a regrant to the same Thomas Butler, and on the same day another grant for 200 acres adjoining was also made to him.[101] Off this 650 acres Thomas Butler on Ashley River "Shipwright" conveyed 50 acres on 27 August 1702 to Hugh Ferguson "Chirurgeon,"[102] and on 12 July 1704 he conveyed 250 acres more on Ashley River and "San-pitt" creek to William Baker.[103] The remaining 350 acres Thomas Butler transferred by deed of gift 17 July 1704 to his son Richard Butler,[104] who seems to have been younger than his brother Shem Butler before mentioned. There is no apparent connection between this Richard Butler and the Richard Butler who on 4 March 1677/8 received a warrant for 210 acres on account of the arrival of himself, his wife Cicily and his daughter Mary, and who left a Will, dated 12 September 1696, (This Magazine, Vol. X, p. 236) mentioning his wife Cicily, his daughter Mary, and a son John. To this 350 acres Richard Butler added 170 acres of marsh granted him 17 February 1714[105] making one plantation of 520 acres. A lot of 6 acres, a part of this plantation, lying on the public road, was on 22 November 1725 transferred by Richard Butler and Sarah his wife to William Cater, John Bulline, Thomas Inghran, William Elliott Jun, Robert Booth, John Brown, Sam[l] Screven, John Raven, and Richard Bedon as Trustees for the Congregation of Antipedo Baptists.[106] There seems to have been quite a Baptist community in the neighborhood at that time. A meet-

[98] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 54.
[99] Printed Warrants, 1672–1679, p. 112.
[100] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 295.
[101] Ibid., p. 296.
[102] Memo. Bk. 4, p. 78.
[103] Ibid., Bk. 3, p. 62.
[104] Ibid., Bk. 3, p. 43.
[105] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 174.
[106] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 122.

ing house was constructed on this lot and services held in it by a Baptist Minister for many years. Richard Butler at his death left at least one daughter Mary, and two sons Elisha Butler and William Butler and by his will dated 28 August 1735 empowered his executors, who were his two sons, to sell his land and on 21 August 1747, his executors sold the whole as containing 520 acres to D[r] William Brisbane;[107] who with Eunice his wife conveyed the 520 acres to Stephen Drayton on 29 December 1769.[108] On 10 September 1771 Stephen Drayton and Elizabeth his wife conveyed the 520 acres to Henry Perronneau.[109] The property is next found in the possession of M[rs] Mary Hyrne, who was the daughter of Richard Butler the former owner. The writer has not been able to ascertain when she acquired the property. She does not appear to have recorded the deed. She may have acquired directly from Perronneau or from some transferree of his. She had married, first, Thomas Elliott in 1738;[110] second, Culcheth Golightly in 1746;[111] and lastly, Henry Hyrne in 1759.[112] She appears not to have had issue by the first marriage but did have by the other two. Her last husband, Henry Hyrne died in 1764. She herself died in 1795 thirty years after her last husband. By her Will dated in 1789 she devised her plantation called "Tipseeboo" one half to her daughter Sarah Simons (who was the wife of Col. James Simons) and one half to her daughter Harriet Baker (who was the wife of Richard Bohun Baker).[113] Before her death M[rs] Hyrne had the plantation surveyed by Joseph Purcell who found it to contain 622 acres of high land and 263 acres of marsh a total of 885 acres so that considerable additions must have been made to it since Richard Butlers death. M[rs] Hyrne had a line run and designated on the plat setting aside to M[rs] Baker the Northern part containing 411 acres and to M[rs] Simons the Southern containing 474 acres. After M[rs] Hyrne's death Col. Simons took possession of his wife's part, and added to it the 257 acres purchased from Charles Fuller Martyn. In

[107] Memo. Bk. 7, p. 520.
[108] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, No. 3, p. 240.
[109] Ibid., p. 247.
[110] This Magazine, vol. XIII, p. 216.
[111] Salley, *S. C. Marriage Notices*, p. 10.
[112] Ibid., p. 21.
[113] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. C, p. 230.

Col. Simons hands the plantation, on the part allotted to Mrs Simons, seems to have been called "Clear Spring." Col. Simons at his death in 1815 was buried at Clear Spring. His tombstone with his coat of arms carved on it still stands in the old family grave yard near the old avenue. At Col. Simons death the property went to his children by Miss Hyrne, and in 1830 it was by Henry B. Armstrong who married his daughter, and by Henry H. Simons, conveyed to Mordecai Cohen as the plantation called Clear Spring on Ashley River reserving the three largest live oaks on the West side of the avenue and the family burial ground. The north part of Tipseeboo allotted to Mrs Baker was by her devised to her daughter Mary B. Baker who in 1846 conveyed it to her brother Richard Bohun Baker of Archdale.[114]

ARCHDALE

The first of this Baker family (there were several other early Baker families in Carolina) who came to the Province appears to have been Richard Baker of whom the first notice the writer has found is in a warrant dated 5 October 1681 to lay out to him "all that tract of land lying on Ashley River between the land of "Thomas Butler to the Eastward and the land of Daniel Smeth-"wick to the Westward,"[115] and on 23 March 1681/2 following a grant was made to Richard Baker for 297 acres on Ashley River.[116] On 3 April 1683 two other warrants were issued to Richard Baker, one for 200 acres which "was taken up by Daniell Smethwick and "by him deserted," and another for 200 acres laid out for Robert Smethwick 26 January 1678 "and by him likewise deserted."[117] Either this first Richard Baker (or a son of the same name) later brought his family to the Province for eleven years later, viz., 23 November 1694 a warrant was issued to Richard Baker for 420 acres being the land due him for six persons imported into the Province, viz., Edward, William, Richard, Jane, Hannah, and Elizabeth Baker,[118] who as appear by his later Will were his children. They may have come into the Province some time prior to

[114] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, No. 11, p. 490.
[115] Printed Warrants, 1680–1692, p. 45.
[116] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 45.
[117] Printed Warrants, 1680–1692, p. 93.
[118] Ibid., 1692–1711, p. 56.

1694 for in 1692 Richard Baker entered a caveat against the marriage of his son William to Susanna Rowsham the daughter of William Rowsham, whom nevertheless the latter did marry, and who was the ancestress of the later Bakers of Archdale. On 12 May 1697 three grants on Ashley River were made to Richard Baker, viz. one for 297 acres apparently a re-grant of the 297 acres granted 23 March 1681, one for 200 acres probably a grant for the 200 acres deserted by Daniel Smethwick, and a third for 200 acres which seems to have included the 200 acres deserted by Robert Smethwick.[119] Richard Baker died in 1698; in his Will he mentions his sons Edward, William, John and Richard, (Richard having already died); and his daughter Elizabeth with a son in law John Palmer, who probably married his daughter Hannah, and a son in law William Cantey, who probably married his daughter Jane.[120] In his Will he leaves to his son Edward "this house and plantation," but apparently Edward died early, and his lands descended to his eldest brother William, who thus succeeded to the property afterwards known as Archdale. On 23 July 1711 William Baker procured a grant for 318 acres on Ashley River adjoining his other lands,[121] and he also added 250 acres adjacent purchased from Thomas Butler in 1704 and part of the original Tipseeboo grants. The grant for 318 acres seems to have included the former grant for 297 acres. William Baker seems to have died without a Will, and his lands passed to his eldest son Richard, who thus acquired the Archdale plantation composed of the two grants for 200 acres each made 12 May 1697, the grant for 318 acres made 23 July 1711, aggregating 718 acres, and the adjoining 250 acres from Thomas Butler.[122] In addition to his eldest son Richard, William Baker left other sons, viz., Josiah, Elihu, and probably a son named John.

Richard Baker married *first*, Mary Bohun daughter of Nicholas Bohun (the son of Edmund Bohun the first Chief Justice of South Carolina), and Margaret Bellinger (daughter of the second Landgrave Edmund Bellinger), and *second* Sarah Fowler. His children appear to have been by the first wife. By his will he de-

[119] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, pp. 331, 332.
[120] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1671–1727, p. 68.
[121] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 141.
[122] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 62.

vised to his son Richard Bohun Baker the plantation on Ashley River on which he lived. In his will be mentions no other living son but mentions his daughters Margaret, Rebecca, and Esther.[123] According to the record in an old partition suit in 1759 he had as children, William who died young, Richard Bohun, Susannah who married Thomas Cater, Mary who married William Logan, Rebecca who married James Brisbane, Elizabeth who married Richard Pendarvis, Ann who married John Bulline, and Margaret who married Thomas Bulline. He seems to have been a member of the Baptist congregation on Ashley River for which he makes some provision in his Will, and as his Will was probated on December 1753 he would be presumed to have died about that date. There is on record a pardon granted to one Joseph Butler of Granville County who on 16 July 1752 shot and killed one Richard Baker and was convicted (of manslaughter ?) and sentenced to be burnt in the hand. As he seems to have been immediately pardoned—31 October 1752[124]—and the forfeiture of his lands suspended, it is probable the killing was in a duel. The Joseph Butler may have been Joseph Butler son of Shem Butler who in 1745 sold his lands on Ashley River and apparently moved to Granville County. Was the Richard Baker, the Richard of Archdale? There were other Bakers in South Carolina but the writer has found no other Richard Baker at the date to fit the case, but it is only a surmise.

His son Richard Bohun Baker married Elizabeth Elliott daughter of Barnard Elliott and sister of Lt. Col. Barnard Elliott of the regiment of artillery in the Revolution referred to in a former number of this magazine.[125] Richard Bohun Baker was a Captain in the Second Regiment of South Carolina troops on the Continental establishment, and died in 1783, and by his will devised the plantation called Archdale to his son Richard Bohun Baker, dividing off from it, and devising to his son William the 250 acres originally acquired in 1704 from Thomas Butler[126] and which 250 acres William Bohun Baker conveyed in 1799 to James Henry Air.

[123] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1752–1756, p. 541.
[124] Ibid., p. 311.
[125] Vol. XV, p. 70.
[126] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. A, p. 192.

This last Richard Bohun Baker married Harriett the daughter of Mrs Mary Hyrne of Tipseeboo and died apparently in 1837—i.e. his will is proved in 1837—although dated 1810.[127] By this Will he devises to his son Richard Bohun Baker the plantation on Ashley River named "Archdale" as laid out in the plat made by Joseph Purcell in 1791, together with the strip of 250 acres devised by his father to his brother William which his brother had sold to Dr Air, who had conveyed it back to the testator. The first time the writer has found on the record the property called by the name "Archdale" is in the Will of Richard Bohun Baker in 1783. On the map made by Purcell in 1791 it is called "Archdale Hall" but the name is elsewhere given as simply "Archdale." The writer has never satisfactorily ascertained how the name originated. There is no connection apparent on the record between the first Richard Baker and Governor John Archdale and Governor Archdale seems not to have had any connection with the property—and indeed the final grants in 1697 were made long after Governor Archdale had finally left the Province. According to the late Dr Joseph Johnson during the British occupation of Charles Town a marauding party rifled the dwelling at Archdale of all the family plate.[128]

This last Richard Bohun Baker, the devisee under the will of 1810, died in 1863 without children. By his Will he devised to his nephew Dr Richard Bohun Baker his plantation called Archdale Hall, and to his nephew Barnard Elliott Baker the tract adjoining, viz. the tract originally purchased from Thomas Butler in 1704, and to his nephew Henry Hyrne Baker the adjoining tract which he had purchased from his sister Mary Butler Baker in 1846 (the northern part of Tipseeboo). In the earthquake of 1886 the mansion house at Archdale, then occupied by Dr Richard Bohun Baker, was so badly shaken and injured that it was taken down. A photograph taken at the time shows that it was a colonial looking brick house of two stories on a basement with a flight of brick steps up to the front entrance with apparently some terra cotta ornamentation above. According to a description of it given by Mrs John Drayton-Grimké it contained

[127] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. H, p. 325.
[128] Traditions of the Am. Rev., p. 398.

eight square rooms (above the basement) more or less ornamented with stucco and carved wood. Mrs Drayton-Grimké also states that it was built in 1706, but with all deference to family tradition, the writer from his knowledge and observation of the brick buildings of lower South Carolina would hesitate to give an earlier date than 1740, when it was in the ownership of the Richard Baker who died in 1752 or 1753.

Dr Richard Bohun Baker died in September 1901 without children, and at the sale of Archdale for family division it was acquired by Mrs John Drayton-Grimké a great niece of the Richard Bohun Baker who died in 1863. The Archdale property has continued from the original grants to the present time in the hands of descendants of the original grantee Richard Baker, and from the original grant to 1901 it was held by a Richard Baker, except for the lifetime of William Baker the son of the first (or second) Richard. Mrs Drayton-Grimké being a descendant of the first Richard Baker this is one of the longest uninterrupted transmissions of land in the same family in South Carolina known to the writer.

Between Tipseeboo and Archdale there comes in for a part of the distance a bold creek out of the Ashley River. The Indian name of this Creek seems to have been Sampit or Sanpit, but by a curious perversion when Joseph Purcell surveyed the two plantations in 1791–94 he put it on his maps as "Sawpit," probably supposing it took its name from some sawpit on the place, and not understanding that it was an Indian name. This mistake has been repeated in the maps since that date.

CHILDS

Northwest of Archdale lay a small plantation the original grants composing which are quite obscure and at this date impossible of satisfactory identification. In October 1677 a warrant was issued to lay out to George Lisster 100 acres[129] and on 1 March 1681/2 another warrant was issued to lay out to Thomas Cater the tract of land on Ashley River formerly taken up by George Lyster and for a long time uninhabited,[130] and on 23 March 1681 a grant was

[129] Printed Warrants, 1672–1679, p. 145.
[130] Ibid., 1680–1692, p. 56.

made to Thomas Cater for 100 acres on Ashley River.[131] On 9 August 1679 a warrant was issued to lay out to Willi: Page 200 acres[132] followed on 6 September 1679 by a grant to William Pages of 200 acres on Ashley River.[133] Both of these tracts seem to have been either acquired by William Baker and inherited by his son Richard, or acquired by Richard Baker himself for an old plat dated about 1732 shows 200 acres in two tracts of 100 acres adjoining each other, bounding south on Ashley River, which were surveyed out for John and Elihu Baker at the request of their brother Richard Baker under deed dated 4 May 1732, being part of a tract or tracts belonging to Richard Baker; and in the Memorial of Elihu Baker dated 8 May 1733 it is stated that the 100 acres was conveyed to him 4 May 1732 by Richard Baker and Mary his wife and was 100 acres granted to Thomas Cater 23 March 1681.[134] The 100 acres adjoining to the northwest appears to have been the 100 acres conveyed to John Baker, and part of the grant to William Page, the other 100 acres of the Page grant being apparently conveyed to Josiah Baker another brother of Richard. Elihu Baker must have acquired the 100 acres of John Baker, for on 2 September 1742, with his wife Elizabeth, he conveyed the 200 acres to Joseph Child; who on 17 March 1749 had surveyed out to himself 36 acres of marsh land adjoining Ashley River. In the *South Carolina Gazette* for 19 November 1750 Joseph Child advertises for sale his plantation on Ashley River containing 200 acres "of good Corn and Indico Land besides "Some Marsh" . . . . "It is pleasantly situated opposite to "M[r] William Cattell's on one of the best places on That River for "a Store; has a small Dwelling house thereon (The River running "just by the back Door and a fine Fish-pond before the Front) "and other Buildings." In January 1750 M[r] John Ainslie was married to Miss Mary Child "an agreeable young lady and heiress; reputed the richest in this province."[135] On the 20 June 1754 there was issued to John Ainslie a grant for the same 36 acres of marsh land laid out to Joseph Child.[136] After the death of his

[131] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 45.
[132] Printed Warrants, 1672–1679, p. 204.
[133] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 17.
[134] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 60.
[135] Salley's *S. C. Marriages*, p. 14.
[136] Memo. Bk. 8, p. 47.

first wife John Ainslie married in 1762 Lady Mary widow of Thomas Drayton dec[d], and one of the daughters of the Scotch Earl of Cromartie,[137] and who herself, was married no less than four times, first to a Captain Clarke, then to Thomas Drayton of South Carolina, then to John Ainslie, and lastly to the Honourable Henry Middleton of "the Oaks," whom she survived. John Ainslie died in 1774 leaving no children by his second wife, but by his first wife one child Hannah Ainslie,[138] who in January 1776 married Lieut. William Moultrie a son of General William Moultrie;[139] and on 27 August 1778 William Moultrie J[r] and Hannah his wife conveyed the whole property including the marsh as containing 230 acres to Ralph Izard J[r][140] for £10,000 currency of the State of South Carolina—a price due no doubt to the depreciated value of currency at the time. This deed of conveyance states that the property had been conveyed by Elihu and Elizabeth Baker to Joseph Child deceased and had descended to Hannah Moultrie from Joseph Child the grandfather of Hannah Moultrie by her deceased mother the late wife of John Ainslie deceased. About a year later 8 September 1779 Ralph Izard J[r] and Elizabeth his wife conveyed the 230 acres to Thomas Waring[141] for £15000 currency of the State. Thomas Waring held it for many years. In 1787 it was surveyed by Purcell as the property of Thomas Waring and found to contain 249½ acres. The destruction of the records of Colleton County during the war of 1861–1865 makes the further tracing of the title too difficult. No specific name appears for this plantation in the deeds. On some old boundaries it is called "Childs" but of late years it has been referred to as "Bennetts."

WINDSOR HILL

This plantation did not lie directly on Ashley River, but lay to the northeast of Archdale and Childs plantations which separated Windsor Hill from the river. It was a seat of some note and is also of interest from its connection with Major General

[137] Salley's *S. C. Marriages*, p. 22.
[138] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1774–1778, p. 43.
[139] This MAGAZINE, vol. V, p. 259.
[140] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Z, No. 4, p. 46.
[141] Ibid., Bk. B, No. 5, p. 303.

William Moultrie of the Revolution who is supposed to have been interred in the family burying ground on the place.

The original grant seems to have been a grant of 16 October 1701 for 500 acres to Joseph Child situated on the north side of Ashley river.[142] So far as the writer has been able to ascertain there appears no connection between this Joseph Child on Ashley River, and James Child of Strawberry on Cooper River.[143] Joseph Child died about 1717 leaving a will dated in 1715.[144] He leaves to his eldest son Benjamin a tract of 800 acres with the houses and edifices thereon, and to his son Joseph a money legacy. He mentions a wife Mary, and two daughters Sarah and Martha; and appoints as his executor his brother (i.e., brother in law) John Cantey. Whether John Cantey married a sister of Child, or Child a sister of Cantey does not appear. Benjamin Child in his memorial in 1733[145] states that he held 600 acres under his father's will, and he added some 243¾ acres purchased by him from James Cantey[146] parts of two grants for 500 acres each to William Cantey made 20 February and 20 March 1712/13.[147] On 13 January 1725/6 Benjamin Child married Hannah Elliott. No will of Benjamin Child appears on record but in an old index of wills his name appears as having left a will with a date opposite his name—22 March 1739. The property next appears in possession of John Ainslie who in January 1750 had married Mary Child a rich heiress, and died in January 1774 leaving a will which mentions his only child Hannah the daughter of his first wife, who in 1776 married Lieutenant William Moultrie and the property after Ainslie's death appears in the possession of M^{r} and Mrs Moultrie. How did Hannah Ainslie obtain Benjamin Childs lands? She states in the deed of "Childs" to Ralph Izard that her grandfather was Joseph Child. As Benjamin Childs mother was named Mary, and it was Mary Child that Ainslie married, and Benjamin Childs married Hannah Elliott; and William Elliott the father of Benjamin Child's wife mentions in his will his grand daughter

[142] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 410.
[143] This Magazine, vol. XV, p. 111.
[144] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1724–1725, p. 138.
[145] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 197.
[146] Ibid., p. 202.
[147] Ibid., p. 181

Mary Child, and Mary Ainslie's child was named Hannah, and she is found in possession of the property, the inference would be that Benjamin and not Joseph was Mrs Moultrie's grandfather, and yet Mrs Moultrie must be supposed to have known the name of her own grandfather. Joseph Child the brother of Benjamin purchased land adjoining his brother Benjamin,[148] apparently also afterwards forming part of Windsor Hill, and seems to have been living as late as 1750, and in 1741 had a wife named Ann. No will of his appears on record, and if Mrs Moultrie was correct in her statement of her grandfathers name then the explanation would seem that Benjamin Child left no child but devised the property to his brother Joseph who dying without a will it descended to his daughter Mary or if she was wrong then Joseph Child's land must have descended to his niece. William Moultrie —afterwards known as Major William Moultrie—died in 1796 leaving a daughter Eliza Charlotte who married Edward Brailsford. The Windsor Hill property continued in the Brailsford family until 1837 when it was sold away as containing 1348¾ acres,[149] reserving the family burying ground. Major William Moultrie was certainly buried at Windsor Hill. It has been supposed his father was also buried there but there was a great deal of uncertainty about it. A long account of the investigation to determine, if possible, is given in the Sunday News and Courier for 21 February 1909 by the Right Reverend William A. Guerry himself a descendant of General William Moultrie. To the writer the evidence seems to show conclusively that he was buried there.

CHATSWORTH

On 31 January 1701 a warrant was issued to lay out to William Rousam 400 acres of land "which said Land Mr Richard Baker "formerly had a warr^t for but hath since deserted it."[150] This appears to refer to the warrant for 420 acres issued to Richard Baker 23 November 1694, and which in turn appears to have covered the land laid out under a warrant to Edmund Aggis or Agas 2 August 1679 and a warrant to William Page. A formal

[148] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 204.
[149] M. C. O. Bk. Q, No. 10, p. 354.
[150] Printed Warrants, 1692–1711, p. 173.

grant was made 14 May 1707 to William Rousham or Rowsham for 400 acres on the north side of Ashley River between lands of William Baker and John Baker.[151] William Rowsham's daughter Susanna married William Baker, and by William Rowsham's will dated 28 January 1715 he devised this 400 acres to his grandson Josiah Baker.[152] According to a memorial of Josiah Baker made in 1733 the devise to him was of a tract of 500 acres but according to the boundaries given the 500 acres included this 400 acres, and 100 acres off a 200 acre grant to William Page, which apparently must have been conveyed to Josiah Baker by his brother Richard Baker.[153] Josiah Baker married Rebecca Butler a daughter of Shem Butler of Ashley Ferry, and by his Will devised the property to his widow for her widowhood and then to go equally between the children of his brothers Richard and Elihu. Elihu Baker, who married Elizabeth Ambrose, had two children and Richard Baker as we have seen had eight. The two children of Elihu Baker both died infants after his death, and their shares went to their cousin Richard Bohun Baker eldest living son of Richard Baker who also inherited the share of his elder brother William, who also died an infant, and thus with his own share was entitled in all to four tenths of the tract. Under partition proceedings in 1759 the plantation, as resurveyed containing 443 acres, was subdivided—to Richard Bohun Baker was allotted 177 acres, to Thomas Cater son of Susannah Baker 44 acres, and the same or one tenth to each George Logan son of Mary Baker Richard Pendarvis son of Elizabeth Baker, Rebecca Baker who married James Brisbane, Ann Baker who married John Bulline and Margaret Baker who married Thomas Bulline.[154] To whom and when Richard Bohun Baker, Rebecca Brisbane, Ann Bulline and Margaret Bulline disposed of their shares the writer has never been able to ascertain, but in 1787 Thomas Hooper owned the property comprising 308½ acres and covering those shares as laid out on the partition map of 1759. The deed to Hooper does not appear on the record. There is a map in existence showing the property made by Joseph Purcell the surveyor in August

[151] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 25.
[152] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 67.
[153] Ibid.
[154] Old partition Bk., Clerk of Court Charleston, p. 76.

1787 which states that it then belonged to Thomas Hooper, and was known by the name of Chatsworth and contained 308½ acres. No deed from Hooper appears on the record, but on 16 January 1805 one John Robert Pointsett conveys to Dr Samuel Wilson the property as containing (with the marsh included) 440 acres;[155] and on 1 February 1817 Dr Samuel Wilson and Catherine Mary Ann his wife conveyed the plantation as containing with marsh included 310 acres to Benjamin Jenkins Trustee for Daniel C. Webb and Elizabeth Ann his wife (formerly Elizabeth Ann Ladson).[156] The place was for many years occupied and planted by Mr Webb, and there is in existence in the possession of Mrs George E. Gibbon of Charleston a descendant of Mr Webb a most interesting diary kept by Mr Webb of his planting operations on Chatsworth showing the general economy and management of a plantation of the kind on Ashley River with its complement of slaves. The writer has not ascertained when Mr Webb or his descendants parted with the property. The land was in Colleton County the records of which county prior to 1865 have all been destroyed. According to later deeds and boundaries it was at one time owned by the late Thomas P. Lockwood and also by the late I. S. K. Bennett. Some 30 or more years ago it passed into the ownership of a fertilizer manufacturing company which constructed its works on the site of the old residence which had occupied a fine position on a bluff on the river. The result was the complete destruction of the fine grove of live oaks on the spot and the disappearance of all the signs of former residence. There is nothing to be seen on the spot now but the ruins of an abandoned fertilizer manufactuory with its unsightly débris.

SPRING FARM

Northwest of Chatsworth was a plantation formed mainly of a tract included originally in lands laid out under a warrant to Thomas Thompson for 459 acres issued 2 August 1677, and a warrant to Matthew English for 30 acres issued the same day.[157] No grants are to be found following these warrants and the land

[155] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. N, No. 7, p. 452.
[156] Ibid., Bk. W, No. 68, p. 69.
[157] Printed Warrants, 1672–1679, p. 139.

was transferred by Thompson and English, for on 5 March 1704 two grants were issued to John Baker, one for 359 acres, and one for 30 acres, which seem to cover the same property;[158] the grants stating that John Baker had acquired the rights of the former grantees.[159] This John Baker would seem to have been John Baker the son of the original Richard Baker, and the brother of William Baker of Archdale. At least the writer has not been able to find any other John Baker it could poesibly be. A John Baker died about 1734. His Will is not to be found on record but an old partition proceeding in 1735 in the Charleston Court House (Minute Bk. No. 1, p. 112) recites that he left a wife Sarah, and six children, William, Elihu, Benjamin, Joseph, James, and Sarah. Exactly how his sons William and Elihu acquired this property the writer has not ascertained, but at some period previous to 1759 it seems to have been occupied by a William, and an Elihu Baker supposedly the two sons of John Baker; William Baker holding the southeastern part. A Benjamin Baker (supposedly a son of John Baker) who died in 1748, left a will (Prob. Ct., vol. 1747–52, p. 102) mentioning a wife Mary and devising to his little son John his land on Ashley River (400 acres) and on failure of heirs to John, then to the heirs of his brothers William, Elihu and James, but the writer cannot locate this 400 acres, as the land of John Baker. A William Baker who died in 1744 left a will devising to his son John his tract of 225 acres on Ashley River.[160] The will mentions also another son William a daughter Sarah and a wife Ann Baker. Some time prior to 1759 this property was sold by the Provost Marshal under execution as the property of William Baker and purchased by Henry Middleton; who on the 28 August 1770 transferred to Benjamin Waring the plantation on Ashley River said to contain 279½ acres between the lands formerly of Josiah Baker (Chatsworth) and those of Elihu Baker which 279½ acres was formerly the property of William Baker deceased and was sold to Henry Middleton at auction under execution.[161] Included in the transfer to Benjamin Waring was a piece of marsh land containing 25 acres lying be-

[158] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 458.
[159] Off. Hist. Com., Bk. 1694–1739, p. 185.
[160] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1740–1747, p. 212.
[161] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. B, No. 5, p. 458.

tween the high land and a creek called Bakers' Creek which was a part of a tract of 122 acres marsh land granted to Henry Middleton 25 October 1764[162] when he owned the 279½ acres. The remainder of this marsh tract Henry Middleton retained as appurtenant to his plantation called Middleton Place on the opposite side of the river, and it was subsequently banked in and planted with rice. On 7 September 1774 Benjamin Waring acquired from George Logan his one tenth viz. 44 acres, 1 rod, and 8 perches allotted to him in the partition of Josiah Baker's estate mentioned in the account of "Chatsworth," and on the same day acquired from William Logan the two tenths of the same property which had been allotted to Thomas Cater, and Richard Pendarvis and by them transferred to William Logan.[163] This Richard Pendarvis was the son of Josiah Pendarvis by his wife Elizabeth Baker and was the Richard Pendarvis well known for his loyalist activities during the revolutionary war and called "Tory Dick" Pendarvis.

On 31 December, 1785, Benjamin Waring transferred the entire property (including 12 acres additional of marsh granted him 10 April, 1775) to Walter Izard as the plantation known by the name of Spring Farm containing 449 acres.[164] This Walter Izard was the Walter Izard mentioned in a former number of this MAGAZINE.[165] According to the map made by Joseph Purcell in 1787 the Spring Farm plantation contained 441½ acres and comprised one half of the two tracts granted one to Thomas Thompson for 450 acres 12 October 1677, and one to Matthew English for 30 acres 20 January 1677, and three tenths of the Josiah Baker tract partitioned as mentioned in the account of "Chatsworth." The map shows an extensive garden and grounds and the property was occupied by M[r] Izard—a very wealthy man—as his residence and country seat. Walter Izard died in 1788 and devised the property to his brother Ralph Izard the then owner of the Fair Spring plantation higher up the Ashley River, and of the Schieveling plantation lower down the river on the opposite side; and Ralph Izard with Elizabeth his wife in 1795 transferred

[162] Royal Grants, vol. XI, p. 642.
[163] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. B, No. 5, pp. 463, 466.
[164] Ibid., Bk. N, No. 5, p. 535.
[165] Vol. II, p. 234.

the property to Dr Samuel Wilson[166] under the name of Spring Farm, and under the same name Dr Wilson transferred it in 1802 to Thomas Whaley. Dr Samuel Wilson was a practicing physician in Charleston, an assiduous ornithologist, and the Dr Samuel Wilson frequently referred to by Audubon in his Birds of North America as to the result of observation in his aviaries, which seem to have been on quite an extensive scale.

BAKERS

Next on the river, northwest of Spring Farm, was a small plantation which comprised the other one half of the grants to John Baker in 1704. This plantation was surveyed by Joseph Purcell in 1787, and on his map it is stated that this plantation contained 248 acres and was composed of one half of the grant for 450 acres to Thomas Thompson 12 October 1677, and one half of the grant for 30 acres to Matthew English 20 January 1677—When it passed from John Baker (first or second) to Elihu Baker his son, does not appear upon the record. According to boundaries given of adjoining tracts it was in Elihu Baker's possession in 1759. It was apparently the tract referred to in an advertisement in the *South Carolina Gazette* for 29 June 1765 and signed Sarah Baker for the sale of a "plantation whereon the late Mr Elihu Baker "lived which is pleasantly situated on Ashley River distant "from Charles Town about sixteen miles. It contains about 250 "acres." This Elihu may have been the Elihu who was the brother of Richard Baker of Archdate, and who married Elizabeth Ambrose, but the dates do not seem to fit in, and the fact that he owned one half of John Baker's land points to a descent from John. At the date of Purcell's survey in 1787 it was owned by Archibald Broun, but when acquired by him does not appear. In 1802 it was owned by Dr Samuel Wilson who in that year sold it together with Spring Farm to Thomas Whaley. It was then described as containing 240½ acres. On some old plats this tract is mentioned as "Bakers;" no other name is given. There are the remains of an old settlement, a few bricks and some evidence of a former garden.

[166] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P, No. 6, p. 350.

CEDAR GROVE

Next above "Bakers" was one of the most noted seats on the river, viz. "Cedar Grove" for many years the residence and chief country seat of one of the branches of the Izard family. This estate embraced a number of tracts under a number of grants made at different times. The original holder of the property was Francis Turgis who came from Ringwood in Hampshire, England, and came out to the Province apparently a man of means. He seems to have arrived before 28 July 1684, for on that day a warrant was issued to lay out to him 350 acres of land upon the parcel of marsh fronting the lands laid out to M[r] Job Bishop and Andrew Percival Esq[r].[167] On 7 November 1684 another warrant was issued to lay out to him 1050 acres due him for the arrival of 21 persons, viz., John Smith, Carpenter, James Bevill, Edward Bevill, Jane Watts, John Berry, Rich[d] Moore, Martha Moore, Philip Shaw, Jos. Bullen, John Hall, John Bayley, Nath. Lowry, Elizabeth Godfry, Tho. Godfry, John Godfry, John Lee, John Poore, John Jenkins, Stephen Jobbins, Denis McEnby, and Noah Bevill who were entered in the Secretary's office the 13 September 1684.[168] Probably he took possession of the land laid out under these warrants but no formal grants to him appear on the record until 8 July 1696 when four grants were made to him all on Ashley River, one for 100 acres, one for 300 acres, one for 200 acres, and one for 370 acres.[169] The grant for 300 acres is stated on an old plat to have been a re-grant of 300 acres laid out to Robert Collins under warrant 7 September 1678, and the grant for 370 acres seems to have a regrant for 370 acres originally laid out to Job Bishop. On the grant for 370 acres was located the settlement and residence called Cedar Grove. Frances Turgis married (apparently after he came to the Province) Elizabeth Axtell a daughter of Landgrave Daniel Axtell whose settlement was higher up the river. By her he had two daughters Mary and Elizabeth. After the death of Frances Turgis his widow married as her second husband the Honourable Joseph Blake Landgrave, and at one time Governor of the Province and also one of the Proprietors,

[167] Printed Warrants, 1680–1692, p. 162.
[168] Ibid., p. 165.
[169] Off. Hist. Comm. Grant, Bk. N, C, pp. 142, 143, 144

and a nephew of the celebrated Admiral Robert Blake. Of her two daughters by the first marriage Mary Turgis married Walter Izard, second son of the Honourable Ralph Izard the immigrant of the name, and Elizabeth Turgis married Thomas Diston a son of Thomas Diston of Sheffield in Yorkshire. Francis Turgis seems to have left no will and the Cedar Grove property passed to his two daughters—and there was apparently allotted to Mary who married Walter Izard, the grants for 370, 300, and 200 acres and also the grant for 100 acres, apparently regranted to Mary Turgis 17 August 1701. To this was added 116 acres granted 25 May 1711 to Lady Elizabeth Blake[170] which she transferred 6 August 1714 to her son in law Walter Izard. The property seems to have been used and occupied by Walter Izard as his own and at his death in 1750 passed to his eldest son Walter Izard, together with a tract of 213 acres about one and a half miles north east from Cedar Grove, formerly part of a tract granted to William Cantey and which had been conveyed 26 March 1730 by William Cattell to Walter Izard.[171] Walter Izard J^{r} had already acquired by devise from his cousin Thomas Diston in 1738 a tract adjoining Cedar Grove of 89 acres granted 8 April 1711 to Thomas Diston the elder.[172]

Walter Izard who succeeded his father in 1750 was also a man of large means and position, and later was generally known as Col. Walter Izard. He added to Cedar Grove in 1756 an adjoining plantation of 298 acres, which was part of a tract of 400 acres granted 5 December 1696 to John Cantey[173] afterwards known as Capt. John Cantey,[174] and appears to have been John Cantey's place of residence at least towards the end of his life. After John Cantey's death three of his daughters Martha Diston, Mary Cantey and Elizabeth Stevens with her husband John Stevens conveyed to Charles Cantey (apparently their half brother afterwards known as Charles Cantey of "Mattesee"[175]) on 2 October 1736, 200 acres or one half of this grant by virtue

[170] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1694–1739, p. 309.
[171] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 393.
[172] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1694–1739, p. 306.
[173] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 326.
[174] This MAGAZINE, vol. XI, p. 210.
[175] Ibid., p. 211, 219.

of being co-heirs of their brother Epaphroditus Cantey.[176] Apparently Charles Cantey owned the other one half, or 200 acres, at the time and according to the given date of birth was only 18 years old in 1736. To what extent he ever made his home on Ashley River cannot now be ascertained. He certainly seems later to have lived at Mattesee near Santee River. On 28 March 1752 Charles Cantey of Santee conveyed to James Baker 298 acres of this tract. The rest of the 400 acres would appear to have been then owned by Paul Jenys. James Baker died in 1755 and under his will his executors on 30 August 1756 sold and conveyed the 298 acres to Walter Izard.[177] Of the Cantey settlement only a few broken bricks remain to mark the chimney hearth, but the designation of the spot as "Canteys" remained certainly as late as a map by John Diamond in 1808.

Walter Izard married Elizabeth Gibbes daughter of John Gibbes and at his death in 1759 without a will the property passed to his only living son John Izard.[178] During the life of John Izard a large addition was made to Cedar Grove of contiguous lands under the will of his cousin Paul Jenys. Thomas Diston who married Elizabeth Turgis had on 13 April 1710 received a grant for 110 acres,[179] and on 25 May 1711 another grant for 196 acres,[180] to which seems to have been added 250 acres granted to Lady Elizabeth Blake 6 October 1704,[181] and also 100 acres granted to John Boddicott 1 March 1681[182] which seems to have been acquired by Lady Rebecca Axtell and transferred to Thomas Diston. At Thomas Diston's death the property passed to his son Thomas Diston. The widow Elizabeth Diston married as her second husband Paul Jenys, and had by him a son also named Paul Jenys, and at the death of the second Thomas Diston in 1738 he devised the property to his half brother Paul Jenys. Either during the ownership of Thomas Diston or Paul Jenys there seems to have been added to the property 200 acres granted to Andrew

[176] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Z, p. 80.
[177] Ibid., Bk. Q, Q, p. 713.
[178] Memo. Bk. 9, p. 119.
[179] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 89.
[180] Ibid., p. 94.
[181] Ibid., vol. 38, p. 456.
[182] Ibid., p. 59.

Percival 22 March 1682[183] and the remainder of the grant for 400 acres to John Cantey less the 298 acres sold to James Baker making in all 1129 acres. Paul Jenys occupied the property until his death in 1752 when he devised the property (in case of the death of his infant son George) to his cousins Walter, Thomas, and John Izard, and it finally vested in Walter and Elizabeth the daughter of the elder John, and on a settlement between them the land became the property of Walter and passed to his only son John.[184] The property still continued to be known as "Jenys" although by John Izard treated as a part of Cedar Grove. The site of the old Jenys residence shows evidence of having been a brick house of some size but the grounds having been long ploughed up as a cultivated field no evidence of any thing else remains. John Izard married Isabella Hume and died in 1780 devising the property to his widow for life and then to his sister Mary who had married the Hon. Arthur Middleton of Middleton Place. Mrs Isabella Izard died in 1782 and the property became entirely Mrs Middleton's, who according to the family tradition always resided a part of the year at Middleton Place and part at Cedar Grove. In 1812 Mrs Middleton divided off 924 acres comprising a part of "Jenys" viz. the old settlement and a part of "Canteys" and transferred it to her son in law Henry Middleton Rutledge who had married her daughter Septima.[185] The remainder of the property 1495 acres, comprising Cedar Grove proper, she transferred on 29 July 1813 to her youngest son John Izard Middleton[186] who in 1820 conveyed to John Parker Junr and thereafter in 1836 it became the property of the late Dr Isaac Marion Dwight.

Cedar Grove was the residence of the Walter Izard or younger branch of the Izard family, and continued in the same family from the original grants in 1696 (or warrant in 1684) until the transfer to Parker in 1820. It was one of the noted seats on Ashley River and few places after the neglect and ruin of years still give more evidence of the care and labour that must have been bestowed on the garden and grounds. The house was burned

[183] Proprietary grants, vol. 39, p. 226.
[184] Memo. Bk., vol. 11, p. 232.
[185] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F, No. 8, p. 121.
[186] Ibid., Bk. H, No. 8, p. 88.

during the war of 1861–1865 and a shapeless pile of bricks attests its former site. Mr Charles S. Dwight now over 84 years of age a son of Dr Isaac M. Dwight spent his life from infancy to manhood at Cedar Grove and was familiar with the places on the river. He writes that in his opinion Cedar Grove house was with the single exception of Drayton Hall the finest house on Ashley River. Mr Dwight who is a trained civil engineer has given the writer a detailed description of the Cedar Grove house—unfortunately space forbids its insertion in this article. It was a massive brick mansion of colonial construction, probably about 1740–1750, with interior painting and decoration of unusual beauty, in the midst of fine grounds and at the head of a long avenue of fine live oaks. The late Mr Richard Yeadon published in the Charleston *Courier* in April 1857 a long description of the house and grounds at Cedar Grove which he characterizes as of great beauty.

The "Jenys" tract divided off by Mrs Middleton and transferred to her son in law Henry M. Rutledge was by him in 1815 sold to the Trustees of Mrs Eliza Davidson a daughter of Christopher Williman,[187] and was about 1843 transferred by them to Mary S. Legaré a sister of the celebrated Hugh Swinton Legaré who in 1848 transferred the property still under the name of "Jenys" to the trustees of Alexr B. Wilson and his wife Sarah, from whom it seems to have passed to the late Thos P. Lockwood sometime prior to 1855. Sometime after the sale to Mrs Davidson it seems to have been given the name of "Oatlands" by which it was known to Mr Charles S. Dwight, who states that he often made visits there when both Mrs Legaré the mother of Hugh Swinton Legaré and his sister were living there. The house was a large two story wooden house on a high brick basement and was burned some years ago. It was probably constructed for the occupation of Mr Rutledge as this house was on a site between the old site of the Paul Jenys residence and the Cantey settlement.

OAK FOREST

Next to the "Jenys" tract lay another noted seat on the river which has had a curious and chequered history. On 10 April 1677 the Earl of Shaftsbury addressed a letter to the Governor and Council viz.,

[187] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. K, No. 8, p. 176.

"I desire y^ee will lett Mr Robt Smith take upp a Plantacon of "600 acres . . . . and I will undertake" . . . . (that Robt. Smith will bring over six persons) "within this five Years "and I would not write to y^ee for Smith if I did not see his friends "were likely."[188] On 25th August 1677 "Pursuant to the Earl of "Shaftsburyes lett^r: dated ye 10th Aprill 1677" a warrant was issued to lay out for Robt. Smith Merc^ht: 600 acres of land.[189] Smith may have and no doubt did take possession at once but the formal grant for 600 acres on Ashley River was not made until 22 March 1682[190] and immediately thereafter on 25 March 1682 Robert Smith conveyed to Andrew Percival all his plantation containing 600 acres situate upon Ashley River bounding to the northwest upon the land of Mr Paul Parker.[191] There seems to have been some connection between Robert Smith and John Smith of Boosho-ee whose plantation was about a mile higher up the river.[192] Robert Smith was the son of Henry Smith (or Smyth) of Maynes (or Maines) in the Parish of St. Michael, in the County of Hertford, who had a claim against John Smith which his son Robert was to recover. Robert Smith Gentleman, and John Smith Gentleman in January 1678/9 submitted the matter to the arbitration of Richard Conant and John Lynch, with James Moore as Umpire, and the award was that John Smith should pay £17. 6 s. 1 d. sterling or the value in cows and heifers as Andrew Percival Gentleman should fix.[193] The name is more frequently spelled Smyth.

On 8 September 1677 a warrant was issued to lay out for Paul Parker 340 acres and on 7 September 1678 another warrant for him for 370 acres. The writer has found no formal grant to Paul Parker but the land was laid out and possessed by him for the deeds and grants of adjoining lands are described as bounding on Paul Parker's lands. When Paul Parker transferred to Andrew Percival the record does not show but on 30 March 1694 an acknowledgment of sale to Andrew Percival by the Proprietors was

[188] Off. Hist. Comm. London, MS., vol. 1, p. 50.
[189] Printed Warrants, 1672–1679, p. 143.
[190] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 225.
[191] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. G, p. 177.
[192] This MAGAZINE, vol. VI, p. 63.
[193] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. G, pp. 74, 75, 76.

duly registered "for 600 acres commonly known or called by the "name of Black Robin or Burn Kill for which he sayeth he hath "an old grant and 600 acres more next adjoining to the land of "Black Robin the which said 600 acres was formerly in the pos- "session of Paul Parker deceased—in the whole 1200 acres on "which he hath paid the first 60 pounds this land is situate on "Ashley River in Berkly County."[194]

The first tract of 600 acres called "Black Robin or Burn Kill" is evidently the tract obtained from Robert Smith, The name "Black Robin" was possibly from a nickname of Robert Smith as seems to have been the case with another tract called "Black Robin" supposedly after Major Robert Johnson.[195] Andrew Percival on the 3 April 1694 received a formal grant for this 1200 acres.[196] On 23 April 1674 Andrew Percival "of Portsmouth in "the County of Southton Gent" had entered into an agreement with the Earl of Shaftsbury to come out to Carolina and oversee the Earl's interests in the settlement.[197] He did so come out and was for years an active member in the administration of the colony. As early as 26 July 1682 he had obtained a grant for a tract of 2000 acres about seven miles higher up the Ashley River at a place commonly known by the name of the "Ponds,"[198] where he made a settlement and seems to have named it Weston Hall. He apparently returned to England and there left a will which was probated in London in 1697 wherein he describes himself as of Westminster in the County of Middlesex, and devises his lands in Carolina to his son James, and his lands in England to his son Andrew, subject to certain payments to his wife Essex Percival and his daughter Mary.[199] James Percival apparently died young, and none of the others seem to have come out to the Province, and on 26 April 1723 Andrew Percival of the Middle Temple "Esquire" and Essex Percival Widow and Mary Percival Spinster of the Parish of St. Anne in the County of Middlesex conveyed to William Donning of Purton in the County of

[194] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 94.
[195] This MAGAZINE, vol. XV, p. 154.
[196] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 110.
[197] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. G, p. 95.
[198] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 61.
[199] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1671–1727, p. 73.

Gloucester Esquire the plantations in the Province of South Carolina commonly called by the names of Percival's upper and lower plantations viz., the Ponds or Weston Hall containing 2400 acres, and Paul Parkers or Percival's lower plantation containing 1200 acres situated on the north side of Ashley River.[200] William Donning seems to have occupied the plantations until his death when he devised them to his eldest son Thomas Donning.[201] who lived but a short time and at his death the property descended to his brother William Donning.[202] The name of the lower plantation seems in the hands of the Donnings to have been changed to "Woodbury" for on 11 July 1732 William Donning agreed to sell to George Nicholas the plantation on the north side of Ashley River commonly known by the name of Woodsburry containing 1200 acres,[203] and in the *Gazette* for November 22–29, 1733 George Nicholas advertises for sale "A tract of Land on the North side "of Ashley river containing Eight or Nine hundred Acres being "very good Rice and Corn Land, pleasantly situated on the "River the Front high bluff Land within a mile of *Dorchester* "*Town* being part of Woodbury Plantation." A similar advertisement was again inserted by George Nicholas in July 1735, and in 1736 Nicholas evidently to secure the unpaid purchase money mortgaged back the property to William Donning as the plantation on the north side of Ashley River heretofore commonly called Paul Parkers plantation and since called Percival's lower plantation and lately Donning's lower plantation and containing according to a late survey 1238 acres.[204] George Nicholas failed to pay and the property reverted to William Donning, and Donning on 31 January 1737 mortgaged it under the same description,[205] and the name Woodbury seems to have been no longer used. William Donning then sold to Joseph Child 500 acres taken in the shape of a slice off the eastern part of the tract $29\frac{1}{10}$ chains wide from the river to the northern or back line, and this 500

[200] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 213.
[201] Ibid.
[202] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. S, p. 184.
[203] Ibid., Bk. K, p. 210.
[204] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P, p. 211.
[205] Ibid., Bk. S, p. 184.

acres Joseph Child and his wife Ann on 9 March 1741 conveyed to Walter Izard of Cedar Grove.[206]

A little later William Donning conveyed to the same Walter Izard the remainder of the tract,[207] and Walter Izard having thus reunited in himself the whole tract, again divided it in his will in 1750 by devising to his son Thomas Izard the part purchased from Joseph Child, and to his son John Izard the part purchased from Donning.[208] Thomas Izard died in 1754 and by his will devised to his brother John the part purchased by his father from Child so that John Izard reunited the whole tract in his ownership.[209]

John Izard died but a short time after his brother Thomas leaving by his wife Joanna Gibbes (daughter of John Gibbes) an only child Elizabeth Izard to whom he devised all his property.[210] During the ownership of the Izards the name of the whole property seems to have been changed to that of "The Oak Forest." Elizabeth Izard on 6 April 1769 married Alexander Wright a son of Sir James Wright Governor of Georgia, viz., "Last Thursday M[r]. "Alex: Wright, son of his excellency Governor Wright of Georgia "was married to Miss Elizabeth Izard daughter of the late John "Izard Esq: of this province with a fortune of 30,000 l sterling."[211] Sir James Wright was a son of Robert Wright formerly Chief Justice of South Carolina, and had formerly owned the Retreat plantation on Charleston Neck now the site of the U. S. Navy Yard.[212] After the marriage viz. in 1774 a marriage settlement was made whereby M[rs] Wright's property was settled on her husband and herself for their lives with remainder to the issue of the marriage, the settlement including the Oak Forest plantation.[213] The Wrights made the Oak Forest place their home and country residence. Alexander Wright was a strong royalist during the Revolution and at its close at the evacuation of Charles Town by

[206] Office Clerk Com. Pleas Charleston, Renunciations of Dower, Bk. 1739–1742, p. 123.

[207] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747–1750, p. 326, Will of Walter Izard.

[208] Ibid.

[209] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1752–1756, p. 172.

[210] This MAGAZINE, vol. II, p. 229.

[211] *S. C. Gazette* for 13 April, 1769.

[212] This MAGAZINE, vol. XIX, p. 56.

[213] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. O, No. 4, p. 110.

the British he retired to Jamaica where he spent the last years of his life and died. Mrs Elizabeth Wright died 24 June 1794 at Oak Forest,[214] and in 1797 the two sons the only issue of the marriage, James Alexander Wright and John Izard Wright partitioned the property included in the marriage settlement and the Oak Forest place of 1200 acres on Ashley River was allotted to James Alexander Wright.[215]

James Alexander Wright married Caroline Mary Simmons daughter of John Simmons (who died at Oak Forest 20 January 1808) and the Oak Forest was transferred to Mrs Wright, who on 20 September 1813 conveyed it to her brother William H. Simmons in trust for her during her life and then for her daughters Eliza and Susan.[216] After the death of Mrs Wright the property was divided and sold. It was divided in two equal halves or slices running from the river back. The northern half was on 12 May 1821 conveyed to John S. Brisbane[217] and the southern half containing the Oak Forest settlement was on 15 June 1824 conveyed to Brisbane's son in law Alexander Gillon[218] the son of Commodore Alexander Gillon. This Alexander Gillon the younger was killed in a duel on Edisto Island and was buried at Malona the country seat of Miss Maria Brisbane, as was his father in law John S. Brisbane at the latter's death.[219] The name of "Mary Anne" seems to have been bestowed upon the northern half while in Brisbane's ownership, the southern half retaining the name "Oak Forest." The two halves were again reunited in one plantation in 1837 in the ownership of Wade H. Schulz and at his death were again separated the Oak Forest part being conveyed in 1844 to Isaac M. Dwight and Richard Yeadon and the Mary Anne part to Thomas N. Farr; and the halves were again reunited in one ownership by the late Josiah I. Perry of Summerville. The plantation has ever since as one whole been known as Oak Forest—the name Mary Anne having disappeared.

[214] *City Gazette*, 24 June, 1794.
[215] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T, No. 6, p. 174.
[216] Ibid., Bk. I, No. 8, p. 52.
[217] Ibid., Bk. K, No. 9, p. 263.
[218] Ibid., Bk. P, No. 9, p. 191.
[219] This MAGAZINE, vol. XIX, p. 46.

The site of the Oak Forest settlement is one of the finest, if not naturally the finest, on the river. It has for near a mile a bluff sheer to the river, without any intervening marsh land. The old grounds bear the evidence of taste and much labour and the avenue and grove of live oaks are as handsome as anything in the low country. The remnants are still exceedingly fine. From the site of the old residence and the terraces to the river the view up and down the river is most beautiful. The mansion was apparently a large one of brick but was burned by the enemy during the war of 1861–1865 and with the offices and outbuildings totally destroyed.

EAGLES

Just north of Oak Forrest on the river was a small plantation that was at one time known as "Eagles." On 13 March 1693 a grant was made to Landgrave Thomas Smith, the first Landgrave Thomas Smith, of 500 acres on the north side of Ashley River bounding southwest on Ashley River, and southeast on Paul Parker's land.[220] This grant was on 24 August 1694 assigned by Thomas Smith to Gabriel Glaze "Bricklayer,"[221] and seems to have been included in a regrant made 8 July 1696 to Gabriel Glaze for 550 acres.[222] From Gabriel Glaze the property under his will went to his son Gabriel Glaze and at the latter's death descended to his brother and heir Malachi Glaze[223] who on 27 July 1717 conveyed off the 250 acres next the river to George Crichton, to whom also was conveyed on 29 March 1712, 50 acres adjoining by Job Chamberlain and Sarah his wife, being one of the 50 acre lots in the front range of lots in Dorchester, making 300 acres held by George Crichton. George Crichton left a will (dated in 1714 but not probated until 1729) whereby he devised his real estate to his son George Crichton.[224] He left a wife Elizabeth and two daughters Ann and Elizabeth Crichton, his daughter Ann being apparently a daughter by a previous marriage, and his wife being a daughter of Elizabeth Blake the daughter of Admiral

[220] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. G, p. 230–231.
[221] Ibid., p. 327.
[222] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 293.
[223] Memo. Bk. 5, p. 221.
[224] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1671–1727, p. 193.

Benjamin Blake who married first William Dry and second Richard Weekly.[225] The younger George Crichton died young and at his death the property went to his sister Elizabeth who married Richard Eagle.[226] From Eagle's possession the place received the name of "Eagle's," and the creek which ran through part of it, the name of Eagle Creek by which it is still known. Eagle Creek debouches into the Ashley River on the Oak Forest plantation about one half mile below the old Town of Dorchester. From Eagle the property seems to passed to John Joor[227] by whom 155 acres were in 1779 conveyed to D[r] Thomas Tudor Tucker[228] and the remainder to William Sanders, who with his wife Margaret conveyed in 1773, 53 acres to Daniel Huger and whose executors in 1784 conveyed 102 acres to D[r] Tucker who thus reunited in himself the entire 300 acres held by George Crichton excepting the 53 acres conveyed to Huger. There is no evidence left on this property of any settlement of any size. A few scattered bricks mark the site of an old house not far from the river. There is however on this property on the eastern side of the road to Goose Creek, about 300 yards north of where the road branches off to the bridge across Eagle Creek, an earthen redoubt or fort which by common tradition was constructed by the British during the Revolutionary War so as to command the approaches to Dorchester.

TRANQUIL HILL

North of Oak Forest and east of Eagle's was another noted country seat. On 25 February 1683/4 a warrant was issued to lay out to James Varine 210 acres of land being so much due to him for the arrival of himself, wife, and son, the 29 April 1680.[229] Varine seems to have taken possession and then abandoned the land laid out under this warrant for on 17 July 1694 a warrant was issued to lay out to Edward Jones 210 acres[230] with a memorandum. "The above Land is Situated on the north Side of

[225] This MAGAZINE, vol. 1, p. 154.
[226] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 273.
[227] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. R, No. 4, p. 131.
[228] Ibid., Bk. V, No. 5, p. 302.
[229] Printed Warrants, 1680–1692, p. 121.
[230] Ibid., 1692–1711, pp. 36, 37.

"Ashley River joyneing or bounding to George Barnetts & Paul "Parkers Land y^{t}: was the said two hundred & ten acres was "formerly in the posession of M^{r}: James Verin in Barkley County:" and on the same day 17 July 1694 a formal grant was made to Edward Jones, Cooper, for the 210 acres.[231] On 25 February 1694/5 Edward Jones, Cooper, had a warrant for 150 acres for the arrival rights of himself, Jane Clarke and Jean Quinteen,[232] followed by a formal grant to him on 13 March 1694/5 of another tract of 210 acres apparently adjoining the previous grant to him.[233] Whether Jane Clarke became Jane Jones does not appear, but she had a warrant 21 April 1696 for 150 acres[234] and on 13 May 1696 a grant was made to Jane Jones for 100 acres[235] apparently in the vicinity of the other 210 acre grants. Subsequently all or a part of the land covered by these grants seems to have been acquired by Col. Charlesworth Glover, the Indian Trader, with possibly a part off the 550 acre grant to Gabriel Glaze, lying east of the 250 acres off that grant conveyed to George Crichton, making a tract of some 600 acres owned by Col. Glover.[236] Charlesworth Glover died in 1732–3 and left a will [237] whereby he directed the sale of all his lands in South Carolina and appoints as his Executors Lawrence Sanders and Malachi Glaze. He mentions three sons in his Will, Charlesworth, William, and Thomas, but so far as the writer has been able to ascertain these sons left no descendants; and there are no descendants of Col. Charlesworth Glover in lower South Carolina. The Glover family of lower South Carolina do not appear to be descendants of Col. Charlesworth Glover. After Col. Glover's death his plantation was advertised for sale by his Executors viz.

"To be sold at Vendue on the 22^{d} of March a Plantation within "a mile of Dorchester Town belonging to Col Glover's Estate "Containing 600 acres of very good planting land with a beauti- "ful Dwelling-House 45 Foot long and 35 Foot wide 2 floors 4 "Rooms on a Floor with Buffets Closets &c a dry cellar under-

[231] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 150.
[232] Printed Warrants, 1692–1711, p. 65.
[233] Ibid., p. 284.
[234] Printed Warrants, 1692–1711, p. 114.
[235] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 297.
[236] Memo. Bk. 5, p. 221.
[237] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1732–1737, p. 7.

"neath with several and Convenient Rooms pleasantly Scituated "a good Pasture Barn Negro houses &c."[238]

At this sale or in some way Malachi Glaze (who married the widow of Charlesworth Glover, and was afterwards a Captain in the St. Augustine expedition, and died in June 1740) must have acquired the property, for according to an old map dated 25 November 1749 his Executors sold 473 acres off this tract to D[r] Robert Dunbar, who conveyed to Mary Langley who transferred to Adam Daniel, whose Executors on 8 April 1768 conveyed to William Sanders, who on 8 February 1773 conveyed to Daniel Huger, and also with his wife Margaret conveyed on 1 March 1773 to Daniel Huger 53 acres off the "Eagle's" tract. Daniel Huger with Binkey his wife on 2 December 1773 conveyed to Richard Waring the whole 526 acres.[239] Prior to the purchase by Richard Waring the plantation had been known by the name of "White Hall." He changed the name to that of "Tranquil Hill." Richard Waring was the son of Thomas Waring and his wife Susanna Smith and according to M[rs] Poyas[240] was born 10 April 1748 and on 20 November 1768 married Anne Branford who died within a year of her marriage. The widower on 27 January 1771 married Ann daughter of John Coming Ball. Richard Waring died in 1781 and his widow M[rs] Ann Waring lived until 1826 still the owner and occupier of Tranquil Hill.

M[rs] Poyas says she spent a considerable portion of her life at "beautiful Tranquil Hill—asserted ever without fear of contra- "diction, to have been the most charming inland place, (with its "numerous shady walks, its meandering creek, stylish gate and "bridge) within the lower part of the State." And again "which, "to my youthful imagination, was surely a palatial mansion, an ele- "gant residence, rendered more attractive by its beautiful south- "ern courtyard, with its gravelled walks, enclosed with living "box, and containing flowers of every hue and tropical fragrance. "To the warm, youthful feelings, the gardens were Hesperian, "beautiful with beds of flowers, embowered walks, cool retreats "and alcove seats. The widely extended fields were perfectly "Elysian."

[238] *S. C. Gazette*, No. 58, 17–24 February, 1732/3.
[239] Memo. Bk. 12, p. 485.
[240] *Our Forefathers*, p. 101.

M^r and Mrs Richard Waring left no children, and the writer does not know to whom the property went after Mrs Waring's death. Mrs Poyas says that in 1860 it was owned by Dr Hay from Barnwell who married Caroline the only daughter of Mr Christopher Gadsden Hasell and his wife Matilda Perry. When the writer first visited the spot in 1883 it was owned by the late James L. Gantt but alas! shorn of all its beauty. The site of the house was marked by a loose mass of broken brick; the walls of box, the flowers, the "stylish gate and bridge" were all gone. The meandering creek remained, and the fine house site rising boldly from the bed of the lowland. Since then the whole space around the remnants of the chimney hearth has been turned into a cultivated field, and the plough share driven over the hospitable halls of "beautiful Tranquil Hill." At this point on the north bank of the Ashley River we reach the line of the Dorchester grant described in a former number of this MAGAZINE[241]—a convenient point at which to return and take up the plantations on the opposite side of the river.

(*Continued in next number*)

[241] Vol. VI, p. 62.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CHARLESTON MORNING POST AND DAILY ADVERTISER

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER

This paper is a continuation of the *South Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser;* an advertisement appeared in the issue for January 14, 1786, stating; "The Printers having been joined by Mr. R. H. Haswell, on Wednesday next this paper will be published under the Title of *The Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser*."

Sunday last died at his plantation in St. Pauls parish, Benjamin Elliott Esq. . . . .

Monday morning died Mr. Thomas Hamett, Taylor of this City (Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1786.)

Died. In Kingston, (Jamaica) Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of Mr. John Mackenzie, lately arrived from Charleston. (Thursday, Jan. 19, 1786.)

Last Wednesday died in this City, Mr. Luther Richardson, of Boston. (Saturday, Jan. 21, 1786.)

Lately died in Baltimore, Mr. Dennis Ryan, late manager of the company of Comedians who performed in this city last summer.

A few days ago, died at Savannah, Mrs. Godwin, wife of Mr. Godwin, Comedian. (Monday, Jan. 23, 1786.)

Died. In Jamaica, Capt. William Nichols, of the schooner General Shirley, belonging to St. Kitts.

Married. Mr. John Farquhar, to Miss Bisset of this city, Milliner. (Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1786.)

Married. Thomas Waties, Esq. to Miss Ann Glover, daughter of the deceased Joseph Glover, Esq. Mr. Paul Ravenel to Miss Susannah Lloyd, daughter of the deceased Mr. William Lloyd, of this city.

Died at Willtown, on Wednesday evening the 10th. instant, universally regretted by a numerous acquaintance, the Rev. Mr.

Thomas Henderson, preacher of the gospel at the Presbyterian Church at that place—a man cut off in the prime of life. . . . . (Friday Jan. 27, 1786.)

Yesterday afternoon departed this life, Capt. Peter Paton, of the brig Lady Langford; . . . . All masters of vessels and others are invited to his funeral, to proceed from Mr. Andrew Stewart's this afternoon at four o'clock. . . . .

"Lately departed this life at New-York, Mrs. Elkalah Sexias, the consort of the Rev. Mr. Gerom Sexias. . . . ." (Sat. Jan. 28, 1786.)

Deaths. Archibald Scott, Esq: on James Island, much lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintances—He was an honest, good man, and during the late war, proved himself to be a zealous patriot in the cause of his country. (Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1786.)

Married. Last Tuesday evening, Mr. William Postell, of Caneacre, to Miss Mary Dawson, daughter of John Dawson, Esq: of this City. (Thursday, Feb. 2, 1786.)

Married. Alexander Walker, Taylor, to Miss Margaret Frazer of this City.—Mr. Peter Wyatt, Carpenter, to Miss Mary-Ann M'Illwrath, of this City. (Friday, Feb. 3, 1786.)

Married. In Savannah, Josiah Tatnell, Esq: of that place, to Miss Harriett Fenwicke, daughter of the deceased Edward Fenwicke, Esq: of this City.

Died. In England, Sir James Wright, Baronet, late Governor of Georgia. (Thursday, Feb. 9, 1786.)

Last Sunday was married at Cainhoy, the Rev. Beverly Allen, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the amiable Miss Anna Singletary, youngest daughter of John Singletary, Esq; of St. Thomas's Parish. (Thursday, February 16, 1786.)

Married. A few days ago, Mr. Abraham Waight, of Johns Island, to Miss Mary-Maxwell Lowery, of Wadmelaw Island.

Died. A few days ago at Horse Savannah, Mrs. Margaret Farr, Consort of John Farr, Esq; of that place.—In this City, Miss Bella Parker, daughter of John Parker, Esq.—Mr. William Coombes, son of Capt. Will. Coombes, of London. (Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1786.)

Died. In this City, on Thursday last, after a short illness, Alexander Mazyck, Esq; of St. James, Goose-Creek, much lamented by a numerous acquaintance.

We learn from Nassau, New Providence, that on the 6th. of February died in the 68th. year of his age, James Edward Powell, Esq., Lieutenant-governor of the Bahamas. The government is now devolved on Hon. John Brown, Esq. (Saturday, Feb. 25, 1786.)

Married. Last evening, Mr. Rodolph Switzer, Saddler, to Miss Christiana Nuffer, both of this City. (Monday Feb. 27, 1786.)

Died. At the High Hills of Santee, William Richardson, Esq; of that place. (Wednesday, Mar. 1, 1786.)

Married. Mr. Jonah Rivers of James-Island, to Miss Rachel Bee, daughter of the deceased Mr. William Bee, of this City.

Died. At Savannah, Capt. Francis Tate—he was greatly esteemed, and his death universally regretted. (Monday, March 6, 1786.)

Married. On Thursday last of Edisto, Mr. Josiah Mickell, to Miss Elizabeth Hardy, daughter of the deceased Mr. Robert Hardy.

Died. This morning, Mr. Jacob Boomer, of this City. (Thursday, March 9, 1786.)

This morning died, in an advanced age, William Hopton, Esq; of this City. (Monday, March 13, 1786.)

Died. Lately, at his plantation, Mr. Cornelius Dewees, of this City. (Wednesday March 15, 1786.)

Married. Yesterday, Mr. Solomon Cohen, of Georgetown, to Miss Bella Moses, daughter of Mr. Myer Moses of this City.

Died. This morning, in an advanced age, Miss Catherine Finlay, of this City. (Thursday, March 16, 1786.)

Yesterday died at his plantation at Horse Savannah, Andrew Williamson, Esq; late a Brigadier General in the Service of this state. [Long eulogy]. . . . . His remains will be interred this afternoon from the house of Mr. John Walker, in Meeting St. (Wednesday, March 22, 1786.)

Died. At Stono, in the bloom of life, Mrs. Elizabeth Hartley, wife of Dr. James Hartley. (Thursday, March 23, 1786.)

Died. On his passage from Jamaica to this port, Captain McCreedy, of the sloop Grampus. (Saturday, March 23, 1786.)

Died. In this City, on Saturday last, in an advanced age, Mr. Paul Smizer.—At Johns Island, in the prime of life, Mr. Andrew Hearne, a young gentleman universally regretted. (Monday, March 27, 1786.)

Yesterday morning departed this life, after a lingering indisposition, in an advanced age, Miss Jane Morand, of this City. (Wednesday, March 29, 1786.)

Last evening was married, by the Rev. Mr. Hollingshead, Mr. John Webb, of this City, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Legaré, eldest daughter of Mr. Nathan Legaré, deceased, of Christ Church Parish—a young lady possessed of every charm and accomplishment to render the married state agreeable and happy. (Friday, March 31, 1786.)

Married. Lately in Jamaica. John M'Queen Esq; of that place, to Miss Maria Murray, daughter of John Murray, Esq; of Philipbaugh. (Tuesday, April 4, 1786.)

Died. In this City, on Saturday last, Miss Eliza Atchinson, aged 48 years. (Ibid.)

Married. Last Tuesday evening, Benjamin Guerard, Esq; to Miss Mary-Ann Kennan, daughter of the deceased Mr. Henry Kennan, of this City.—Last evening, Mr. William Hayne of Ponpon, to Miss Elizabeth Peronneau daughter of the deceased Arthur Peronneau Esq; of this City. (Friday, April 7, 1786.)

Died. In this City, Mr. Thomas Bryde. (Tuesday, April 11, 1786.)

Died. Last Night, Mrs. Jane Postell, a wife of John Postell Jun. Esq; of this City.—This morning after a long illness . . . . George Smith, Esq; for many years past an eminent Merchant of this City. (Sat. April 15, 1786.)

Married. Last Saturday evening, Cleland Kinloch, Esq; to Miss Harriett Simmons, daughter of the deceased Ebenezer Simmons Esq; of this City.

Died. In this City, last Saturday evening . . . . John Gough, Esq; of Ponpon. (Tuesday, April 18, 1786.)

On the 31st ult. died at Nassau, New Providence, to which place she went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Dorothy Vanderhorst, lady of John Vanderhorst, Esq.; Secretary of this State, and daughter of Thomas Waring, Esq; of this City.

Married. Mr. Isaac Singletary, taylor, to Miss Elizabeth Attmore, daughter of Mr. Ralph Attmore, of this City. (Wednesday, April 19, 1786).

Married. Brigadier-General Francis Marion, who served with great reputation in the late war, to Miss Mary-Esther Videau, of

St. John's parish.—Mr. Theodore-Samuel Marion, of St. John's parish, to Mrs. Charlotte Ashby, widow of the deceased Anthony Ashby, Esq.—Mr. Nathan Legare, (son of the deceased Mr. Nathan Legare) of Christ Church parish to Miss Mary Toomer, daughter of Joshua Toomer, Esq; of Christ Church parish. (Thursday, April 20, 1786.)

Married. Last evening Mr. William Crafts, Merchant, of this City, to Miss Margaret Tebout, eldest daughter of the deceased Tunes Tebout, Esq; of Beaufort, Port Royal. (Friday, April 21, 1786.)

Married. Mr. Michael Martell, Schoolmaster, to Miss Sarah Beckwith, of this City. (Saturday, April 22, 1786.)

* * * The marriage of Mr. Martell to Miss Beckworth, inserted in our Gazette of Saturday last; is erroneous.

Married. Last Saturday evening, Mr. Joseph Ball, jun. to Miss Jane Wise, daughter of the deceased Major Samuel Wise, of Peldee. (Monday. April 24, 1786.)

Married. Mr. Martin Clime, to Miss Mary Martin, of this City. (Tuesday, April 25, 1786.)

Died. This Morning, Mr. James Verree, son of the late Mr. Joseph Verree. (Wednesday, April 26th. 1786.)

Last night Mr. Daniel Ravenell, of St. John's Parish, was married to the amiable Miss Catharine Prioleau, daughter of Samuel Prioleau, Jun. Esq; of this City. (Friday, April 28, 1786.)

Married. Capt. Richard Withers, of Santee, to Mrs. Mary Arthar, of Christ Church Parish. (Saturday, April 29, 1786.)

(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF MRS. ANN MANIGAULT
1754–1781

With notes by MABEL L. WEBBER

This Journal, or Diary, was kept by Mrs. Ann (Ashby) Manigault, wife of Gabriel Manigault, the wealthy merchant, for many years Public Treasurer, and reputed to be the richest man of this Province in the eighteenth century. It has been used by several historians from time to time, especially by General McCrady; and, while the entries are brief, and we have only abstracts of the original, it gives a valuable outline of the happenings of the period.

The copy which is used here, was made by Gabriel Manigault, grandson to the writer, who puts in occasional comments of his own.

Mrs. Ann Manigault was the daughter of John Ashby, second Cassique, and Constantia Broughton; she married Gabriel Manigault in 1730, and died in April 1782, her husband died in June 1781.

EXTRACTS FROM A JOURNAL KEPT BY MRS. A. M. BEGINNING 1ST JANRY. 1754, ENDING IN 1781

1754. Jany. 1. Dined at Mrs. Wragg's. N.B. This is the first entry in the Journal, Mrs. Wragg is often mentioned by the name of Madam Wragg.[1]

Feb. 3. Mr. Tetard at dinner.[2]

April 1. Mrs. Royer do.[3]

2. Saw Mr. Clark & Mr. Andrews.[4]

[1] An interpolation by Gabriel Manigault; for a chart of the Wragg family see this MAGAZINE, vol. xix, p. 121.

[2] Rev. Jean Pierre Têtard, pastor of the French, or Huguenot Church in Charles Town in 1753 and later. (Howe, *Hist. Pres. Ch. in S. C.*)

[3] Possibly Mrs. Anne Royer, widow of John Royer, of Wando Ferry. (*S. C. Gazette*, Jan. 8, 1754.)

[4] Rev. John Clark, A.M. and Rev. John Andrews, LL.B., rector and assistant of St. Philips Church, arriving from England in 1753 or '54. (Dalcho, *Church Hist.*, p. 166.)

1754. May 8. Lady Nesbett called.[5]
13. At Mrs. D'Harriett's.[6] 22. Captains Holdin, Suckling etc. at dinner.[7] 28. To see a wire-dancer at Gordon's.[8] 30. Mr. Lake to dinner.[9]
June 13. Mr. Whitfield came.[10]
July 3. Saw Mrs. Bounetheau & Mrs. Banbury.[11] 4. Went to Mrs. D'Harriett's Plantation.[12] 9. Mr. M. had a fever & took an emetic. 10. Better. 11. Pretty well. 12. Mrs. D'Harriette died.[13]
Sept. 5. Mrs. Stead l.[14]

[5] Sir Alexander Nisbet died in October, 1753, leaving a widow Mary, who is probably the lady mentioned.

[6] Ann Odingsell, widow of John Smith, married Benjamin D'Harriette March 2, 1725/6. (St. Philips Reg.) Odingsell pronounced with accent on the 2d. syllable.

[7] "Capt. Maurice Suckling, lately appointed Commander of His Majesty's Snow, *Baltimore*, in the room of Capt. McDonald deceased, arrived here last Saturday in the *Industry*, Capt. Pearson. In the same vessel arrived also Capt. Holding, another commander in the Navy." (*S. C. Gazette*, May 21, 1754.)

[8] "Mr. Sturgess, lately from London, proposes to exhibit his Equilibres on the Slack Wire. . . . . Tickets for the pit 30 sh. and for the gallery 20 sh. to be had at Mr. John Gordon's Tavern in whose Long Room the Equilibres are exhibiting. . . . ." (*S. C. Gaz.* June 11, 1754.) Gordon's Tavern was on Broad St. (*S. C. Gaz.* Ap. 30, 1753).

[9] A Richard Lake with a wife Mary lived in St. Andrew's parish at this period. (This MAGAZINE, vol. xiv.)

[10] *S. C. Gazette*, June 4, 1754. The *Success*, Capt. Thompson, from London, with the Rev. Mr. Whitfield on Board arrived at Port-Royal yesterday 7-night. *Ibid.*, June 20th. Last Thursday Morning the Rev George Whitfield arrived in Town from the Southward, and the same Evening preached in the New-England Meeting. On Monday he set out for the Southward again after having preached twice every Day during his stay.

[11] Connections of the Manigaults through Judith Manigault, who married first James Banbury, and second Thomas Witter. For an account of the Manigault Family, see *Transactions of the Huguenot Soc. of S. C.*, No. 4.

[12] Probably on Charlestown Neck, see vol. xix, p. 21.

[13] She is buried in St. Philips churchyard, where there is a stone to her memory, and also to that of her husband.

[14] The small "l" so frequently used refers to births, meaning lay in. Benjamin Stead married in Nove. 1748, Mary daughter of Gov. Robert Johnson deceased. (Salley's *Marriage Notices*.)

1754. Oct. 3. took an emetic. 4. do. carthetic. 9. was blooded. 17. Mr. M. to Silk Hope.[15] My self very sick. 23. Mr. M. returned to town.

Nov. 11. Went to a Ball. 25. Went to the play of Geo. Barnewell.[16]

Dec. 1. My son arrived from England.[17] 4. Gentlemen at dinner. 5. do, at Supper. 6. do at tea. 10. Miss Newman went with me to the Assembly.[18] 14. Gentlemen at dinner. 27. Went to the play.

1755. Jan. 7. to the Assembly. 13. A visit from Mrs. Wragg, and her daughter. 15. The Council to dinner. 21. to the Assembly. 25. My son to Silk Hope. 27. I went to the Play.

Feb. 1. My son returned to Town. 2. Gentleman at dinner. 14. Went to hear a Quaker preacher. 18. to the Assembly. 23. Mrs. Simons & Miss Allen at dinner. 28. I went to hear Mr. Whitfield.

Mar. 3. Gentlemen to sup in my sons office. 8. To hear Mr. Whitfield. 24. do.

May 10. My son went to the Club. 36. Mr. M. went to Silkhope. 22. He returned to Town.

[15] Silkhope was the Manigault plantation in St. Thomas' parish. (This MAGAZINE, vol. xviii, p. 13–14.)

[16] *S. C. Gaz.*, Sept. 5, 1754. "On Friday last, arrived a Company of Comedians from Philadelphia." Ibid, Oct. 3, 1754. "At the NEW THEATRE, on Monday next, will be Performed by A Company of Comedians from London, A TRAGEDY, called the FAIR PENITENT. Tickets may be had of Mr. John Remington, and at the Printers. Price: State box, 50 sh. Front and Side Boxes 40 sh. Pitt 30 sh. and Gallery 20 sh." The subsequent papers contain frequent advertisements of the plays given. The theatre was in Queen St.

[17] *S. C. Gaz.*, Dec. 5, 1754. "Sunday last arrived here from London. . . . . Mr. Peter Manigault (the only son of Gabriel Manigault, Esq.)" He later became Speaker of the Commons House.

[18] Social affairs. *See* Journal of Josiah Quincy, Jr. 1773, Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, v. 49, p. 448, "*March* 10. *Evening*. Spent the evening at the Assembly. Bad music, good dancing, elegantly disposed Supper, bad provisions, worse dressed."

1755. June 6. A visit from Mrs. Peter Banbury. 8. My son married to Miss Elizabeth Wragg. 9. Gentleman to breakfast here. Dined at Mrs. Wragg's. 10. I was not well, remained at home. 11. Mrs. Wragg's family dined here. 15. Drank tea at Mrs. Wragg's. 20. Went to Mrs. Wragg's with Mrs. Stead. 21. My son and his wife drank tea here & rode out.

July 6. —do—dine here. 14. My son sick. 15. took an emetic & was better. 16. had a fever. 17. Had a fever again. 18. do—do. 19. It abated by taking bark. 20. he was well. 30. My son went to live at his own house. we supped there.

Aug. 4. Mr. M. not well. 10. My son not well. 21. I went to Mrs. Wragg's plantation.

Sept. 1. My daughter sick. Took an emetic. 2. She was better. 15. a visit from Capt. Hood.[19]

Oct. 16. Mr. D'Harriette married.[20] 29. Parson Haywood died.[21] Mr. Clark very ill.

Nov. 10. I went to a Ball.[22] 11. Mr. M. to Silkhope. 12. My son & daughter & Capt. Hood at Supper. 14. My son and Daughter went to Silkhope. 18. Mr. M. returned to Town. 20. My son and His party returned to town & supped here.

[19] Samuel Hood, Esq., commander of His Majesty's sloop *Jamaica*. (*S. C. Gazette*, April 1, 1756.)

[20] He married Martha Fowler, widow of James Fowler. (Salley, *Marriage Notices*.)

[21] Yesterday died The Rev. Henry Heywood, a Baptist Preacher in this Town: who was esteemed one of the greatest Scholars in America. (*S. C. Gaz.*, May 7, 1756.)

[22] *S. C. Gaz.*, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1755. "Monday last being His Majesty's Birth Day, [George II.] when he entered into the Seventy-third Year of his Age, the Same was observed here with the usual demonstrations of Joy: The Charles Town Regiment was under Arms, and reviewed by His Excellency, [Gov. Glen] who gave a Supper and a Ball to the Ladies at Mr. Poinsett's." In 1750 Elisha Poinsetts tavern was in Broad St. (*S. C. Gas.* Feb. 26, 1750.)

1755. Dec. 1. A visit from Capt. Proby.[23] 25. Doctor Garden married. 29. Mr. Gadsden do.[24]

1756. Jan. 25. My Daughter not well.

Feb. 10. Went to an Assembly. 17. Mr. D'Harriette died.[25] 26. A Horse-race & assembly.[26] 27. visit from Capt. Proby.

Mar. 27. A child found in a cellar. 17. Was seized with the Rheumatism very violently. 28. My Hand remained very weak. 30. An entertainment given to the Governor at Poinsett's Tavern.

Apr. 5. Col° Bird from Virginia dined with us.[27] 6. My Son not well. 11. Miss Bull married.[28]

May 4. A visit from Capts. Proby and Hood. 5. The Governor at tea. 7. My Son not well. 14.

[23] Hon. Charles Proby, Esq: commander of His M's ship *Syren*. (*S. C. Gazette*, May 7, 1756.)

[24] Christopher Gadsden married Mary Hasell, dau: of Rev. Thos. Hasell and his wife Elizabeth Ashby; she was born in 1734, a niece of Mrs. Manigault. (*Reg. St. Thomas and St. Denis*, and *Marriage Notices*.) Alexander Garden and Elizabeth Peronneau m: Dec. 25, 1755 (St. Philip's Regs. *MSS*.)

[25] *S. C. Gazette*, Feb. 19, 1756. "On Tuesday died suddenly, Mr. Benjamin d'Harriette, formerly an eminent merchant of this Town, hut had retired from Business some years—*knowing when he had enough*. We hear he bequeathed a considerable Legacy to the South Carolina Society." His tombstone in St. Philips States him to have been a native of New York, aged 55 years, having lived 30 years in this Province. He had no children, and his will generously provided for the relations of both of his wives, some cousins of his own, and for the French church, the Baptist church, St. Philips, and the Protestant Dissenters "to whom the brick Meeting house towards the Northside of The said Town doth belong," also to the So. Ca. Soc. and the French Protestant Soc. of New York.

[26] *S. C. Gas*. Mar. 4, 1756. The last Day of the Races at New Market Course . . . . several Pocket Books had been very expertly drawn out of Gentlemen's Pockets . . . .

[27] Ibid., April 1, 1756. On the 24 ult. came to Town, by Land, from *Virginia*, the Hon. Cols. Bird and Randolph, Members of His Majesty's Council there with some other Gentlemen; who are supposed to have taken this extraordinary Journey, (in which they passed thro' the Indian Nations) on some Public Business.

[28] Elizabeth, dau: Burnaby Bull, m: Wm. Simpson, Esq. (This MAGAZINE, v. 1, p. 88.)

A Fast day.[29] 16. Mr. Andrews married.[30] 18. Mr. M. to Silkhope. 26. He returned to Town.

1756. June 1. Mrs. Chalmers.[31] 12. A great fire on Beale's wharf.[32] 23. A great Storm. 25. I was not well.

Aug. 28. Mrs. Stead l.

[29] Ibid., May 1, 1756. A Proclamation [by Gov. James Glen] Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to visit the Kingdom of Portugal and other Countries with very astonishing and awful Judgments: And whereas several Provinces upon this Continent, Tho' far more powerful than this, have for some Time past been afflicted with the Calamities of War, and had their Back-Settlements laid Waste by the most cruel Incursions of merciless Savages while this Colony, surrounded with numerous Nations of Indians has been wonderfully preserved in Peace and Security, notwithstanding our manifold Sins had justly deserved severe Punishment: And it being our Duty to repent of our Sins, and humble ourselves before God: I have therefore resolved, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council that a Public Fast be observed throughout this Province . . . . Friday the Fourteenth of May next. . . . .

[30] Rev. John Andrews and Mary Rothmahler married May 16, 1756. (St. Philips Reg. no. 2.)

[31] Sarah, daughter of Lionel and Martha Chalmers born June 1, 1756. (Same.)

[32] *S. C. Gazette*, June 17, 1756. Last Sunday Morning between 1 and 2 O'Clock, a Fire (which is supposed may have been maliciously kindled by some hellish Incendiary) broke out amongst a Parcel of Pitch that lay upon Colonel *Beale's* Wharf, and burnt with such Violence, that, although the Town Engins were there in a short Time, and played with great Judgement, and upward of 100 men from the *Winchelsea* and *Jamaica* assisted, who were very active and serviceable, it consumed all the Stores on the said Wharf, with what was in them, before its Progress could be stopped. His Excellency the Governor, tho' remote from it, was among the first at the Spot, upon the Alarm of Fire, and having immediately given such Directions as were necessary upon this Occasion and on account of the Number of *Acadians* here, Staid 'till the Fire was totally extinguished—Providentially it was calm; for had the Wind been blowing from the Westward (it being Low-Water) none of the Vessels lying at that and some other adjacent Wharves, nor a great number of Stores, full of Valuable Merchandize could have been saved; or had it been Easterly, all the Trading Part of the Town might have been destroyed, or at least must have suffered very considerably—In the Stores that have been consumed were about 160 Barrels of Rice, 7 Hogshead of Sugar, 5 of Rum, 1 Cask of Indico, 40 Coils of Cordage some Flour and many other articles; the Quantity of Pitch burnt was about 50 Barrels.

1756. Sept. 29. Miss Ashby married.[33] 29. I was seized with the Rheumatism severely, but became better 2d. Oct.

Oct. 7. Mrs. Gadsden brought Eliz. Hasell to live with me.[34] 16. Peter Banbury came to Town sick. 26. Mr. M. to Silkhope. 29. He returned to Town.

Nov. 1. The Governor. Mr. & Mrs. Wright, Mr. Beaufain, Mr. Cleland at dinner.[35] 14. Mrs. Ansley died.[36]

Dec. 7. Went to Colo. Izard's in the country.[37] 8. Remained there. 9. Went to Dorchester. 10. To the Widow Izard's. 11. Returned to Town. 12. The Governor drank tea with us. Mrs. Grindlay l.[38] 25. Peter Banbury died.[39] 28. Mrs. Lynch l.[40]

(To be continued.)

[33] She married Nicholas Harleston for his second wife. (This MAGAZINE, vol. 3.)

[34] Probably Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hasell and his wife Alice Morritt, baptized Aug. 10, 1746. (Reg. St. Thomas and St. Dennis.)

[35] Gov. Wm. Henry Lyttleton, who arrived at the end of May, 1756 (*S. C. Gaz.* June 5, 1756), Hon. Hector Beranger de Beaufain, member of Council, Hon. John Cleland, member of Council, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, not so easy to identify; possibly James Wright, Attorney Gen. at this period, son of Robert, chief Justice, owned the "Retreat" in 1756. (This MAGAZINE, vol. xix, p. 58.)

[36] Mary, the wife of John Ainslie, (probably daughter of Benjamin Child and his wife Hannah Elliott. See p. 28 *supra*). (Salley's *Marriage Notices*, p. 14.)

[37] Col. Walter Izard, of Cedar Grove, St. George's parish (This MAGAZINE, vol. 2, pp. 230–231.) The "Widow Izard" probably the relict of John Izard, of Oak Forrest.

[38] Oct. 11, 1755, James Grindlay & Christian Govan married. Dec. 9, 1756, John, son of James & Christian Grindlay born. (St. Philip's Reg. *Mss.*)

[39] Peter Banbury was a son of James Banbury and Judith Manigault, born June 16, 1722. (St. Philips Reg.)

[40] Thomas Lynch Senr. Esq. married in March, 1755, Hannah, fourth daughter of Jacob Motte; this is their first child. (Salley's *Marriage Notices*, page 18.)

THE REGISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH PARISH

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from July, 1918)

MARRIAGES AND BURIALS

September 26, 1723. Jn° Clements was married to Katherine Watson.

Mary the wife of John Mortin was buried October ye 7: 1723

Jn° Sauseau the son of Jn° Sauseau & Mary his wife was buried Octo 21: 1723

Edward Morain was buried Oct. ye 29: 1723

Elizabeth Morain was Married to James Eaden ye 28 of November Anno que Dommine 1723

Edward Kumball was Buried December ye 24th. 1723

Jonathan Stocks was married to Elianer Page December ye 24th. 1723

William Lealand was Buried April ye 27: 1724

George Quelch was Buried April ye 28, 1724

John Thompson was married to Martha Duprea April ye 28, 1724

Moses Joy was married to Mary Rowser June ye 18th., 1724

James Sutherland was married to Mary Herbert June ye 21, 1724

W^m^. Jean was married to Elizabeth Bradsher Sept. ye 17th. 1724.

Hew Hicks was Married to Sarah Boone November ye 21, 1723.[1]

Sarah the daughter of Sarah and Hew Hicks was Borne ye 18.th Sept. 1724, and baptized Oct. ye 18th. 1724

Preserved Ford was maried to Mary his Wife December ye 14. 1709 on Thursday.

John Ford was Borne October ye 6th. 1710 about 7 of ye clock in ye Evening on Fryday

[1] Where the old Register is used the spelling of the names is followed exactly Some repetition will be found, for a number of the entries are duplicated in the old register; the copy, which is frequently used to fill in breaks, is a copy of a compilation, thus repetition is unavoidable.

Sarah Ford was Borne December 26th. 1712 at 3 of the Clock in the Morning uppon Tuesday.

James Ford was born August ye 9th. 1715 at 11 of ye Clock in ye morning.

Mary Ford was born May ye 23d. 1721 about 8 of ye Clock in ye Morning upon Tuesday and died November ye 7th, 1722

Joseph Ford was Born Oct. ye 15th. 1724 on Wednesday 11 of the Clock at Night.

Lucia Fitzgarald was Buried Octr. ye 30th. 1724

Henʸ. Cornish was married to Jean Gill June ye 29th. 1724

Elizabeth Cornish was Borne ye 28th. Day of December 1724 & was Baptized ye 28th. of March.

Jnº Parris the son of Alexander Parris Junr. and Elizabeth his wife was born on Friday the eleventh of December about six at night, 1724

George Logan and Martha Daniel Junr. were married the 30th. July, anoque Domini 1719

Samuel Wigfall of Christ Church Parish and Son of Samuel Wigfall, who was Born at Donington on the Heath, Leicester Shire, married to Catherine Foissin the 24th. of April 1729 by the Revd. Mr. Winteley Missionary of ye parish

Benjamin Law was married to Elizabeth Watson Augt. 12th. 1725

John Matheringham was married to Mary Mackmortree Augt. ye 19th., 1725

Benjamin Joy was married to Elizabeth Gibson November 1, 1726

Daniel Sonare was married to Elizabeth Stanway Jan. 6, 1726/7

John Huper was married to Ann Stone July ye 13, 1727

Nickolis Visher was maried to Sarah Beck Augst. ye 12th., 1727

John Evins was Married to ye widdow Ann Dashwood Augt. ye 17: 1727

Joseph White was married to Mary Stocks June 9th: 1728 by Rev. John Winteley, being both of this Parish[2]

Stephen Tarriane of St. Philip Charlestown was married to Mary Newton June 9: 1728 by Rev. Mr. Winteley .

Andrew Quelch was married to Elizabeth Hall (or Hale?) 2d. of July 1728 by Rev. Mr. Winteley in Charlestown.

[2] Here the Copy is followed.

James Eden was married to Jane Jelly ye 25th. September 1728, by the Rev. Mr. Winteley.
March 22: 1729/30 John Baker was married to Sarah Evins.[3]
Thos. Barton Jur. was married to Mary Eleanor Cuck (Cook) July ye 9th 1730
Samll. Bullock was married to Eliza Cooke May ye 18th: 1730
Samll. Ash was married to Elizabeth Burt July ye 15th. 1731
George Oliver was married to Mary Sims, Novr. ye 25th. 1731.
Charvil Wingood was married to Mary Sasseau daughter of John Sasseau Decd. Mar. 23: 1731/2.
Joseph Sevenance was married to Ann Watson Mar: ye 30th. 1732.
George Thos. Layson was married to Mary Callibuff, March 30th: 1730
Edward Scoles was married to Mary Thorp Sept: 13th., 1731
John Hartman was married to Sarah Joy April ye 13th. 1732.
James Duffe was married to Amerilla Macintosh May ye 22: 1732
Richard Capers was married to Anne Sinclar May ye 17th: 1730
Stephen Hartley was married to Elizabeth Newton January ye 13th: 1731 by the Revd. Mr: Gey Minister of St. Andrews.
George Benison was married to Hannah Screven widdow on the 18th of March 1734/5 by the Rev. Mr: John Fullerton.
William Barton was Married to Widdow Mary Baker on the 10: day of April 1735 per the Rev: John Fullerton.
John Severance was married to Anne Barton the 10th: june 1735 Per ye Rev: Mr. Fullerton.
Jacob Watts was married to Widdow Elinor Stocks the 19th: of August 1735/6 (*sic*) Per Rev. Mr. Jno. Fullerton.
Dan[ll]: Wingood Departed this Life on 5 Day of March and was buried on ye 7th. day being Shrove Sunday 1735/6[3]
John Nelme was Married to Elinor Watts Widower on the 27th. day of October anno Domini 1736 Per Revd. Mr: Thompson.
John Gibberns was married to Elizabeth Bennett on the Ninth day of November 1736 Per Mr: Commis: Garden
Richard Wainwright was married to Mary Joy the 22d: day of December being Wednesday 1736 per Mr: Comasy: Garden.

[3] From here the old Register is followed.

Robert Darrile was married to Elizabeth Cook on the 22 day of January 1736 Per Revd: Mr: Morritt.[4]

James White was married to Sarah Sims January 30th: 1736/7 by the Rev: Mr: Daniel Dwight

Peter Ryea was married to Rebecca Spencer November 11th. 1738 by the Rev. Robert Small.

Doctor John Rutledge was married to Sarah Hext December 25th., 1738 by the Revd. Robert Small.

John Whitesides was married to Sarah Dashwood March 24th., 1737

Joseph Spencer was married to Ann Rodgers, June 1st., 1739, by the Rev. Mr. Small

Robert Screven was married to Martha Haddrell, July 12th. 1739, by the Rev. Mr. Small.

Michael Berresford was married to Susannah Boone March 4th. 1739/40 by the Rev. Mr. Orr.

James MaGaw was married to Ann Brown, May 15th. 1740, by the Revd. Mr. Orr.

John Holmes was married to Katherine Fowler Relict of Richard Fowler July 20th. 1720, by the Rev. John Holmes.

Roger Player was married to Patience on the 18th. day of Novr. 1718.

Roger Player was married to Martha his second wife May 7th. 1730[5]

Thomas Boone Junr. son of Thomas and Mary Boone was married to Susannah Croft November 23d. 1741.

Revd. Levi Durand was married to Susannah Boone the daughter of Thomas and Mary Boone May 14th. 1745

John Barton was married to Elizabeth Burdell Oct. 16th. Annoque Domini 1733 per Rev. Mr. Fullerton.

Henry Bennett was married to Rebecca Nelmes June 10th: 1735.

Richard Capers was married to Elizabeth Boahost the 8th. day of Janry. 1740 by the Revd. Levi Durand.

Robert Gibbes was married to Elizabeth Haddrell April the 2d: 1741 by the Revd. Mr. Levi Durand.

Joseph Hatcher was married to Mary Sarah (?) Taylor, widow, 30th April 1741, per Rev. Levi Durand.

[4] Old Register followed from here.

[5] No surname given for either wife.

Thomas Murray married to widow Gibberns, April 4th. 1741
Samuel Bacot married to Rebecca Foissin spinster, April 14, 1741
Richard Duva was married to Mary Joy, widow, August the 27th: 1741, in Church, by the Rev. Levi Durand.
Mumford Milner was married to Elizabeth Brewton September the 27th: 1741, by Rev. Levi Durand.
Joseph Jones was married to Mary Brewton January the 6th: 1741/2 by Rev. Levi Durand
Hugh Hext was married to Susannah Beresford widow, the 29th April, 1742
Edward Croft was married to Lydia Wells the 22 June 1742
Thomas Murray was married to Grace Gibens the 4th: April 1741
James Paris was married to Sarah Benison the 29th: June 1742.
Charles Barkadale was married to Mary Wingood, widow ye 7: May 1741
William Jones was married to Ann Bates widow the 17th: May, 1742
George Eveleigh was married to Elizabeth Whiting the 19th of August 1742
William Hoggatt was married to Mary Loddemore (Larimore in another entry) widow the 14th. April, 1743.
William Haliburton was married to Joan Watkins the 10th. April 1743
John Ratteray was married to Helen Govan Spinster, June 2d. 1742
John Barton was married to widow Hale the 23d. day of June 1743
John Steel was married to Catherine Roche widow July the 17th. 1743
William Bissett was married to Mary Sutherland widow the 1st. August 1743
Richard Beek was married to Margaret Haly the 14th. August 1743, in Church.
Thomas Whitesides was married to Sarah Joy spinster October ye 25th. 1753 at ye Parsonage.
Jonathan Emmett was married to Sarah Evans January the 26th, 1744 at ye Parsonage

William Gibbes was married to Mary Benison March the 8th, 1744
John Saunders was married to Mary Oliver the 15th. March 1744
Stephen Miller was married to the Widow Vanderhorst June 14th. 1744[6]
John Clark to Mary Collins July 2d. 1744
Richard Capers to Mary Ann Maybank August 2d. 1744
Maurice Fleming to Elizabeth James August 12th. 1744
Stephen Callabeuf to Mary Rowser Spinster. 9ber. 29, 1744
William Pryn to Widow Anderson, xbr: 27, 1744
John Evans to Sarah Spencer Jany. 7: 1744/5
Henry Varnor to Widow Guellard Jany. 21: 1744/5
All married by Rev. Levi Durand.
Capt. Clement Lemprier to Elizabeth Varnor February 5th. 1744/5
(From here the Copy is followed)
Mark Oliver to Mary Magdalen Evans January 19th. 1744/5
Thomas Jennings to Elizabeth Murrill January 23rd: 1744/5
David Blair to the widow Page April 15th. 1745
Henry Gray to Ann Villepontoux Spinster April 24th. 1745
Richard I'on to Elizabeth Bond Spinster April ye 29th, 1745
Thomas Webb to Elizabeth Murrill Spinster August 8th. 1745
William McKally to Jane Priesley Spinster, November 14, 1745
Thomas Jones to Sarah Collins Spinster, December—1745
Robert Little to the Widdow Hoggatt March 27th. 1746
Alexander Dupont to Ann Guerry Spinster, September 28, 1746
John Laverick to — Duff, November 15, 1746
John Steel to Lydia Guerry July 12th. 1746
Gabriel Guinard to Fanny Lesesseline November 10th. 1746
Capt. Clement Lemprier to Ann Wilks spinster, December 20th. 1746
Jacob Burdell to Mary Joy Julu 30th. 1746
John Locker to Mary Grege October 11, 1747
Edward Clark to Blanch Foster, May 3, 1748
William and Ruth Hartman married November 5th. 1740 (sic)

[6] She was Elizabeth Mary Foissin, married John Vanderhorst for his second wife 14th. Jan. 1734 (Circular Church Register, this MAGAZINE, vol. xii, page 53). Her third husband was George Pawley, whom she married 22. May, 1755.

Capt. Joseph Hatton to Mary Wood January 17th. 1748.
Jonah Bonhoste to Jane Benison March 8th. 1748/9
William Gibbes to Elizabeth Hasell Daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hasell of St. Thomas' Parish, by the Revd. Alexander Garden Junr. February 18th. 1747/8
Peter Turier to Blanch Clarke widow, March 29th. 1749
Edward Jermain to Susannah Satur on Tuesday April ye 18th. A. D. 174—
William Evans and Priscilla Cook were joined together in holy matrimony in the Parish Church, between the hours of 11 and 12 oClock on Thursday the 27th April 1749 by the Rev. Levi Durand.
January 13th. 1749 William Duke and widow Halliburton were married, at Hobcaw.
July 9th., 1749 John Metheringham junior was married to Nancy Bennett, the daughter of Thomas Bennett and Ann his wife.
September 7th. 1749. Thomas Piercy was married to Mary Lewis in Church
September 14th. 1749 Edward Morraine was married to Sarah Bennett in Church.
January 3d. 1750 Thomas Hamlin was married to Mary McDowell at Mr McGaws.
January 25th. 1750 John Parris was married to Elizabeth Collins in Church.
March 25th. 1750 John McDowell was married to Martha Hamlin in the presence of James McGaw and Ann his wife Archibald McDowell, Sarah Hamlin and Thomas Hamlin.
July 21st. 1750 Thomas Phillips and Elizabeth Gough were joined in the holy State of Matrimony in the Presence of Thomas Whitesides and Mary Mallery.
August 9th, 1750 William Benison and Ann Brown were married at James McGaws.
October 28th, 1750 James Belin and Mary Jermain were married at Santee in the House of Capt. Daniel Horry.
James Read and Rebecca Bond were married December 16th. 1750
Archibald McDowell and Sarah Hamlin were married in the Church December ye 23rd. 1750

Jonah Collins was married to Susannah Bonhost on Thursday January 31st. 1751 .

Andrew Hsaell and Sarah Wigfall married on Thursday the 28th. of March 1751

John Bennett was married to Margaret Swinton by licence the 11th. of April 1751 by the Revd. Mr. Levi Durand.

John Randall and Susannah Bond was married Per Licence 25th. April 1751 By the Revd. Mr. Durand.

John Jelford and Mary Vanderhorst were Married Per Licence 16th. July 1751 By Rev. Mr. Levi Durand.

Isaac Chauvin and Elizabeth Jourdan were married by Licence 25th. August 1751.

William Wournell and Sarah Spencer were married by a Licence. 26th. October 1751.

James Keith and Widow Dwight were married by a Licence 1st. December 1751.

Lewis Caw and Widow Dubois were married by a Licence 3d. December 1751

Doctor Samuel Carn was married to Catherine Bond February 18th. 1759 by the Reverend Mr. Sarjeant. (Copy states that she was the daughter of Jacob and Susannah Bond.)

Mr. John Gibbes was married to Elizabeth White July 6th. 1760 by the Rev. Mr. Warren.

(*To be continued*)

HISTORICAL NOTES

PARCEL POST AND RURAL DELIVERY IN 1737

"Whereas this Province to the Southward is pretty much settled, and no Provision yet made for the certain and sure Conveyance of Letters and Advices, a certain person, Inhabitant of the Province, offers himself to go once every Week from Charles Town to Ashley-Ferry, Dorchester, Stono and Ponpon and to carry any Letters and Pacquets up and down, in case the several Inhabitants residing in those Places intend to reap the Benefit thereof, will subscribe respectively a Sum sufficient to make it worth his while. All such Gentlemen therefore as are willing to encourage so useful a Design, are desired to send in their Names and what Sum they are pleased to subscribe, at PonPon to Geo: Douglas, at Stono to Fr: Dandridge, at Ashley Ferry to Fr: Sureau, and in Charles Town to the Printer hereof, where all Letters or Pacquets will be carefully forwarded.—*South Carolina Gazette*, September 23, 1737.

RECORDS IN GEORGE SMITH'S BIBLE

This Bible, printed in London in 1707, belonged to George Smith, the second son of the second Landgrave Thomas Smith, and was presented to this Society in May, 1912, by Mrs. J. Palmer Lockwood. Such records as it contains are written on the back of the title-page to New Testament, with the exception of the entry concerning Thomas Smith, which is written just above the imprint date.

. . . . (torn) born August ye 2d. 1693

. . . ." Rebecca Blake the . . . . March 1716–17 who Dyed October . . . . aged Twenty Years and Seven Days.

. . . . was Born ye 25th. of Aprill . . . . Dyed ye 30th. September following.

Elizabeth Smith was born ye 8th. of September 1719 and Dyed five weeks old wanted two Days.

George Smith and Elizabeth Allen was married the 18th. of December 1723, she being Born Aprill ye 13th. 1707.

Elizabeth Smith was Born ye 4th. of November 1724 and Dyed July ye 14: 1725

Ann Smith was Born ye 2d. of Feb'ry 1725/6 at 3 of ye o'Clock in the Morning, It being Wenesday.

Jane Smith was Born Sunday at two in the afternoon being ye 11th. of June 1728.

Sarah Smith was Born the 19th of May 1730 being on Tuesday at four in the afternoon.

Thomas Smith Junr. Dyed the 3d. of December 1729 on Wednesday at nine at night.[1]

JUSTICES IN THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE, 1756

A list of Justices named in the Commission of the Peace, dated 25th. October, 1756. (*South-Carolina Gazette*, November 4, 1756.)

The Honourable James Kinlock, Edmond Atkin, John Cleland, Charles Pinckney, Edward Fenwick, Hector Beranger de Beaufain, William Bull, William Wragg, George Saxby, James Michie, Othneil Beale, and Henry Middleton, *Esquires, of His Majestys Council.*

The Hon. Peter Leigh, *Esq; Chief Justice.*

John Lining and John Drayton *Esquires, Assistant Judges.*

James Wright *Esq; Attorney General.*

William Simpson *Esq, Clerk of the Crown and Peace.*

Alexander Stewart, *Esq; Register of Chancery.*

Dougal Campbell, *Esq; Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.*

William Pinckney, Robert Pringle, Francis Kinlock, John Wragg, John Rattray, David Graeme, Richard Beresford, John Ainslie, Nathaniel Broughton, Thomas Boone, Alexander Broughton, Alexander Fraser, Ribton Hutchinson, Gabriel Manigault, Thomas Lamboll, Jacob Motte, Isaac Mazyck, Thomas Drayton, Benjamin Smith, George Austin, Robert Rivers, Walter Izard, Ralph Izard, Daniel Blake, John Skene, Benjamin Waring, Richard Waring, Thomas Fuller, Peter Taylor, Richard Bedon, Francis Lejau, Thomas Wright, Jacob Bond, Stephen Mazyck, Daniel Crawford, John Harleston, Anthony Bonneau, Robert Brewton, Thomas Middleton, William Elliott, John Ward, John

[1] This is the eldest son of the second Landgrave, Thomas Smith.

Moultrie, Lionel Chalmers, John Moultrie Jun., Richard Lake, Robert Broun, Moses Thomson, Rene Ravenel, Samuel Thomas, John Chevilette, Daniel Pepper, James Francis, Edmund Bellinger, George Seaman, David Caw, James White, Robert Williams, John Bassnett, William Moultrie, William Burrows, John Grindley, Egerton Leigh, James Parsons, Robert Williams Jun., George Gabriel Powell, John Murray, Christian Minnick, Charles Pinckney, John Hamelton, *Deputy Surveyor*, William Murray, Thomas Burrington, John Pearson, George Murray, William Brisbane, Samuel Bowman, Richard Lamberton, White Outerbridge, Peter Manigault, William Drayton, Charles Mayne, Doctor John Murray, John Troupe, John Colcock, Tacitus Gaillard, and Richard Wallace, *Esquires, for Berkeley County.*

John Raven, Thomas Law Elliott, John Mathews, James Stobo, James Skirving, James Bulloch, Henry Hyrne, Christian Minnick, Thomas Elliott, John Chevilette, Thomas Fleming, and William Boone, *Esquires, for Colleton County.*

John Kelsal, Thomas Drayton, John Baptist Bourquin, Andrew Verdier, John Gordon, Daniel Heyward, Daniel Doyley, Thomas Wigg, John Barnwell, Nathaniel Barnwell, John Tobler, Ulrick Tobler, Stephen Bull, Henry Hyrne, Abraham Ehrhardt, John Bull, John Hutchinson, William Harvey, James Thomson, Henry deSaussure, Patrick Mackay, Francis Stuart, Jermyn Wright, Charles Wright, Stephen Bull, *of Sheldon*, John Murray, Grey Elliott, Cornelius Cook, William Murray, and Richard Wallace, *Esquires, for Granville County.*

Francis Kinlock, Isaac Mazyck, William Buchannan, George Gabriel Powell, Joseph Brown, Samuel Wragg, Job Rothmahler, Paul Trapier, Daniel Horry, Elias Horry, Theodore Gaillard, Tacitus Gaillard, George Pawley, Elias Foissin, Mathew Neilson, Richard Richardson, Joseph Cantey, Charles Cantey, John Pamor, John Hentie, Thomas Lynch, Archibald Baird, John Livingston, Samuel Wylly, James Francis, John Tilly, John Hamelton, Thomas Wright, John Crawford, George Hicks, Thomas Burrington, Thomas Blythe, Dennis Laverty, James Locsk, Abraham Buckholls, William Lord, John Pearson, Peter Craeme, *Doct.* John Murray, George Murray, Charles Lewis, William Boikin, Wood Foreman, Thomas Simpson, John Beekins, Nathaniel Alexander, Robert Pringle, John Mayrant, and Edward Jerman, *Esquires, for Craven County.*

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PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH W. BARNWELL, HENRY A. M. SMITH,
A. S. SALLEY, JR.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.
MABEL L. WEBBER.

CONTENTS

The Ashley River: Its Seats and Settlements..... 75

The Register of Christ Church Parish..... 123

Extracts from the Journal of Mrs. Ann Manigault 1754–1781 128

Marriage and Death Notices from the Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser..... 142

Historical Notes..... 147

N. B.—These Magazines, with the exception of No. 1 of Vol. I, are $1.25 to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is $4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from January to January), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at $1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer.

Miss Mabel L. Webber,
South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, C. S.

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XX APRIL, 1919 No. 2

THE ASHLEY RIVER: ITS SEATS AND SETTLEMENTS

By Henry A. M. Smith

(Continued from the January Number)

An account of the settlements on the south side of Ashley River as high up as "Pierponts" and Cuppain Creek has been given in a former number of this Magazine.[242] The account there given on p. 61 of the plantation on Ashley River afterwards belonging to William Harvey is quite incomplete and the following will serve to complete it.

LAKE FARM

As was stated in the article mentioned, 350 acres of the Godfrey tract were conveyed to John Woodward who conveyed 70½ acres ("Governor's Point") to Charles Hill, 86 acres to Benjamin Whitaker, and 193½ acres on Wappoo Creek to Richard Woodward. Benjamin Whitaker by exchange with John Godfrey acquired the 150 acres reserved by the latter—exchanging for this 150 acres the 224 acres allotted to his wife Sarah Whitaker. The two tracts formed a plantation of 236 acres on Ashley river lying East of Hillsborough, on which the settlement, now showing the "tabby" foundation of the old house, was made. From Benjamin Whitaker the 236 acres were on 25 February, 1730, conveyed to Benjamin Godfrey at whose death they were transferred by his executors to

[242] Vol. XVI, p. 66.

Thomas Lake "late of the Island of Barbados Merchant." To the plantation Thomas Lake gave the name of "Lake Farm" and on 12 January, 1741, he conveyed it by that name to Elizabeth Cheesman, Widow, who on 1 January, 1742, conveyed it under the same name, for natural love and affection to "her brother of the whole blood Richard Lake."

The 193½ acres on Wappoo Creek sold to Richard Woodward was by his will devised equally between his wife Sarah and his daughters Elizabeth, and Mary, and at the division of the estate the 193½ acres was allotted to Mary who married Isaac Chardon, and under an exchange of lands the 193½ acres was in 1742 transferred to Richard Wright who had married her sister Elizabeth Woodward. At Richard Wright's death the property was on 3 April, 1745, by his executors conveyed to Richard Lake as the plantation "commonly called Wappooe plantation." Richard Lake thus became possessed of Lake Farm and Wappooe plantation a contiguous tract of 429½ acres stretching from Ashley river to Wappoo creek.[242]

Richard Lake published in the *South Carolina Gazette* for 5 January, 1759, a notice of sale of this plantation of 429½ acres as well as of another plantation of 375 acres. The advertisement is here inserted as showing the plantation and household equipment of a well to do planter at that date on Ashley River, viz:

"To Be Sold by the subscriber at public vendue, at the plantation whereon he now lives, lying between Ashley and Stono Rivers, on monday the 29th of January next (if a fair day, if not on the first fair day after.)

"The said plantation, with an hundred acres of land within less than a quarter of a mile on a straight line to the said plantation, to which there is a warrant for a road to be laid out, containing in all Three Hundred and Seventy-five Acres, all of it strong good land for corn indigo and rice. There is on the said plantation a large dwelling-house neatly painted and sashed, and a great number of out houses containing all the necessary buildings that is wanted on a plantation, all new built a large garden, well planted with all kind of vegetables now in perfection and the plantation under good fence.

[242] M. C. O. Charleston, Bks. B², p. 20; P, p. 29; W, p. 248; Z, p. 309; B.B, p. 273.

"Also, a plantation on Ashley river and Wappoo creek, where the subscriber formerly lived, containing Four Hundred and Twenty-nine acres and an Half, exceeding good land for corn or indico, Sixty acres of which is under good fence: There is on the said plantation a very large brick house, Two brick out houses, a good oven, Two sets of large white oak indico vats, a lime vat, and a large pump, (all set up in May last) Two sets of brick vats, a great many bearing orange trees, a fine reserve of water sufficient to work a great many sets of vats, several pleasant walks, and a variety of exceeding fine live oaks. The plantation is delightfully situated: from the house you may see Charles-Town, Sullivant's-Island, a part of James-island, and up Ashley-river; it is but 4 miles from town, and is quite convenient for the market.

"Upward of FIFTY likely strong NEGROES, among which is a very good driver who understands the management of a plantation, and planting perfectly well; Two coopers, one that makes tight casks, the other has served Three years to the trade; two men cooks, one of which is a professed cook, and fit for any person in the province, and the other a very good one; several seamstresses that are also good housewenches; washer women, house-wenches, and waiting-men; plantation slaves, and handy boys and girls.

"HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of mahogany tables, chairs, a book-case, several chests of drawers, variety of good pieces of painting, several fine cuts, several large scone glasses, a large chimney glass, several dressing glasses, an 8-day clock, a screen, a marble table, chints curtains, beds, and bedsteads, fire dogs, all sorts of kitchen furniture, and a great variety of all sorts of furniture; a good collection of books, a large quantity of very fine china, drinking glasses, cut glass cruets, a pair of glass shades, &c. A Parcel of fine Sterling Plate, consisting of Two pair of candlesticks, snuffers, and snuff-dish; Two coffee pots, a teapot and stand, Two Tankards, Three waiters, a large wrought cup and cover, 3 salvers, Four mugs, Two porringers, Three small dishes, Twelve knives and forks, and Twelve spoons, in a shag green case; Two Dozen knives and forks in shag green cases; a set of decanters, Six salt sellers, Two soup ladles, a punch ladle, Two marrow spoons, Two pepper boxes, a large old-fashioned sugar dish, a sauce cup, Fourteen large spoons, Twelve teaspoons with tongs and strainer, &c. a chased good gold watch, chain, and

seal; a plain gold watch, and seal set in gold; a large pair of gold shoe buckles, two sets of mens silver buckles, Two diamond and several other rings; a silver snuff box, studded with gold, a wrought Silver snuff-box, a pair of silver spurs, Two silver hilted swords, gilt with gold and a pair of pistols mounted with silver

'A Pair of pocket pistols, and Four guns; some curious shells, foreign insects in spirits, and several branches of fine coral; a large garden roller, Five handsome garden benches, and a water-stone and stand; several orange and lemon trees in tubs, and exotic plant in pots; a charriot, and harness for 4 horses; and a single horse chair; an ox cart, and Two horse carts; plantation tools, horses, cattle, hogs, indico seed, corn pease, potatoe seed, &c.

"The sale to begin precisely at Ten o'clock, the conditions of which is a year's credit, paying interest from the day of sale, and giving such security as shall be required: The property not to be altered in any shape, nor one thing taken off the plantation till delivered to the purchaser, by

Richard Lake.

N.B. Whatever is purchased at this sale under Fifty Pounds, is to be paid in cash; and the sale to continue (if all is not sold the first day) the following day, 'till all is sold."

It was probably at this sale that the property passed to William Harvey, and from him under his will to his nephew Thomas Elliott.

PIERPONTS

It is also stated in the former article alluded to (Vol. XVI, on p. 67) that the writer had not ascertained how or when this property passed from Benjamin Pierpont. Later investigation shows that the property had passed from Pierpont to one Arthur Langhorne, Merch[t] who owned it in 1712, and through a mortgage made by whom it became the property of Francis Holmes, who on 5 May, 1716, conveyed it to William Fullèr, which title to William Fuller was confirmed by a decree of the Court of Chancery of the Province on 20 September, 1716, and also by an Act of the General Assembly on 15 December, 1716.[243] This William Fuller was probably the son of the original immigrant of the name, and was the

[243] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F. F, p. 290.

William Fuller who has been mentioned in the account of "Soldier's Retreat" or "Maryville" on the North side of the river. William Fuller seems to have made his home and residence at Pierponts, and added to the property 11¾ acres part of a grant of 20 acres to Isaac Stewart 14 May, 1707,[244] which Stewart conveyed to Samuel Jones, and the latter conveyed 25 January 1726, to William Fuller.[245] William Fuller died in 1731, leaving a wife Elizabeth, six sons Richard, William, Joseph, Zacheus, Benjamin, and Nathaniel and one daughter, Sarah.[246] Whether Elizabeth was the mother of all the children is not clear. She may have been a second wife. Nor has the writer ascertained her maiden name, although as a mere surmise, based on a process of elimination without much to support it, it would appear possible, that she was either Elizabeth Godfrey daughter of the first Richard Godfrey or Elizabeth Baker daughter of Richard Baker of Archdale. Richard the eldest son married Mary Drayton daughter of Thomas Drayton; William married Martha Whitemarsh; Joseph who died in 1756, Zacheus who died in 1741, and Benjamin who died in 1750–51, do not seem to have married, or at least to have left descendants, Nathaniel married Sarah Lloyd, and Sarah Fuller the daughter married Edward Simpson. In his will William Fuller directed his Executors to sell the tract of land containing 520 acres whereon he dwelled, and on 21 June, 1733, his Executors viz. his eldest son Richard and William Cattell sold and conveyed the two tracts of 510 and 11¾ acres to Joseph and Benjamin Fuller;[247] and Benjamin Fuller on 21 June, 1748, transferred to his brother Joseph Fuller his one half in the property thus vesting in Joseph Fuller the entire 521¾ acres.[248] Apparently Joseph Fuller died without a will and the property descended to his eldest brother Richard, or the latter's son Thomas as the latter is found in possession of the property and at his death in 1789 devised it to his son Christopher Fuller as the plantation whereon he dwelled.[249] This Thomas Fuller married first Lydia Yonge, second in 1766

[244] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 19.
[245] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 300.
[246] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1731–1736, p. 332.
[247] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F. F, pp. 290, 301.
[248] Memo. Bk. 7, p. 518; M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F. F, p. 307.
[249] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. B, p. 265.

Elizabeth Mellichamp then widow of Edward Miles, and third in 1773 Catherine Foley (born Mellichamp) and apparently left children by all his wives, and mentions in his will in 1789 as then living four sons Thomas, William, Benjamin, and Christopher; and six daughters, Ann who had married her cousin Nathaniel Fuller, Elizabeth who had married Alexander McQueen, Mary, Catherine, Lydia, and Martha: a daughter Sarah who had married Henry Nichols had apparently predeceased him. The residence on Pierponts was burned by the enemy in 1865. The writer has been informed that it was an old colonial looking brick mansion with the basement loopholed for musketry. When he visited the place only a pile of broken bricks remained with the remains of a fine oak avenue leading from the public road to the house site.

CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW

North of Pierponts is a bold creek running into the Ashley River, which at its earliest mention is called Coppain, or Cuppain, Creek. Apparently this was its Indian name. It was sometimes called Hooper's Creek from one John Hooper (or Whooper) who obtained a grant adjoining. Later it became known as Church Creek by whicn name it is designated on the United States Coast Survey map. North of this creek was a tract laid out to John Hooper (or Whooper) and Thomas Lane which in some way became vested in Abraham Waight Junr. whose guardian Abraham Waight Senr. transferred 140 acres to Francis Fidling, who took out a grant for it on 14 August 1741 and then transferred it to Charles Jones. Another 140 acres part of the same tract Abraham Waight conveyed to Charles Jones who took out a grant to himself on 16 July, 1703, and the whole 280 acres thus vested in Jones.[250] The present parish Church of St. Andrew stands upon a part of the tract granted to Charles Jones 16 July, 1703. When the land was transferred by Jones to the parish does not appear on the record but as the construction of the church was begun in 1706 it must have been prior to that date. The initials referred to by Dalcho as cut in a red tile over the west door of the church probably denote the initials of the church wardens having charge of the construction in 1706.[251] J. F. was probably Jonathan

[250] Memo. Bk. 1, pp. 188, 192, 193.
[251] Dalcho: *Church of South Carolina*, p. 338.

Fitch and T. R., Thomas Rose. The 280 acres held by Jones was divided into two parts by the public highway parallel to the river; and it was off the part between the road and the river that the Church site was taken. At the death of Charles Jones his lands descended to his son another Charles Jones who seems to have had a part of the tract between the road and the river incorporated in St. Andrews Town in 1734,[252] and to have sold another part to Joseph Williams, and in 1755 another part (25 acres) to Elizabeth Fuller widow—apparently the widow of William Fuller before mentioned. The remainder of the 280 acres, being the part lying West of the public road, Charles Jones conveyed in 1757 for 213 acres to Archibald Scott.[253] This 213 acres seems to have descended to Thomas Scott, who transferred to Jeremiah Savage from whom it passed to George Rivers who in 1803 conveyed it to John Lloyd Sen[254] who annexed it to his Springfield plantation.

ST. ANDREWS TOWN

North of the Jones tract lay a grant of 38 acres which was incorporated in St. Andrews Town an account of which was given in a former number of this MAGAZINE.[255] All the unsold lots in the Town were in 1835 conveyed by Col: William Cattell to the Vestry and Churchwardens of St. Andrews Parish.[256]

SPRINGFIELD

In the account of Tipseeboo plantation on the north side of Ashley River it is stated that Shem Butler a son of Thomas Butler had arrived in the Province in September 1675. Richard Butler to whom the Tipseeboo property was given by his father was apparently a younger brother of Shem. Shem Butler apparently was quite young on his arrival in 1675 for not until 27 June, 1696, does he appear as receiving a warrant for 700 acres;[257] for which a formal grant to him was made 5 May, 1704.[258] On 15 and 16 July,

[252] This MAGAZINE, vol. XIV, p. 207.
[253] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. R. R, p. 423.
[254] Ibid., Bk. K, No. 7, p. 306.
[255] Vol. XIV, p. 206.
[256] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. U, No. 10, p. 577.
[257] Printed warrants, 1692–1711, p. 120.
[258] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 450.

1703, two grants were made to him for 418 and 1332 acres, respectively, situated on the south-side of Ashley River;[259] and on these tracts he seems to have established his residence, and by an Act of the General Assembly in 1711, the landing place for the ferry at that point on the south side of the river, and the road through the lands of Mr. Shem Butler were declared to be the road and landing place forever. On the west side of this road, on the bank of the river Shem Butler laid out in his lifetime the Town afterwards known as Ashley Ferry Town or Shem Town an account of which has been given in a former number of this MAGAZINE.[260]

Shem Butler died in 1723, leaving a will directing all his property to be divided among his wife and children.[261] He left a widow Esther who later married William Elliott Sen[r] as his second wife, a son Thomas, a son Joseph, a daughter Elizabeth who married the second Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, and after his death Thomas Elliott, a daughter Esther who married William Elliott Jun[r] as his first wife and died without issue, a daughter Sarah who married first Daniel Cartwright and second Samuel Perkins, a daughter Rebecca who married first Josiah Baker and second William Rind (or Rhind), and a daughter Abigail who married John Watson. In the division of the estate there was partitioned to Elizabeth Bellinger a tract of 349 acres running from Ashley river back along the line of the public road.[262] To which M[rs]. Bellinger added 33 acres part of the tract allotted to the widow Esther Butler.[263] At M[rs]. Bellinger's (then M[rs]. Elliott) death in 1753 she devised the property, 222 acres to her son Edmund Bellinger and the remainder to her other sons.[264] In her will she calls the property "Springfield" and charges it with the cost of putting a brick tomb over her honoured mother. Edmund Bellinger apparently acquired the interests of his brothers for he seems to have transferred 300 acres (excluding a narrow tract of 49 acres on Ashley river) to William Simpson who with Elizabeth his wife in 1765 conveyed to Lachlin McIntosh.[265] Lachlin McIntosh (who was

[259] Ibid., pp. 431, 432.
[260] Vol. XIV, p. 203.
[261] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1722–1724, p. 168.
[262] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 138; Memo. Bk. 7, p. 461.
[263] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. C. C, p. 517.
[264] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1753–1756, p. 70.
[265] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. E, No. 3, p. 12.

afterwards an officer of distinction in the Revolutionary war) with his wife Elizabeth on 15 September, 1769, conveyed the 300 acres to John Lloyd[266] who made the place his residence and added a number of adjoining tracts aggregating at his death in 1807 1011 acres. At his death the property under his will went to his nephew Richard Lloyd Champion, and at the latters death was sold in 1817 to Joseph S. Gibbes. It has always been known as Springfield and was probably so known when owned by Shem Butler. The residence on this place has long been destroyed but there still remain the evidences of garden and grounds. The tomb of M^rs. Bellinger's honoured mother the writer has never located.

ASHLEY FERRY TOWN

West of Mrs. Bellinger's 349 acres was the tract of about 50 acres laid out for a Town by Shem Butler already described in this MAGAZINE.[267]

THE FERRY TRACT

Lying south and west of Ashley Ferry Town lay a tract of 216 acres allotted to Sarah Butler.[268] At her marriage to her second husband Samuel Perkins in 1743 the property was conveyed to John Watson in trust for her, and in 1744 John Watson as Trustee transferred to Hugh Cartwright;[269] who seems to have conveyed to William Miles, from whom it apparently passed to John Miles, who seems to have transferred 86 acres comprising the part lying between the public road and the river to Edward Legge prior to 1771.[270] The ferry across the river at that point had existed for many years and was recognized as a public ferry as early as 1703.[271] It was afterwards vested in Landgrave Bellinger, and in 1741 in his widow. In 1777 it was granted to Edward Legge. When Legge parted with the property does not appear. In 1784 by an Act of the Legislature a commission was authorized to dispose of the ferry lately occupied by Edward Legge. He seems to have

[266] Ibid., Bk. X, No. 3, p. 355.
[267] Vol. XIV, p. 203.
[268] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P, p. 303.
[269] Ibid., Bk. H. H, p. 4.
[270] Ibid., Bk. W, No. 3, p. 265.
[271] Statutes at Large, vol. 9, p. 2.

been a strong Royalist during the Revolution and died in 1786 leaving a will which does not mention the property. In 1794 one John Freazer (pronounced Frazer) with his wife Sarah transferred to William Miles as Trustee for M^rs. Sarah Freazer several parcels of land including this 86 acres (with 66 acres of adjoining marsh granted Edward Legge 23 June, 1774) and 49 acres of M^rs. Bellingers 349 acres, which Edmund Bellinger had devised to his brother William,[272] and the latter with Sarah his wife on 16 September, 1788, had transferred to John Freazer. Mrs. Freazer was Sarah Ladson a daughter of Zacharias Ladson, and had married John Freazer in 1770.[273] The deed does not state from whom the 86 and 66 acre tracts of Legge had been acquired by the Freazers. Edward Legge's name appears on the list, annexed to the Statute of 1782, of persons whose property was confiscated and directed to be sold and it may be his property was sold by the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates.

The Ferry was granted in 1798 to John Frazer and after his death to his widow Sarah in 1804. At Mrs. Freazer's death she devised the property to her grandson Joseph F. Bee, to whom the ferry was granted in 1820, and it has ever since continued to be generally known as Bee's Ferry. The settlement on this place was near the river bank but the use of it as a site for a phosphate mining plant has destroyed every vestige of it.

SAVAGES

To Rebecca Butler was allotted 313 acres South of the part allotted to her sister Sarah. On 2 February, 1738, Rebecca with her husband Josiah Baker conveyed the 313 acres to William Miles[274] from whom it apparently passed to John Miles who seems to have transferred to Jeremiah Savage (from whose ownership it took the name "Savages") this 313 acres together with 130 acres off Sarah Butler's 216 acre tract. By Jeremiah Savage the property was sold to Thomas Farr,[275] and at the latter's death was sold in 1793 to Ralph Izard, Junr[276] who annexed it to his Schieveling plantation.

[272] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. B, p. 108.
[273] This MAGAZINE, vol. XV, p. 50.
[274] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T, p. 578.
[275] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. B, p. 177.
[276] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. M, No. 1, p. 75.

HICKORY HILL

To the widow Esther Butler was allotted 313 acres lying south of the tract allotted to Rebecca Butler. Off this she transferred to Elizabeth Bellinger 33 acres lying East of the public road retaining 280 acres on the West of that road, which (as Esther Elliott) she transferred in 1741 to William Branford,[277] who with his wife Elizabeth on 31 October, 1752, conveyed the 280 acres to trustees for his sister Elizabeth Holmes;[278] who married Francis Holmes, and whose trustee in 1774 conveyed the property to Thomas Farr J^r[279] who also purchased the adjoining tract called "Savages." Thomas Farr had married Elizabeth Holmes a daughter of Mrs. Holmes, and the place thus continued in the same family. Thomas Farr left two sons, Wm Branford Farr, and John Emperor Farr and after his death in 1788 the property seems to have passed to Wm Branford Farr at a sale made in 1793 and in 1801 it was conveyed as the property of Wm Branford Farr (then deceased) under the name of Hickory Hill to John Splatt Cripps,[280] who had married Elizabeth a daughter of Thomas Farr. The advertised sale of the lands of Thomas Farr in 1793 is the first mention the writer has found of the name of the place as Hickory Hill. The property became the residence of John Splatt Cripps and after his death the property was sold in 1818 to one William Moer[281] who must have transferred to John Emperor Farr, for at the latter's death in 1824 he devised to his nieces the daughters of John Splatt Cripps the plantation near Ashley Ferry called Hickory Hill formerly the residence of their late father John Splatt Cripps, reserving the family burying ground.[282] In 1825 the devises of John Emperor Farr conveyed to the Revd Christian Hanckel the Hickory Hill place containing 280 acres reserving one half an acre for the family burying ground. There is no residence left on the place. The family burying ground with a brick vault is (or was) still in existence.

[277] Ibid., Bk. W, p. 378.
[278] Ibid., Bk. N. N, p. 201.
[279] Ibid., Bk. M, No. 4, p. 343.
[280] Ibid., Bk. H, No. 7, p. 332.
[281] Ibid., Bk. Z, No. 8, p. 151.
[282] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. F, p. 540.

CRIPPS

To Abigail Butler was allotted 313 acres lying south of Hickory Hill. In 1741 Abigail Watson and her husband John Watson conveyed this 313 acres to William Branford[283] from whom it passed to his son William Branford who devised it to his daughters Ann who married Thomas Horry, and Elizabeth who married Elias Horry, two sisters marrying two brothers. Ann Horry and her husband transferred their one half to Elias and Elizabeth Horry, from whom the property passed to their daughter Margaret Horry who married Henry Deas and with her husband transferred the property to Francis Motte, who with his wife Mary conveyed in December 1798 to John Splatt Cripps,[284] who had acquired in 1786 a tract of 500 acres, and in 1797 a tract of 110 acres adjoining.[285] Cripps may have made his country residence on the tract so acquired by him in 1786 prior to his purchase in 1801 of Hickory Hill. After the death of Cripps the three tracts as one plantation were sold in 1817 to D[r] Henry Richardson,[286] whose heirs in July, 1849 conveyed the property as then containing 865 acres to Dr. T. Drayton Grimke.[287] Dr. Grimke was a brother of the late Rev. John Grimke Drayton and made his country residence on the property, and is said to have spent much time and labour on the house and grounds. When the writer in 1885 visited the site of his residence the house had been destroyed. It was on a spot of considerable natural beauty with a grove of very fine live oaks, and grounds laid out and planted with groups of the Indian Azalea which were then in full bloom. The property was then owned by the Rose phosphate mining company and unfortunately the line of mine excavation lay directly across the old garden and the site of the old house which were then on the point of total destruction by the mining operations. The site of the residence as well as the writer remembers was not upon the 313 acre tract of Mrs. Watson but on the adjoining 500 acre tract purchased in 1786 by John Splatt Cripps from John Lloyd. The writer has never seen any

[283] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. V, p. 356.
[284] Ibid., Bk. X, No. 6, p. 251.
[285] Ibid., Bk. E, No. 8, p. 365.
[286] Ibid., Bk. V, No. 8, p. 125.
[287] Ibid., Bk. F, No. 12, p. 23.

name given to this property. A residence of the size and pretense of this, must have had some local name but it has passed away. On some old maps it is designated as "Cripps" which better denotes the larger area occupied by John Splatt Cripps than "Branfords" by which the 313 acres of Mrs. Watson was designated as a boundary.

SCHIEVELING

To Thomas Butler the son of Shem Butler was allotted 313 acres on the Ashley River west of the ferry tract allotted to his sister Sarah.[288] Before his death Thomas Butler seems to have moved his residence to Prince Williams Parish and died there in 1746 leaving a wife Elizabeth (daughter of Thomas Elliott) two sons Thomas and William and daughters, Mary (who married Richard Wright and second Elisha Butler), Elizabeth and Sarah, and a granddaughter Ann Miles child of a deceased daughter Ann.[289] He left his lands to his son William. His son Thomas died soon after,[290] without children. William seems also to have died without children, and in some way the land seems to have been acquired by his mother, who married second Robert D'Arques, and third Robert Yonge, leaving issue only by her first husband Thomas Butler. In 1752 she still owned the property as Elizabeth Yonge having acquired it prior to 1750.[291] In 1752 she conveyed 113 acres off the property to her daughter Elizabeth who had married first Stephen Elliott and then George Bellinger, and the remaining 200 acres was after Elizabeth Yonge's death sold in 1759, under legal proceedings to Dr. Cholmondely Dering, who in 1758 had married Elizabeth Bellinger, widow, and who in November, 1770, transferred the 200 acres to Robert Duff,[292] who two days later transferred the property to Thomas Fuller,[293] who a month later on 18 December, 1770, acquired the 113 acres which Mrs. Yonge had conveyed to her daughter Elizabeth Bellinger, and on Mrs. Bellinger's death, without issue, descended to John Wright the only son of her sister

[288] Memo. Bk. 2, p. 88.
[289] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1740–1747, p. 372.
[290] Ibid., Bk. 1747–1752, p. 51.
[291] Memo. Bk. 7, p. 79.
[292] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T, No. 3, p. 172.
[293] Ibid., p. 182.

Mary Wright, and Ann Miles (who married Joseph Ainger) the only daughter of her sister Ann Miles.[294] This Thomas Fuller was the son of Richard Fuller, son of William Fuller, mentioned in the account of Pierpont. How long Thomas Fuller resided on the property does not appear. Later his residence was at Pierpont, and on 18 December, 1779, he with Catherine his wife, conveyed the 313 acres with 200 acres of marsh granted to Thomas Fuller, the whole aggregating 513 acres to Thomas Hooper.[295] The purchase price as stated in the deed was £120,000 state currency which however according to the legal scale of depreciation enacted after the war was about but £3750 sterling. On 15 June, 1785, Thomas Hooper and Mary his wife conveyed the property, for £1600, as containing 513 acres to Ralph Izard Jun.[296] This Ralph Izard had received from his father the place called "Burton" or "Fair Spring" on the Ashley river about a mile west of Bacon's bridge which seems to have been his home place and residence until he acquired this 513 acres from Thomas Hooper, altho' he had owned for a short time the plantation on the North side of the Ashley called "Childs" near the Spring Farm plantation of his brother Walter Izard.

He had married Elizabeth Stead daughter of Benjamin Stead. On the 4 June, 1793, Ralph Izard acquired from the estate of Thomas Farr the adjoining tract called "Savages" containing 443 acres lying South of the public road which embraced the 313 acres formerly allotted to Rebecca Butler and 130 acres formerly allotted to Sarah Butler,[297] and annexed it to the plantation he already had.

Ralph Izard and his family resided on the property as their home and country residence and apparently during their occupation the place was known as "Schieveling." There was a fine avenue of live oaks and a handsome and well laid out garden. The writers observation has been that wherever the Izard family had a country residence great attention was paid to the garden and grounds as well as to the mansion. Their old homes, "The Elms," "Fair Spring," "Cedar Grove," "Spring Farm," "Schieveling," "To-

[294] Ibid., Bk. V, No. 3, p. 145.
[295] Ibid., Bk. F, No. 6, p. 62.
[296] Ibid., Bk. N, No. 5, p. 247.
[297] Ibid., Bk. M, No. 6, p. 75.

motley" all show after years of neglect and devastation distinguishing evidence of former taste and beauty. The house at Schieveling was destroyed by fire when the only son was returning from his wedding tour. The tradition is that as his bride and himself turned into the avenue from the public road they looked upon the house in flames. Ralph Izard died without a will leaving a widow, six daughters, and one son who married Esther the daughter of the Honourable Thomas Middleton. After his death the property passed to the widow Mrs. Elizabeth Izard, after whose death in 1826 the property was by her heirs conveyed as the plantation called Schieveling containing 1056 acres to D[r] Charles Drayton[298] This is the first deed in which the property is called "Schieveling," although it is so named on an earlier plat made about 1802 by Joseph Purcell. Dr. Drayton subsequently conveyed the property to Joseph F. Bee who shortly afterwards transferred it to the late Henry A. Middleton, Esq.

VAUCLUSE

On 30 January, 1676/7, a warrant was issued to lay out to "Cap[t]: Hen: Bryan" eleven hundred acres,[299] and on 29 April, 1678, a warrant was issued to lay out to Jonathan Fitz eleven hundred and ten acres.[300] Bryan apparently abandoned the land laid out for him for by an order of the Council dated 30 November 1678 the surveyor General is directed to lay out for Jonathan Fitz "all that "tract of land upon Ashley River formerly called M[r] Bryans "land and now in the possession of the s[d] M[r] Fitz" and on 22 March, 1678, (1679) a formal grant was made to Jonathan Fitch for 1110 acres on Ashley River.[301] This first Jonathan Fitch seems to have left a son also named Jonathan Fitch, and for some reason a new grant was on 13 May, 1696, issued to Jonathan Fitts for 1110 acres on Ashley River.[302] Jonathan Fitch conveyed to his nephew James Stanyarne (son of his sister Rachel who had married the elder James Stanyarne) first 600 acres off the tract, and on 28 November, 1713, also conveyed to him the remaining 510

[298] Ibid., Bk. R, No. 9, p. 361.
[299] Printed Warrants, 1672–1679, p. 124.
[300] Ibid., p. 154.
[301] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 213.
[302] Ibid., p. 295; Memo. Bk. 4, p. 313.

acres[203] thus vesting in James Stanyarne the entire 1110 acres. At James Stanyarne's death he devised to his son Benjamin Stanyarne the 600 acres being the place he then lived on and to his wife Jane (born Jane Godfrey a daughter of Capt. John Godfrey) the 510 acres for life, with remainder to his son Benjamin.[204] The widow Jane married Gerard Monger (sometimes called Capt. Monger) and at her death, apparently without surviving issue by her second husband, her son Benjamin received the 510 acres. On 13 December 1742 Benjamin Stanyarne conveyed 132 acres bounding on Ashley river off the Western part of the tract to John Drayton,[205] and on 16 January 1745 he conveyed to William Cattell 354 acres embracing the rest of the river front of the 1110 acres.[206] This William Cattell was William Cattell the elder who had married Mary Godfrey the Aunt of Benjamin Stanyarne. William Cattell died in 1752, and by his will devised to his son Peter Cattell the plantation purchased from the late Mr. Benjamin Stanyarne. Peter Cattell died without leaving children, and under the terms of the will the property seems to have passed to his nephew William Cattell the son of his eldest brother William Cattell and grandson of the elder William Cattell. This last William Cattell to whom the lands descended was later Lt. Col. William Cattell of the first regiment of South Carolina troops on the Continental establishment during the Revolutionary war. Col. William Cattell died in 1778 and by his will devised his lands to his brother Benjamin Cattell:[207] who died in January, 1783, and under proceedings instituted against his executors for the settlement of his brother's estate the lands of Col. Cattell were ordered to be sold, and on 7 February, 1785, the executors advertised for sale several tracts including "a tract of land on Ashley River joining Drayton Hall called Stanyarne's containing 406 acres." At the sale the property was purchased by Thomas Ferguson,[208] the Thomas Ferguson of the Council of Safety and other public posts during the Revolutionary war, who however did not hold it long as he died

[203] Ibid., p. 316.
[204] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 483; Ibid., Bk. 4, p. 316.
[205] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. X, p. 295.
[206] Old plat in writer's possession.
[207] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1774–1779, p. 624.
[208] Old plat in writer's possession.

in May, 1786, and by his will devised to his wife Ann (formerly Ann Wragg) the tract of land which he had lately bought in St. Andrews Parish upon Ashley River, and directed his executors to build thereon a two story wooden dwelling house 26 feet wide and 45 feet long.[309] Whether this house was built does not appear but under proceedings instituted for the settlement of the estate of Thomas Ferguson the Master in Equity conveyed to Thomas Middleton on 12 April, 1791, the plantation in St. Andrews Parish containing 354 acres bounding North East on the marshes of Ashley river, South East on lands formerly of Thomas Butler then of Ralph Izard Junr, South West on formerly of Benjamin Stanyarne and North West on formerly John Drayton.[310] Thomas Middleton was the Honourable Thomas Middleton of the Revolution, son of the Honourable Henry Middleton.[311] Whether or not any house was built by the executors of Thomas Ferguson, a comfortable and sufficient one was erected for Thomas Middleton who made it his country residence until his death in 1797, and after his death it continued to be the home of his widow (Anne daughter of Hon. Peter Manigault) and his children for many years.

In the division of the estate of Thomas Middleton the property passed to his daughter Esther, who had married her neighbour on the river Ralph Stead Izard son of Ralph Izard of Schieveling, and on her death in 1819 she devised to her son Ralph Stead Izard the "country seat on Ashley river called "Vaucluse."[312] This is the first appearance of the name Vaucluse on the record as attached to the property although on a map near 30 years previous in date it is called Vaucluse. Probably the name was given during the ownership of Thomas Middleton. In 1838 this last Ralph Stead Izard conveyed to Thos. B. Clarkson the plantation called Vaucluse, who in 1845 conveyed it as containing $431\frac{40}{100}$ acres to the late Henry A. Middleton.

DRAYTON HALL

On 30 January, 1676/7, a warrant was issued to lay out to Mr. Nicholas Carteret 750 acres of land,[313] and on 10 August, 1678, a

[309] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. B, p. 9.
[310] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F, No. 7, p. 435.
[311] This MAGAZINE, vol. I, p. 252.
[312] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. F, p. 98.
[313] Printed Warrants, 1672–1679, p. 125.

warrant was likewise issued to lay out to Edward Mayo 750 acres,[214] followed by an order on the 30 November, 1678, to lay out to Edward Mayo 750 acres "which was formerly the Land laid out for "Nich: Cartwright."[215] This was followed by a formal grant dated 9 August, 1679, to Edward Mayo for 750 acres on Ashley River,[216] more particularly described as "all ye Tract of Land being 750 "Acres formerly belonging unto Nicholas Carteret Gent & to Ed- "ward Mayo Scituate Lying & being upon Ashley River between "ye Lands of Jonathan ffitz to ye Eastward and ye Lands of Capt. "Mau: Matthews to ye Westward & Butting upon Ashley river to "ye Northward."[217] On 8 March, 1680, Edward Mayo and Ann his wife transferred the tract to Joseph Harben of Barbados Merch^t^.[218] How the property passed from Joseph Harben or his descendants the writer has not ascertained. On 17 June, 1718, Alexander Skene and Jemima his wife conveyed to Francis Yonge 750 acres on Ashley River, and Francis Yonge and Lydia his wife on 27 March, 1733, conveyed to Jordan Roche 456 acres off this 750 acres.[219] The deed recites that on 2 April, 1718, a grant had been made to Alexander Skene of 750 acres on the south side of Ashley River, and it may be that Skene had acquired the property and desired to fortify his title by a new grant. The boundaries given in the deed show that it was the same land described in the grant to Edward Mayo. Francis Yonge after the sale to Roche retained in himself 294 acres[220] which he subsequently viz., on 9 October, 1734, with Lidia his wife conveyed to Jordan Roche, thus vesting in Roche the entire 750 acres. Then Jordan Roche and his wife Rebecca on 19 October, 1737, conveyed 350 acres to John Greene[221] being the North Eastern part of the 750 acres bounding on Ashley river, which 350 acres John Greene and Phebe his wife on 2 March 1738 conveyed to John Drayton. The other 400 acres Greene conveyed on 19 November, 1737, to Robert Ladson

[214] Ibid., p. 168.
[215] Ibid. p. 190.
[216] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 20.
[217] Off. Hist. Com., Bk. 1701–1714, p. 367.
[218] Ibid., p. 368.
[219] Memo. Bk. 4, p. 395.
[220] Ibid., Bk. 3, p. 500.
[221] M. C. O. Bk. T, p. 445.

Junr.[322] This John Drayton was the grandson of the original Thomas Drayton who seems to have come to the Province in 1679 in the same vessel with Stephen Fox.[323] This first Thomas whose wife appears to have been named Elizabeth died about 1700 leaving a son Thomas Drayton (whose wife was named Ann), and apparently her maiden name was Ann Booth, at least she had a granddaughter—the daughter of her own only daughter, named Ann Booth Fuller.

The second Thomas Drayton died about 1716 leaving a large estate, his widow Ann, three sons, Thomas, Stephen Fox, and John, and one daughter Mary who married Richard Fuller. Stephen Fox Drayton died without issue. John Drayton became a prominent citizen of the Province, was for many years a member of his Majesty's Council, and was commonly known, and referred to as the Honourable John Drayton. To him it was that John Greene conveyed the 350 acres and on that tract he established his residence and country seat, on which the fine mansion house known as Drayton Hall was erected. To this 350 acres he added 132 acres conveyed to him on 13 December, 1742, by Benjamin Stanyarne off the adjoining part of the Fitch 1110 acre grant;[324] and 117 acres of marsh land granted in 1745 to Robert Brewton and by him the same year conveyed to John Drayton; and 61½ acres of marsh land granted him in 1762. The Drayton Hall residence is said to have been constructed by him; the exact date of its construction the writer has not ascertained, but according to the published notice of Charles Faucheraud given in the account of "Ashley Wood and Jerico" on p. —— of this volume it was completed before 1758, and was by Faucheraud described as a "Palace." The Honourable John Drayton died in 1779. His will does not now appear on the record but from other documents it appears that he devised the Drayton Hall property to his son Dr. Charles Drayton who married Miss Esther Middleton a daughter of the Honourable Henry Middleton. The Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt who in the spring of 1796 made an excursion up the Ashley River "to enlarge my acquaintance with the interior, "and to view the country-seats in those parts which enjoy the

[322] Ibid., p. 30.
[323] This MAGAZINE, vol. XIV, p. 17.
[324] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. X, p. 295.

"greatest celebrity"—gives the following account of Drayton Hall. "We stopped to dine with Dr. Drayton, at Drayton-Hall. "The house is an ancient building, but convenient and good; and "the garden is better laid out, better cultivated and stocked with "good trees, than any I have hitherto seen. In order to have a "fine garden you have nothing to do but to let the trees remain "standing here and there, or in clumps, to plant bushes in front of "them, and arrange the trees according to their height. Dr. "Drayton's father who was also a physician, began to lay out the "garden on this principle; and his son who is passionately fond of a "country life, has pursued the same plan. The prospect from the "garden is like all other views in this part of the country."[325] At the death of this last Charles Drayton in 1820 he devised to his son Charles—another Charles Drayton, M.D.—his place called Drayton Hall situate on the Ashley River,[326] and the property still remains in, and is occupied by the descendants of the name, viz; the heirs of the late Charles H. Drayton.

MAGNOLIA

On 30 December, 1676, a warrant was issued to lay out to "Mr. Morris Matthewes" 750 acres.[327] Maurice Mathews was one of the most active and prominent of the first settlers having come to the Province in the very first shipload of settlers—in March, 1670. The Surveyor General in laying out this 750 acres at the desired point apparently found not enough land still untaken up to lay-out the full 750 acres, for he laid out under the warrant to Maurice Mathews only 402 acres on the south west side of Ashley River in a certain colony not yet named between a parcel of land not yet laid out taken by Mr. Nicholas Cartwright on the south east side thereof and land taken up by Mr. Hugh Lewis on the north east side thereof and butting upon Ashley River and "a cane & "bryer swamp."[328] and a formal grant for the 402 acres was made to Maurice Mathews 28 April, 1677.[329] On 28 July, 1679, Maurice

[325] English translation, published in London, 1799, vol. 1, p. 591.
[326] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. F, p. 205.
[327] Printed Warrants, 1672–1679, p. 123.
[328] Memo. Bk. 1, pp. 479–482.
[329] Off. Hist. Com., Bk. G, p. 32.

Mathews conveyed the 402 acres to Stephen Fox "Tanner," bounding East on Edward Mayoe.[329a] Stephen Fox apparently to fortify his title took out another grant to himself 13 May, 1696.[330] Stephen Fox apparently by his will devised this 402 acres to the second Thomas Drayton who died in 1716, and under the latter's will the property passed to his eldest son the third Thomas Drayton, who added to the property an adjoining tract of 260 acres which had been granted on 5 June, 1704, to John Cattell[331] (a son of the first John Cattell) from whom it descended to his son and heir John Cattell, by whom it was on 26 March 1729 conveyed to Ann Drayton[332] widow of the second Thomas Drayton apparently one half for herself and one half for her son Stephen both of whom devised their interest to Thomas Drayton the son of one and brother of the other.[333] This last Thomas Drayton died in 1761 leaving a widow, a daughter (then the wife of Edward Fenwicke) and three sons William, Stephen, and John. By his will he devised the property on Ashley River, viz., the 402 acres and the 260 acres aggregating 662 acres to his wife for life and then to his son William Drayton.[334] William Drayton was subsequently appointed Chief Justice of Florida after the acquisition, in 1763, of Florida by the British. He seems to have himself added to the property a tract of marsh land of 33 acres granted to Capt. Jonathan Fitch 1 June, 1709.[335] for on the 4 June, 1774, William Drayton and Mary his wife after his removal to Florida conveyed to his uncle the Honourable John Drayton the three tracts of 402, 260, and 33 acres as one plantation aggregating 779 acres, including by the plat the marsh on the river front.[336] Before this the Honourable John Drayton had acquired 200 acres part of the Fitch 1110 acre grant which Benjamin Stanyarne had in 1747 conveyed to one John Gordon[337] "Tavernkeeper," and by Gordon's executors

[329a] Ibid., p. 93.
[330] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 297.
[331] Ibid., p. 464.
[332] Memo. Bk. 1, p. 484.
[333] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1732–1737, p. 117; Ibid., Bk. 1740–1747, p. 80.
[334] Ibid., Bk. 1760–1767, p. 53.
[335] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 37.
[336] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P, No. 9, p. 301.
[337] Ibid., Bk. C. C, p. 369.

was in April, 1762, conveyed to the Honourable John Drayton[238] and seems to have been annexed to the Magnolia property.

The Honourable John Drayton was married no less than four times—1st, to Sarah Cattell daughter of William Cattell by whom he seems to have left no surviving children. 2nd To Charlotte daughter of Lieutenant Governor William Bull by whom he had sons William Henry Drayton Chief Justice of South Carolina during the Revolution, and Charles Drayton M.D. 3d, To Margaret Glen a sister of Governor James Glen by whom he had sons Glen Drayton and Thomas Drayton. 4th, To Rebecca Perry by whom he had one son John who died young and two daughters. At the death of the Honourable John Drayton in 1779 the Magnolia property seems to have passed under his will to his son Thomas. The John Davis who published an account of his travels in the United States was a tutor in the family of Thomas Drayton in 1798 and speaks of the house on Ashley River as a "venerable mansion." It was probably the oldest residence of the Drayton's on Ashley River for the ground on which it was built seems to have been acquired by the second Thomas Drayton from Stephen Fox not long after 1700 while the Drayton Hall tract was not acquired by the Honourable John Drayton until 1738. The residence was destroyed by the enemy in 1865. Thomas Drayton added to the property in 1783 the tract of 400 acres part of the grant to Alexander Skene for 750 acres, which 400 acres Jordon Roche had conveyed to Robert Ladson Junr. This Robert Ladson married Sabina Rose daughter of Thomas Rose of Accabee and the property passed to his daughter Elizabeth who married first William Miles and second her cousin Robert Ladson (as his second wife) and in December, 1768, with her husband Robert Ladson conveyed the 400 acres to her uncle Francis Rose of Accabee,[239] whose executors on 26 February, 1783, conveyed to Thomas Drayton,[240] who also seems to have added a tract called Bowmans containing about 333 acres apparently granted 5 September, 1704, to Samuel Page for 300 acres, for at his death in 1825 he devised his plantation on Ashley River called Magnolia, and the other tracts adjoining the

[238] Ibid., Bk. Y. Y, p. 431.
[239] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. M, No. 3, p. 102.
[240] Ibid., Bk. W, No. 5, p. 179.

same called Perry's, Bowmans, Bear Hill, and Gordons to his grandson John Grimke if he should take the name of Drayton.[341]

This grandson was the son of Thomas S. Grimke who had married Miss Sarah Drayton, and in pursuance of the will he changed his name to John Grimke Drayton, and was the late Rev. John Grimke Drayton for many years Rector of the Parish of St. Andrew, and who died in 1891. The acreage of the entire tract as devised by Thomas Drayton to his grandson, including all the tracts mentioned, was 1872 acres.[342] Whatever was the condition of the grounds and garden at Magnolia before the ownership of the Rev. Mr. Drayton, he transformed it by his skill and taste and unwearied attention into the beautiful spot it now is. To him the writer has always understood was due the embellishing of the grounds with the camellias (Camellia Japonica) and the Azaleas (Azalea Indica) which now at the time of their blossoming make it such a blaze of colour. Prior to the Rev. Mr. Drayton's death he sold off all of his lands lying south of the public road so that the Magnolia property no longer included any of that area.

PERRY HILL

Just west of Magnolia and lying on the river was a tract of 100 acres which had been laid out for Francis Ladson under the terms of a purchase receipt from the Lords Proprietors dated 6 May, 1696. No other or more formal grant than the receipt, and the warrant thereupon issued on the same day, appears to have been made,[343] but Francis Ladson evidently took possession and by his will in 1717 devised the 100 acres to his six children, Francis, Mary who married Daniel Johnston, Sarah who married Nathaniel Nichols, Robert, Jacob, and Elizabeth who married Benjamin Perry, all of the last five of whom on 27 August 1729 and 28 December, 1731 conveyed their interests in the 100 acres to Francis Ladson.[344] To this 100 acres Francis Ladson added 60 acres of marsh on the river granted to him 21 May, 1734, and the 160 acres seem to have passed from Francis Ladson to his son Isaac Ladson, by whose

[341] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. G, p. 44.
[342] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. H, No. 11, p. 188.
[343] Printed Warrants, 1692–1711, p. 118.
[344] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 436.

widow Sarah Ladson, and son Abraham Ladson, the property was devised to her nephews Isaac Perry and Benjamin Perry, after the death of whom the property became vested in Josiah Perry the son of Isaac Perry, and Josiah Perry on 16 March, 1820, conveyed the property to Thomas Drayton,[345] the owner of Magnolia. On his purchase Mr. Drayton incorporated it with his Magnolia plantation and devised it to his grandson afterwards the Rev. John G. Drayton. The name Perry Hill survived as its local designation.

RUNNYMEDE

On 15 September, 1705, a grant was made for 300 acres on the south side of Ashley River to John Cattell bounding East on Francis Ladson (Perry Hill).[346] This John Cattell was the eldest son of the original John Cattell the immigrant. He married Margaret Donovan and died before his father, without a will, leaving an only child John as his heir at law to take his land and to him this tract of 300 acres passed.[347] This last John Cattell married Sarah Hall daughter of Arthur Hall and on 29 November, 1729, executed a marriage settlement whereby this 300 acres was settled on himself and his wife for their lives and then to the issue of their marriage.[348] The eldest son of this marriage—another John Cattell, seems to have died without issue, and the property went to the only surviving children Robert Cattell and his sister Sarah, who had married George Mullins, and these two on 30 May, 1777, conveyed the property as containing 405 acres to Abraham Ladson.[349] The conveyance seems to include another grant for 60 acres on the south side of Ashley River made to John Cattell on 15 September, 1705,[350] and which no doubt came by the same descent as in the case of the 300 acres. Abraham Ladson sold off to Nathanial Fuller 35 acres from the southern end of the tract on 2 April, 1783,[351] and also on 13 March, 1783, conveyed to Glen Drayton 330 acres reserving 40 acres near the river front for him-

[345] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. E, No. 9, p. 333.
[346] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 531.
[347] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 206.
[348] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. H, p. 292.
[349] Ibid., Bk. W, No. 5, p. 470.
[350] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 532.
[351] Old plat in writer's possession.

son.— Abraham Ladson died about 1790 and after his death under a judgment against his executor the property, viz. the 40 acres, was on 4 March, 1794, conveyed to Lambert Lance,[353] who on 19 July, 1795, conveyed the 40 acres to John Julius Pringle,[354] who had already on the 9 February, 1795, acquired under an execution sale against Glen Drayton the 330 acres of the original tract sold to Drayton by Abraham Ladson.[355] John Julius Pringle was the son of Robert Pringle the original immigrant of the name, and who was of the family of Pringle of Symington near Edinborough. Robert Pringle was a merchant in Charlestown, and for a number of years prior to the Revolution one of the assistant judges of the Province appointed under the Crown. His son John Julius Pringle was a distinguished lawyer who practiced in Charleston and a half brother of William Bull the son of Stephen Bull of Granville County and to whom was devised the Ashley Hall plantation on Ashley River, by his uncle the Hon. William Bull the last Lieutenant Governor of the Province under the Crown.[356] On the acquirement by John Julius Pringle of the 370 acres he made it his country residence and seat. The Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt spent some time with him as a guest at his home in Charleston, and it was with Mr. Pringle he made his trip up the Ashley. In his account of this trip he makes the following reference to Runnymede. "Hence" (i.e., from Ashley Ferry) "we crossed the river, and stopped at a plantation lately "purchased by M^{r}. Pringle, the former name of which was Green-"ville, but which he has named Susan's Place, in honour of his lovely "wife. This plantation is likewise without a house, that of the "former occupier having been consumed by fire; on the foundation "of this building, which remains unhurt, the new mansion is to "be erected, which will be finished this summer . . . . The "situation is much the same as that of Fitterasso, except that the "morasses" (marshes) "covered with reeds, lie on the other side. "The river flows close to the garden, and the ships, which continu-"ally sail up and down the river may anchor here with great con-

[352] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. S, No. 5, p. 461.
[353] Ibid., Bk. L, No. 6, p. 367.
[354] Ibid., Bk. P, No. 6, p. 334.
[355] Ibid., Bk. P, No. 6, p. 336.
[356] This MAGAZINE, vol. I, p. 82.

"venience." The new mansion was completed in due time, and the plantation was by M[r]. Pringle ultimately named "Runnymede" by which name it has ever since continued to be known. On 25 May, 1829, Thomas Fuller conveyed to John Julius Pringle 637 acres off the adjoining plantation which was added to Runnymede.[357] Under the will of John Julius Pringle, who died in 1841 in his 91st year the Runnymede property passed to his son William Bull Pringle who in 1845 added to Runnymede an adjoining tract of 450 acres conveyed to him by James L. Ross Trustee of Eliza Ann, and Sarah Maria Cole which had formerly also formed a part of the Fuller tract,[358] aggregating altogether a plantation of 1457 acres which he sold away in 1862. The tract was thereafter acquired by the late C. C. Pinckney who for years mined off the phosphate deposits. The mansion house built by Mr. John Julius Pringle was destroyed by the enemy in 1865. The present residence was built by the late Mr. C. C. Pinckney.

FULLERS

The next plantation on the river north of Runnymede was a plantation long owned by the Fuller family, but to which the writer has found no specific name given in any of the deeds or on any plat, and is only referred to as "Fullers." The great bulk of it consisted of a grant made 11 May, 1705 for 1030 acres to William Fu ler the first immigrant of the name[359] (or his son?). "Capt:" William Fuller had as early as 1678 come to the colony, and brought settlers.[360] A William Fuller, presumptively the same, was a member of the Grant Council and a Proprietor's deputy in October 1679[361] and as late as November 1680.[362] Prior to February 1680 Capt. William Fuller had assigned to Robert Dry his right to have 720 acres granted to him.[363] On 9 February 1682/3 a warrant was issued to lay out to William Fuller 1020 acres for "himselfe & family "arriving in Aprill 1678 being twelve in Number."[364] The writer

[357] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Z, No. 9, p. 183.
[358] Ibid., Bk. R, No. 11, p. 141.
[359] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 489.
[360] Printed Warrants, 1692–1711, p. 51.
[361] Ibid., 1672–1679, p. 120.
[362] Ibid., 1680–1692, p. 71.
[363] Ibid., p. 27.
[364] Ibid., p. 78.

has found no grant under this warrant but near twelve years later on 14 March 1694/5 a warrant was issued to lay out to William Fuller 1020 acres of land "uppon Acco^{tt} of arraivell Rights: "for the arraivell of Tenn persons named as followeth. Willm "ffuler. Sarah fuller; Eliz: Leavy. Maryan Belinda & William "fullers. Eliz: Wrong: Roger Smith: Walter Abbott & Richard "warner."[365] The grant for 1030 acres in 1705 seems to have been made under this last warrant. The warrant of 1694/5 may be simply a repetition of the warrant of 1682/3 but as a guess it would appear that the first William Fuller (probably the "Capt.") had a wife named Sarah, and children Mary Ann, Belinda, and William and before 1705 died and his lands went to his son named William who died in 1731, and whose then wife was named Elizabeth, and it was to this son the grant for 1030 acres was made in 1705. William Fuller also acquired 100 acres adjoining which had been granted on 2 November, 1678, to Abraham Smith "Bricklayer,"[366] and received on 23 November, 1714, two grants to himself one for 78 acres and one for 239 acres apparently adjoining the 1030 acres.[367] William Fuller died in 1731 and by his will devised to his eldest son Richard 500 acres "where he now dwells and hath been laid out to him" and also 50 acres of his "back land" or 550 acres: to his son William the plantation on the north side of the Ashley River, before referred to in this article as "Soldiers Retreat;" to his sons Joseph and Zacheus his lands on Stono called "Cobes" (apparently a tract originally granted to Job Copias); to his son Benjamin a tract called "Jacksons" and 250 acres of his "backland" and to his son Nathaniel 445 acres being the remainder of his "back land;" and to his daughter Sarah £750 proclamation money.[368] The 550 acres so devised to Richard Fuller comprised the northern part of the grants for 1030 acres, and 100 acres (to Abraham Smith) and included all the river front on the Ashley River,[369] and after having been dwelt upon and occupied by him, was by his will dated 13 May, 1749, devised to his only son Thomas Fuller, who with Lydia his wife on 28 January, 1758,

[365] Printed Warrants, 1692–1711, p. 67.
[366] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 66.
[367] Ibid., vol. 39, pp. 45, 46.
[368] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1731–1736, p. 332.
[369] Memo Bk. 3, p. 317.

conveyed this 550 acres being one contiguous tract to his Aunt Sarah Simpson a widow and the daughter of the elder William Fuller.[370] Mrs. Simpson on the 12 July, 1764, conveyed the 550 acres to Daniel Legare Jun[r]. who with Elizabeth his wife on 24 January, 1767, conveyed to Benjamin Guerard, who with Sarah his wife on 18 March, 1768, conveyed to Thomas Fuller (apparently the same Thomas Fuller who had in 1758 conveyed to Mrs. Simpson) and Thomas Fuller and Catherine his wife on 31 December, 1776, conveyed this 550 acres together with 130 acres originally granted 1 September, 1706, to John Anger[371] and 100 acres also granted to John Anger in 1706,[372] to his cousin Nathaniel Fuller son of his uncle Nathaniel Fuller.[373] The uncle Nathaniel Fuller to whom under his father's will 445 acres of the "back land" had been devised married Sarah Lloyd and died about 1749 leaving a widow Sarah and an only surviving child and son named Nathaniel. The widow as executrix of her husband agreed to sell the 445 acres to her brother in law Benjamin Fuller, but in 1750 this Benjamin Fuller died devising all his lands to his nephew—her son—Nathaniel Fuller,[374] whereby this last Nathaniel Fuller became invested with the 445 acres and 250 acres of the "back land" devised by his grandfather to his father and uncle,[375] and by the conveyance in 1776 from his cousin Thomas Fuller acquired also all the remainder of the grants for 1030 and 100 acres aggregating with the two grants to Anger, according to an old plat dated in 1769, 1543 acres. Nathaniel Fuller married in 1768 Ann Fuller a daughter of his first cousin Thomas Fuller and at his death devised the "plantation in St. Andrews where I now live" to his wife Ann for life and then to his brother in law Thomas Fuller Jun[r]. son of Thomas Fuller.[376] This last Thomas Fuller (who married in 1786 Elizabeth Middleton daughter of Col. Thomas Middleton) then or subsequently removed his residence to Beaufort County. Some additional accretions must have been made to the property

[370] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. A, No. 3, p. 681.
[371] Proprietory Grants, vol. 38, p. 512.
[372] Ibid., vol. 39, p. 34.
[373] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T, No. 4, p. 186.
[374] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747–1752, p. 388.
[375] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. I I, p. 325.
[376] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Will Bk. A, p. 211

by Nathaniel Fuller for the tract in Thomas Fuller's hands according to a map made in 1804 contained 1886 acres.[377] By Thomas Fuller the tract was again subdivided. In 1810 he conveyed to Joseph Cole 500 acres comprising all the river front with the old plantation settlement,[378] which 500 acres after some intermediate transfers was in 1845 conveyed to Wm Bull Pringle and annexed to Runnymede. In 1809 Thomas Fuller conveyed to Samuel Baker and Jabez Boothroyd 267 acres[379] and in 1829 378 acres to Dr. James Stuart,[380] and 637 acres to John Julius Pringle[381] which with 114 acres conveyed in 1809 to John Danner[382] completed the transfer of the entire tract and terminated the Fuller ownership of the original grant to William Fuller on Ashley River.

THE OAKS

The original John Cattell seems to have arrived in the Province in August, 1672.[383] He is stated in a warrant issued to Thomas Butler to have come as his servant, but that does not mean in many warrants anything more than that he was so registered for the purpose of claiming the "arrival rights," or bounty, in land given to the importer of new settlers. The wives, sons, and daughters of intending settlers are frequently mentioned in the warrants as the servants of the grantee so as to give him the "arrival rights." The first warrant to John Cattell "arriving a Servt in August 1672" is dated 5 September, 1674.[384] At any rate in whatever capacity he arrived he became the ancestor of a wealthy and prominent family in the Province. Between 1696 and 1709 a large number of warrants for land were issued to him. Many of the grants based on these warrants were located on the south side of Ashley River where he seems to have established his residence. He there accumulated a large landed proprietorship but the meagre descriptions in the grants to be found on the record and the scar-

[377] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. L, No. 7, p. 201.
[378] Ibid., Bk. C.C, No. 8, p. 222.
[379] Ibid., Bk. A, No. 8, p. 293.
[380] Ibid., Bk. G, No. 10, p. 58.
[381] Ibid., Bk. Z, No. 9, p. 183.
[382] Ibid., Bk. B, No. 8, p. 71.
[383] Printed Warrants, 1672–1679, p. 49.
[384] Ibid., p. 82.

city of remaining plats of his lands make it difficult now to locate the different grants, and especially the grants of which this plantation—"The Oaks"—was composed.

He died in 1709 apparently leaving no widow surviving, but a grandson John Cattell (the son of his eldest son John Cattell who had predeceased him), and three sons, William, Benjamin, and Peter Cattell. He left also a son-in-law—John Williams—but the name of his daughter is not given, nor does it appear whether or not she was living when her father died. The writer has never been able to ascertain the maiden name of the wife of the first John Cattell. There is on record a caveat dated 26 August, 1692, filed by John and Elizabeth Cattell against the marriage of Thomas Leavy son of said Elizabeth with Ada Page daughter of Wm Page (Off. Hist. Com^{m}. Bk. 1672–1692, p. 444) and an Elizabeth Leavy arrived in the Province with William Fuller and may have been his daughter. He probably left a will which made some specific devises among his sons, under which they took possession of the lands devised, but this will was in some way defective and invalid, for in 1712, the Provincial Assembly passed an Act to confirm the right and title of his sons and grandson to their several possessions in sundry tracts of land, and to make partition and division of other lands equally amongst them.[385] The original of this Act has been lost, and nothing remains but the title as given in Grimke's compilation of the statutory laws of the State. Under the division made by the Commissioners appointed for the purpose under this Act, there passed to his son William Cattell a tract of 212 acres granted to John Cattell 8 February, 1704.[386] To his son Benjamin Cattell there passed a tract of 140 acres granted to Robert Shorey 13 November, 1695,[387] conveyed by Robert Shorey to John Hosfort, and by John Hosfort to John Cattell 23 December, 1696, and 60 acres granted to John Cattell 15 September, 1705, which two tracts were by Benjamin Cattell on 4 November, 1717, conveyed to his brother William Cattell.[388] To these tracts Wil-

[385] Grimke: *Public Laws of South Carolina*, p. LXXIV. Curiously the title to the Act although given by Grimke, does not appear in Cooper's edition of the Statutes at Large.

[386] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 461.

[387] Ibid., p. 292.

[388] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 157.

liam Cattell added 155 acres granted to Roger Nichols per purchase receipt 26 July, 1697, and on 18 May, 1710, conveyed by Roger Nichols to Nathaniel Nichols, who on 22 March, 1715, conveyed to William Cattell: he added also 254½ acres (part of a tract of 300 acres granted to Edward Perry 9 September, 1696)[389] devised by Edward Perry 5 May, 1706, to Richard, Peter, and Hannah Perry, and having been divided among them was conveyed, 83¾ acres by Richard Perry 7 October, 1727, 83¾ acres by Peter Perry, 7 October 1727, and 83¾ acres by Hannah Perry and John Anger her husband 24 September, 1731, to William Cattell, the whole aggregating some 821 acres.[390] At the date of his memorial, viz., 22 May, 1733, William Cattell owned some 3300 acres on or near Ashly River. His country residence appears to have been on Ashley River at the plantation known as the Brick House, which was also probably the residence of his father John Cattell.

The lands on the river so owned by William Cattell were sandy and poor, excepting perhaps this plantation of the Oaks. which was the most fertile naturally of his lands on the river. The really fertile lands owned by William Cattell were some distance removed from the river, on the swamps or savannahs known as Long Savannah, Wampee Savannah, and Jack Savannah, and it was no doubt from them the agricultural profits of the plantations were derived. William Cattell was also for many years a merchant in Charles Town and at his death in 1752 was stated by the *South Carolina Gazette* for 24 August, 1752, to have been 70 years of age and one of the richest men of the Province. The notice states also that he was one of the earliest settlers in the Province, but if he was 70 years old he must have been born in 1682, after his father's arrival, and "settler" was used as meaning inhabitant. He had married Mary Godfrey a daughter of Capt. John Godfrey, and left surviving him three sons Peter, Charles, and John, two grandsons William, and Benjamin, the sons of his son William who had predeceased him, and a daughter Mary who had married William Walter. To his grandson Benjamin he devised the plantation which his son William in his life time had possessed and built upon and which appears to have been the Oaks. This son William who predeceased his father had married first Anne Cattell (appar-

[389] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 313.

[390] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 157.

ently his first cousin daughter of his Uncle Benjamin) and second Anne Fraser, by whom at his death in 1751 he left surviving two sons William and Benjamin. Benjamin to whom his grandfather devised the Oaks (which became his home place and country residence) became of age in 1772, and was afterwards Captain Benjamin Cattell in the first regiment of South Carolina troops on the Continental establishment during the Revolutionary war. He married Mary McCall of Philadelphia and died in 1782 leaving surviving him his wife, a son William, and three daughters, Lydia, Ann, and Maria. By his will he devised his land including his home place the Oaks equally between his wife and children.[391] His widow married later General Mordecai Gist of the Maryland Continental Line and under proceedings for the settlement of his estate[392] the Oaks seem to have passed to William Cattell the son of Capt. Benjamin Cattell, who made it his country seat and residence. This last William Cattell (afterwards known as Col. William Cattell) married Mary Ladson, who predeceased him, and he died in 1842, without children, devising his estate to his three sisters Lydia Calhoun, Ann Presstman, and Maria Cattell, who had apparently removed from the State to Baltimore with their mother and stepfather, and who on 20 October, 1846 conveyed the plantation on Ashley River commonly known as "The Oaks," as containing 700 acres of high and rush land more or less, to John A. Ramsay.[393] The house at the Oaks like so many others was destroyed by the enemy by fire in 1865. There was a fine avenue of live oaks on the place but not much evidence of a garden or grounds when visited by the writer several years since.

MILLBROOK

On 22 August, 1699, there was granted to James Humphreys 270 acres on the south side of the Ashley River.[394] How this 270 acres passed to John Jackson does not appear. It may be he married a daughter of Humphreys. At all events on 30 August, 1708, John Jackson and Grace his wife conveyed this 270 acres to Wil-

[391] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1780–1783, p. 224.
[392] Case of Gist v. Cattell, 2 DeS. Eq: Reports, p. 53.
[393] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, No. 11, p. 505.
[394] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 369.

liam Fuller[395]—the same William Fuller frequently before referred to as the son of the first settler of the name on Ashley River. To this 270 acres William Fuller added a grant of 78 acres adjoining granted to him 28 November, 1714;[396] and on his death in 1731 he devised to his son Benjamin the tract of land called Jacksons containing 356 acres more or less in two tracts.[397] Benjamin Fuller seems to have had his residence at this place, but before his death in 1750 sold it to the first William Cattell, for by his will Benjamin Fuller gave all his estate to his nephew Nathaniel Fuller, including the purchase price due by William Cattell Senr. for the purchase of the tract called Jacksons, and directed his executor to make title to Mr. Cattell for the tract.[398] The title was evidently made and William Cattell must have transferred the place to his son in law William Walter who had married his daughter Mary. The tract is not referred to in William Cattell's will, and in a deed of that date of a tract bounding on this tract, it is stated as belonging to William Walter.

William Walter was the same William Walter who was the owner of the neighbouring Wampee plantation.[399] He seems to have been a man of considerable means and was also the owner of the well known Crowfield plantation in the parish of St. James Goose Creek, which he purchased in 1754 from William Middleton. William Walter died in 1766 and by his will directed certain lands including his plantation on the south side of Ashley River to be sold,[400] and later proceedings were instituted for the settlement of his estate, and on 19 August, 1778 the Master in Chancery advertised for sale several tracts of land belonging to the estate of William Walter deceased, including the plantation called Jacksons containing 350 acres in two distinct tracts bounding north on Ashley River, east on lands late of William Cattell, Junr, dec^{d}. (The Oaks) and west on lands late of William Cattell, Senr (Brick House). At this sale the property was evidently acquired by John Alleyne Walter the son of William Walter for on 27 January, 1785, John Alleyne Walter

[395] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 309.
[396] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 45.
[397] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1731–1736, p. 332.
[398] Ibid., Bk. 1747–1752, p. 388.
[399] This MAGAZINE, vol. XI, p. 91.
[400] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1761–1777, p. 88.

agrees to sell to Abraham Ladson, Millbrook plantation,[401] and on 27 February, 1786, executed the deed to Abraham Ladson for it, as containing 375 acres with boundaries showing it to be the same place as Jacksons.[402] The name Millbrook appears to have been given to the place during the ownership of John Alleyne Walter who married Jane Oliphant daughter of Dr. David Oliphant Surgeon General of the Southern Department on the Continental establishment in the Revolutionary War. By Abraham Ladson the Millbrook property was conveyed to the Honourable Thomas Middleton sometime in 1786. The deed does not appear on record but the boundaries in deeds of the line of adjoining places show that Thomas Middleton owned it, and for some reason, probably to fortify his title, Thomas Middleton on 17 September, 1786, took out a warrant for a new grant which appears to have been issued. Thomas Middleton purchased the Vaucluse property lower down the river and does not appear ever to have made Millbrook his residence. Possibly the residence house had been burned. He died in 1795 and the property remained in his estate until 1838 when it was conveyed by his heirs and representatives to J. Pinckney Clement as Millbrook plantation containing 338 acres.[403]

BRICK HOUSE OR CATTELL BLUFF

On 17 May, 1701, a grant was made to the first John Cattell for 240 acres on the south side of Ashley River.[404] This 240 acres was taken possession of by his son William Cattell apparently under some gift from his father, or a devise under some invalid will of his father, and his title thereto was confirmed by the Act of the Assembly already mentioned passed 6 June, 1712.[405] It was apparently the residence and home place of the first John Cattell and continued to be that of his son William, who added to the 240 acres some adjoining tracts, and at his death in 1752 devised to his eldest surviving son John Cattell the plantation on Ashley River "where I now live" joining to the west on Henry Middleton and to the east

[401] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, No. 5, p. 664.
[402] Ibid., Bk. R, No. 5, p. 129.
[403] Ibid., Bk. I, No. 12, p. 207.
[404] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 399.
[405] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 157.

on W^m. Walter, quantity of acres uncertain being several tracts.[406] The last John Cattell also made his country residence at the same place; he seems to have left no children, and at his death in 1774 the property under the terms of his father's will passed to his nephew William Cattell afterwards Lieut. Col. William Cattell.[407] The elder William Cattell at his death in 1752 left surviving him his two grandsons William and Benjamin sons of his deceased eldest son and three sons John, Peter, and Charles, and under the limitations in his will the estates devised to his three sons passed in case of their deaths without issue to his heir at law. All of his three surviving sons John, Peter, and Charles, did die without issue and the great bulk of the landed estate of the elder William Cattell thus under his will vested in his grandson Lieut. Col. William Cattell, who married Sabina Lynch daughter of Thomas Lynch, and died in 1778 without leaving any children, but leaving a Will whereby after a large money bequest to his wife he devised all his lands to his brother Benjamin Cattell.[408] As Lieut. Col. William Cattell had established his seat and residence on the tract lying west of the Brick House called Ashley Hill, it is doubtful if after his uncle John's death in 1774 he removed to Cattell Bluff. Benjamin Cattell's residence was at the Oaks and he did not long survive his brother William, as he died in 1782. By his will he devised to his son William Cattell the land on the south side of the Ashley River "where my late brother William Cattell resided known by the "name of Ashley Hill" also "the place adjoining formerly the "place of residence of my uncle John Cattell."[409] Shortly after the death of Benjamin Cattell, the widow of William Cattell who had married John Bowman instituted proceedings against the representatives of Benjamin Cattell to have the real estate of Lieut. Col. Cattell sold to pay her legacy &c, &c, and a decree was made for the sale of the lands of Lieut. Col. William Cattell. Thus the devise by Benjamin Cattell to his son William of the two plantations on Ashley River derived from his brother was nullified. The lands of Lieut. Col. William Cattell were surveyed off into separate parcels by the surveyor Joseph Purcell for the purposes of sale,

[406] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1752–1756, p. 15.
[407] Gist v. Cattell, 2 DeS. Eq. Reports, p. 53.
[408] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1774–1779, p. 624.
[409] Ibid., Bk. 1780–1783, p. 224.

and the tract called the "Brick House" with 490 acres attached was advertised for sale in the *Gazette* of the 28 February, 1785, as "the seal called the Brick House where the late John Cattell re-"sided." At the sale it was apparently bid in by the Honourable Thomas Middleton who rejected the title as defective, which led to the suit of Bowman vs. Middleton to compel him to accept. At the trial it was ascertained that this 490 acres which included the grant to John Cattell in 1701 for 240 acres, was interfered with by an older grant in 1677 to Roger Nichols for 510 acres, which older grant therefore took off the 490 acres some 146 acres. The Court held further that as the first John Cattell died intestate his lands went by law to his eldest son, and the General Assembly had no right by the Act of 1712 to direct the partition of the lands of John Cattell among the brothers, and take the land from the eldest son. This notwithstanding that all the sons (including a grandson the son of the eldest son John) had eighty years before accepted the partition and allotment and used and enjoyed the separate parts assigned to each as his own, and all of them had died many years before, and notwithstanding the rule that in 1712 the General Assembly of the Province acting with the Council and the Governor the Representatives of the Proprietors had the powers in such matters of the Parliament of England, and not only could but frequently did exercise powers similar to those exercised in the Act of 1712. The decision on this point has always remained as a monument to mark the judicial incapacity of the Court in that instance.[410] Mr. Middleton was held (rightly on the question of the interference of the older grant) not compellable to take the title. According to Purcells survey out of the 490 acres, only 294 acres embracing the site of the old family residence were unquestionably the property of the estate of Lieut. Col. William Cattell and this 294 acres appears then to have been sold and conveyed to one William McLeod whose heirs in 1806 conveyed to Martha Ann Matthews[411] (a daughter of Col. Thomas Osborn and widow of William Mathews only son of Governor John Mathews) who in 1809 conveyed to John Moncrieffe[412] who in 1810 conveyed to David Adams[413] from whom it passed to John Wylie, who in 1836

[410] Bowman v. Middleton, 1 Bays Reports, p. 252.
[411] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. A, No. 8, p. 129.
[412] Ibid., Bk. B, No. 8, p. 82.
[413] Ibid., p. 130.

conveyed to William Cattell,[414] thus reinvesting in William Cattell the ancestral Cattell seat; which had been the residence of the original John Cattell, of his great grandfather William Cattell and his great uncle John Cattell. Notwithstanding the opinion of the Court in South Carolina that the Cattells did not appear entitled to the Nichols grant of 1677, the last William Cattell seems to have remained in possession of all save the 294 acres, for after the death of the last William Cattell the devisees under his will, or rather the heirs of his sisters who were his devisees, sold in September, 1859, the plantation known as Cattells Bluff containing, as was supposed, 570 acres but reserving the family burying ground. The place although called in the deeds the "Brick House," from the large brick mansion upon it, was also popularly known as "Cattell Bluff," from the bluff at the curve of the river just below the old house site. When the house was destroyed the writer has never ascertained. Only a pile of broken bricks marks the spot, with no trace of the garden or avenue. The family burying ground and brick vault is close to the old residence site. Both the last Col. William Cattell and his wife (born Mary Ladson) were buried there and probably most of the older members of the family. In his will the last Col. William Cattell distinctly provides for the reservation of the family burying ground on the place which he calls Cattells Bluff. In October 1899 when visited by the writer the cemetery was surrounded by a low brick wall about two feet high having within a bricked vault whose arched roof was about three feet above the surface of the ground. The vault had been broken into—showing the remnants of a casket and its former contents. There were outside of the vault three stones with the following inscriptions—viz. "In Memory of/Mrs Margaret Cattell/the Beloved Consort/of John Cattell Esq/She died the 15th October 1770/aged 50 years."—"To the Memory of/Mary Smith Cattell/Daughter of Maj^{r} James Ladson/Born September 29th 1781/Intermarried with William Cattell/November 8th 1803/torn from him by Death/ June 14th 1824/This monument of his love/is inscribed." And lower down on same slab: "This slab/is placed over the body/of/ Mary Cattell Baron/by her weeping and afflicted relatives/a monument of bereaved affection/and blighted hope/O grave where is

[414] Ibid., Bk. O, No. 10, p. 197.

thy victory" (other lines indecipherable)—also "Hic/Jacet/Stephen Oliver/obit. 10th June 1826/in the 78th year of his age./ That man/who has lived honestly/and laid up/a store of good actions/has little to fear from/any change whilst all is/peace within."

ASHLEY HILL

Included in the lands owned by William Cattell who died in 1752 was the plantation on Ashley River known as Ashley Hill. It is very difficult to refer this tract to any specific grant although after careful elimination it seems to the writer to have consisted of part of a grant for 1050 acres to the first John Cattell made 21 April, 1695.[415] At the division of the lands of John Cattell under the Act of 1712 a part of that grant with other lands lying on Ashley river were apparently assigned to Peter Cattell the youngest son of John Cattell, and on an old plat Peter Cattell is set down as the owner and his residence designated as at the later known house site. Peter Cattell married Catherine (maiden name unascertained) and died without a will, and his lands passed to his son Andrew Cattell, from whom, or whose trustees his uncle William Cattell, according to the recitals of the latter's will, purchased the property. This William Cattell, as we have seen was for many years a merchant in Charles Town and was at his death one of the wealthiest men in the Province. He seems to have been the only son of the original John Cattell, who became a man of much wealth, and acquired from his brothers, or their children, much of the land of his father that had been assigned to them. At his death in 1752 he devised to his grandson William Cattell the tract purchased from the trustees of the late Andrew Cattell excepting 200 acres off the western part and also 50 acres joining his son John's plantation which 250 acres were devised to his son John and at the latter's death passed under the will to his grandson William. This last William Cattell (Lieut. Col. William Cattell) made Ashley Hill his residence and seat and as has been stated with regard to the "Brick House" it passed under his will to his brother Benjamin and was after the latter's death decreed to be sold with the other lands of the estate of Lieut. Col. William Cattell. In the advertisement of the sale of these lands in February 1785 there is

[415] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 294.

included the valuable seat on Ashley River called Ashley Hill adjoining Arthur Middleton Esq. At the sale it was sold to Alexander Gillon, commonly known as Commodore Gillon, the well known naval officer of the State during the Revolution.[416] A formal conveyance was made to Commodore Gillon 15 February 1785 of the place as containing 735½ acres.[417] The purchase price is stated as 6865 guineas which appears a stupendous price according to later values. It is probable that there was a large and valuable mansion house and settlement upon it. Commodore Gillon is said to have spent a large amount in the creation of the garden and embellishment of the grounds. The Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt in his work previously mentioned gives the following account of it. "We made another halt at a house, formerly the property "of Commodore Gillon, who died in very deranged circumstances, "bordering on insolvency. This plantation, which has accordingly "been made over to creditors, is in the very worst state. The Com- "modore died three years ago. The house is tolerably handsome "and the garden is laid out with a more refined taste, and culti- "vated with more care than gardens generally are in this country. "But the soil is sterile to such a degree, that the Commodore "was obliged to supply his table with culinary plants, and his "stable with fodder, from another plantation which he possessed "three or four miles farther distant." The Duke mentions also that the name of the plantation was Batavia. The site of the old house is naturally one of the finest on the river. It is on a high bold bluff running in one place quite sheer to the river, or as sheer as may be considering the loose sandy texture of the soil. The soil near the river both of this place and of the adjoining Brick House plantation is of a very sandy sterile character. Under the old system of cultivation without the present commercial fertilizers these places possessed little agricultural value. With the present intensive use of those fertilizers it is of course different. The places possessed value from their residence sites, and the accessibility to water for the transportation of the timber on, and produce from them. The number of old tar kilns remaining show also that in the earlier days there was a good deal of pine tar production. The agricultural income of the Cattells was derived from the fertile

[416] This MAGAZINE, vol. X, p. 111.
[417] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, No. 5, p. 140.

"savannah" lands three or four miles distant. Some conception of the estate of Lieut. Col. William Cattell lying on the savannahs will appear from the advertisement in the *Gazette* of his lands to be sold in February, 1785 which includes beside the Brick House and Ashly Hill—1. Stanyarne's(Vaucluse) 406 acres. 2. Plantation called Saunders, 700 acres, of which 120 prime rice land. 3. Jerry Hill 1350 acres, 150 prime swamp. 4. Tract called "Culfys" 407 acres, 150 prime swamp. 5. Tract adjoining 426 acres, 150 prime swamp. 6. Tract on Horse Savannah 525 acres, 325 prime swamp. Dr. Joseph Johnson in his "Traditions" says that Commodore Gillon "had a handsome country seat called Ashley "Hill, on Ashley River, in the vicinity of the City, next South of "Middleton Place." Commodore Gillon's first wife died at Ashley Hill. He later married Miss Ann Purcell by whom he had one son Alexander Gillon who married a Miss Brisbane and has been mentioned in the account of Oak Forest on the opposite side of the river.

Commodore Gillon in consequence of his financial embarrassments was constrained to part with the property which in June, 1793, he advertises for sale as having an elegant house of 22 rooms &c and which after being conveyed to Florian Charles Mey, a former copartner of Gillon's, was by Mey on 7 March, 1797, conveyed to Mrs. Mary Middleton in trust for her daughter Ann Middleton.[418] Mrs. Middleton was the widow of the Honourable Arthur Middleton the owner of Middleton Place and was herself the owner of the Cedar Grove plantation on the opposite side of the river. The family tradition is that Mrs. Middleton desired to settle her daughter Ann, who married Mr. Daniel Blake, at a place adjoining her own residence, in like manner as across the river she gave to Mr. Henry M. Rutledge the husband of another of her daughters the part of the Cedar Grove plantation called "Jenys." Mr. and Mrs. Blake apparently did not fancy Ashley Hill as a residence for on 13 June, 1801, they with Mrs. Middleton conveyed the property to John Geddes.[419] The purchase price mentioned in the deed is 1175 guineas a great reduction from the 6865 guineas paid by Commodore Gillon sixteen years before. Perhaps between the two dates the dwelling house had been de-

[418] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T, No. 6, p. 87.
[419] Ibid., Bk. E, No. 7, p. 6.

stroyed by fire, the not uncommon fate of shingle roofed country dwellings in South Carolina. John Geddes was a lawyer in Charleston and afterwards in 1818 was elected Governor of the State. He had property nearer Charleston in St. Andrew's Parish where he owned a large plantation on Stono River. From him the property passed in 1828, and in 1849 it was acquired by the late Mr. Williams Middleton then the owner of Middleton Place. The name Batavia bestowed upon it by Commodore Gillon seems to have disappeared with his ownership and the property has always continued to be known as Ashley Hill. The writer has never ascertained exactly when the old residence was destroyed, its site is marked only by a broken pile of bricks, and nearly all trace of the gardens, save the stately old trees on the grounds, has disappeared.

MIDDLETON PLACE

Jacob Wayte (or properly Waight) arrived in the Province in September, 1675, with his wife, son, and three servants, and on 14 September, 1675, a warrant was issued to lay out 600 acres for him. On running out his land he evidently in his lines took up more than 600 acres for on 30 October, 1675, another warrant was issued to lay out for him a parcel of land already laid out for him and bounding on a creek there being.[420] Accordingly there was laid out for him 764 acres on the south side of the Ashley river bounding west on a creek running into the river, and separating his tract, for a part of the distance between them, from the Barony of the Earl of Shaftsbury, and a formal grant to him for the 764 acres was issued to Jacob Waight on 17 August, 1676.[421] This creek on which the tract bounded to the west was for a long period known as Jacob's or Waight's Creek. Either Waight abandoned his grant, or more likely disposed of his rights under it, for on 9 February, 1699/1700, a grant was made to Richard Godfrey for 600 acres which covered the area embraced within the grant to Jacob Waight.[422] There appear two warrants issued to Richard Godfrey for 300 acres each, one dated 2 May 1696, and the other 24 February, 1699/1700,[423]

[420] Printed Warrants, 1672–1679, pp. 104, 106.
[421] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 9.
[422] Ibid., p. 380.
[423] Printed Warrants, 1692–1711, pp. 117, 161.

and the grant may have been under these warrants although one appears to be dated a few days later than the grant. Richard Godfrey appears to have owned it as late as 1715, for in that year a resolution was passed in the Provincial House of Commons that a garrison be built at Mr. Richard Godfrey's plantation adjoining Ashley barony on Ashley River. This tract of 600 acres appears to have been later transferred to John Baker (who may possibly have married a daughter of Richard Godfrey—if he had one) and on 15 July, 1729, John Baker and Sarah Baker sold to John Williams 200 acres part of this tract, and later the entire 600 acres appears in the possession of his son in law Henry Middleton who probably acquired the 400 remaining acres on the sale of John Baker's estate say prior to 1750.

The first positive mention the writer has found of John Williams in the Province is on 5 May, 1704, when Jonathan Carlisle conveyed to him 500 acres of land which had been granted to Carlisle and which land was afterwards part of the Middleton Place tract. On 8 July, 1696, a grant was made to a John Williams for 100 acres in Colleton County[424] and it may have been the same John Williams, but there is nothing to show definitely. To this 500 acres John Williams added 200 acres granted him 28 June 1711, and 100 acres granted him the same day,[425] and 253 acres granted him 23 July 1711 and 200 acres granted him 9 January 1716.[426] The Act of 1712 passed by the General Assembly to confirm the titles of the sons of the first John Cattell to his lands mentioned in the account of the "Oaks" and "Brick House" plantations, also in the remaining title to the Act states that it is to confirm the titles of John Williams his son in law to 200 acres given by John Cattell in his lifetime to John Williams. From a comparison of the few remaining old maps it appears that this 200 acres was probably a part of the grant for 1050 acres made to John Cattell in 1795, and was situate on the Ashley River between the Ashley Hill place and the line of the grant to Richard Godfrey, and apparently it is on this 200 acres that the present settlement and garden of Middleton Place now stand. Apparently to fortify his title to this 200 acres John Williams seems to have acquired it by a purchase un-

[424] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 300.
[425] Ibid., vol. 39, p. 120.
[426] Ibid., pp. 105, 171.

der the patent of Landgrave John Bailey[427] in the manner described in the Article on the Raphoe Barony.[428] On the 11 January, 1700 a grant was made to Peter Bacot Sen[r]. for 450 acres bounding west on Richard Godfrey[429] and on 14 May 1707 a grant was made to Peter and Daniel Bacot for 400 acres adjoining.[430] Peter Bacot Sen[r]. was a French Huguenot and the original immigrant of the name. Peter and Daniel Bacot were his sons. The Bacots must have transferred in some way to John Baker for on 29 December, 1725, John Baker and Sarah Baker sold to John Williams 825 acres granted to Peter Bacot by the Lords Proprietors.[431] What was the name of the daughter of John Cattell whom John Williams married, and the date of her death, the writer has never been able to ascertain. According to the Register of the Parish of St. Andrews John Williams on the 16 June 1720 married Mary Baker.[432] The record does not state whose daughter she was but apparently the only Baker who from the dates would apparently "fit" as her father, was John Baker, the son of Richard Baker and brother of William Baker of Archdale. If her father was that John Baker, was he the same John Baker who with Sarah Baker on 29 December, 1725, sold to John Williams the 825 acres originally granted to the Bacots? The recital in the memorial does not state that Sarah Baker was the wife of John Baker. As has been stated in the account of "Spring Farm" and "Bakers" on the north side of Ashley River a John Baker who had a wife named Sarah died between 1729 and 1735 leaving his widow and several children and John Williams and William Cattell as his executors. That there was some close connection appears from the fact that Richard Baker, Josiah Baker, and Elihu Baker the sons of William Baker all in their wills appoint as one of their executors Henry Middleton who married Mary Williams the daughter of John Williams and Mary Baker. Balancing the dates it would appear probable that Mary Baker was the daughter of John Baker the brother of William Baker, and the sister of the John

[427] Memo Bk. 7, p. 426.
[428] This MAGAZINE, vol. XV, p. 4.
[429] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 398.
[430] Ibid., vol. 39, p. 23.
[431] Memo. Bk. 5, p. 349.
[432] This MAGAZINE, vol. XII, p. 186.

Baker who with Sarah Baker sold the 825 acres and who died between 1729 and 1735; of if these John Bakers were the same then his daughter by a first deceased wife. John Williams seems to have been a man of considerable means and standing. He was a Justice of the Peace for the Parish and a member of the House of Commons from the Parish of St. George. According to the Parish Register John and Mary Williams had a daughter Mary baptized 7 August 1721,[483] and in 1741 this daughter Mary married Henry Middleton, Esq., a son of the Honourable Arthur Middleton Commander in Chief, President of the Council and acting Governor of the Province of South Carolina. All her father's property upon his death passed to Mrs. Middleton as his only surviving child. Her husband Henry Middleton although he had received from his father the paternal estate of "The Oaks" in the Parish of St. James Goose Creek yet seems to have made his residence largely on his wife's property on the Ashley River where he added to (if he did not rebuild) the mansion house, and had the gardens, terraces, and ornamental waters laid out by an English landscape gardener. The property early in Mr. Middleton's possession received the name of Middleton Place. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July 1753[484] is printed a "Poetical Essay" from "C. W. in Carolina to E. J. at Gosport" containing a poetical or rhymed description of South Carolina with the couplet

> "Here *Drayton's* seat, and *Middleton's* is found.
> "Delightful villas'! be they long renown'd"

and the note says "*Gentlemen of large estates in* Goose Creek *who have superb seats that would make a good figure in* England." The reference to Drayton whose seat was on Ashley River would seem to refer to Middleton as also on Ashley River, although the latter had also a handsome seat really on Goose Creek viz "The Oaks" near the bridge over Goose Creek. In 1764 Henry Middleton procured grants for all the marsh land on the river in front of Middleton Place, and also the marsh land on the opposite side of the river in front of the places known as "Bakers," "Spring Farm," and "Chatsworth," which last was diked, reclaimed and brought

[483] Ibid., p. 179.
[484] Vol. XXII, p. 337.

under cultivation for rice as annexed to Middleton Place. An account of Henry Middleton and the various public offices he held &c has been given in a previous number of this MAGAZINE.[435] After his death, and even prior thereto, the Middleton Place property was turned over to his eldest son Arthur who was the heir at law of his mother and who made Middleton Place his residence and home. Of Arthur Middleton who was a member of the Council of Safety and one of the signers on 4 July, 1776, of the Declaration of American Independence an account has also been given in this MAGAZINE.[436] He married in 1764, Mary daughter of Walter Izard, Esq. of "Cedar Grove," who himself became the owner of Cedar Grove under the will of her brother John Izard, and so devoted was she to her childhood's home that a part of each year was always spent by her family at Cedar Grove although Middleton Place was supposed to be the family residence. At the death of Arthur Middleton, on 1 January, 1787—the Middleton Place property with a splendid fortune passed to his eldest son the Honourable Henry Middleton afterwards a representative, senator and Governor of the State, member of Congress, Minister to Russia and one of the leaders of the Union party in the State.[437] It was during his ownership in 1798 that the Duke de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt paid the visit to Middleton Place of which he gives an account—viz:

"Half a mile from Batavia, the name of the Commodore's plan-
"tation, stands Middleton-house, the property of Mrs Middleton,
"mother in law to young Mr Izard, which is esteemed the most
"beautiful house in this part of the country. The out-buildings,
"such as kitchen, wash-house, and offices, are very capacious.
"The *ensemble* of these buildings calls to recollection the ancient
"English country-seats. The rooms in the house are small, and
"the outside, as well as the inside is badly kept. A peculiar feature
"of the situation is this, that the river, which flows on a circuitous
"course, until it reaches this point, forms here a wide, beautiful
"canal pointing straight to the house. The garden is beautiful,
"but kept in the same manner as the house; the soil is very bad,

[435] Vol. I, p. 239.
[436] Ibid., p. 242.
[437] Ibid., p. 245.

"and, in my opinion, the whole plantation is altogether undeserving "the celebrity it enjoys."

A great deal of attention was afterwards paid by Governor Henry Middleton to the garden and grounds. André Michaux the celebrated French Botanist and Horticulturist who was sent in 1785 by the French Government to investigate and collect trees and plants suitable for propagation in France, and who laid out and established the garden near Charleston called the French Botanic Garden,[438] was a frequent visitor to Middleton Place, and himself furnished to Mr. Middleton rare plants and shrubs to be there planted. There are still alive there in the garden the camellias (Camellia Japonica) presented by him to Mr. Middleton and planted under the supervision of Michaux—the first of the kind to be planted in America. After the death of the Honourable Henry Middleton in 1846 the property passed under his will to his son the late Williams Middleton, Esq. Mr. Williams Middleton was as devoted to the Place as his father and grandfather had been. His energy was untiring in the extension and care of the garden and to him is due the magnificent lines of the Indian Azalea which when in blossom make such a crown of colouring over the terraces. But cruel days were in store for Middleton Place. In February 1865 a raiding party of a merciless enemy as savage in his treatment of inanimate works of beauty and art as the modern Hun in Belgium, occupied Middleton Place. On the day of their arrival the late Mr. Nathaniel Russell Middleton the then elderly President of the Charleston College, a cousin of Mr. Williams Middleton, rode over to Middleton Place to visit a sick slave there. He was unarmed save for an umbrella. Being very near-sighted he was not even aware of the presence of the enemy until near the Mansion house, when he was suddenly confronted by a file of negro soldiers, of a negro regiment from the north. He was forced to dismount and one of them seizing his umbrella, struck him, inflicting a deep gash near his temple. He was then marched before the white officers and ordered out to execution which he faced with unmoved composure. He was brought back and after some discussion again ordered out to be shot, and brought back and a third time ordered to face the firing squad, when the sick slave he had been

[438] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Y, No. 5, p. 131.

on his way to visit, got up from his sick bed and with some of the other slaves on the place implored his release, insisting he was not the proprietor of the place and expressing their devotion to him. Thereupon after some delay he was roughly ordered to go but his horse was kept. Whilst he was there the houses were being pillaged of all their contents, and the ground was strewn with the library and the pictures and objects of art in the house. Before he left all the buildings were in flames, and every building on the place was ultimately destroyed. Many of the pictures however were taken from the house before it was consumed and carried off. The family vault was broken into, the caskets rifled, including that of Governor Middleton, and the decayed remnants of humanity cast outside. The whole scene of destruction was as complete as that of the French Chateaux rifled, despoiled, and burnt by the German army in Northern France. Whilst time, and common interests, and common causes, have assuaged in our hearts the bitterness of that terrible period, it would be hypocritical to pretend at this time not to be conscious of the inconsistency which now condemns and execrates the Germans for doing in France what it applauded in 1865 the armies of Sherman, and Potter, and Miles for doing in South Carolina. The residence at Middleton Place consisted of a central large three story brick building with a disconnected wing or flanker on each side all of brick in the Tudor style. The date of its construction is not definitely known, probably some time anterior to 1756.

Whilst the concentrated number of azaleas and camellias at the Drayton seat of Magnolia on the Ashley gives an intense glow to the colouring in a more limited space, yet the lines of Middleton Place are altogether on a larger and nobler plan. With its stately live oaks, its well proportioned grounds, its groups of azaleas and camellias, its beautifully shaped terraces, descending to the river, its ornamental waters, and the straight vista of the river fronting the house, it presents an *ensemble* unquestionably more effective and striking than any place on the Ashley River, or indeed than any place the writer has seen in South Carolina. With the exception of Archdale it is the only place on the Ashley River still owned by a descendant of the original grantee without a break in the succession. To any one who has seen, as the writer has, on a clear day in Spring, looking from the top of the old mound in the

old garden at Cedar Grove, over the course of the river, the wonderful burst of the azaleas crowning the terraces of Middleton Place like a many coloured flame in the distance, there will come the full recognition (the Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt notwithstanding) that it is altogether deserving the celebrity it has enjoyed.

THE REGISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH PARISH

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from the January Number)

BURIALS

Otho Russell was buried Septbr. 7th Anno 1709

Margaret Marsden Wife of Richard Marsden was buried December 14, Anno Domini 1709.

Sarah Barksdale Wife of John Barksdale was buried March 21st Anno Domi. 1709/10.

Elizabeth Bridges was buried November 27 Anno Domini 1709.

James Benson was buried November 10th Anno Domini 1710.

George Bentley was buried August 23d Anno Domini 1710.

Elizabeth Holibush Daughter of John Holibush & Elizabeth his Wife was buried Decbr. 19th Anno Dom. 1709.

William Ballow Senr. was Buried December the 22d. Anno Domini 1710.

Marie Player Wife of Roger Player was buried 9th Decbr. Anno Domini 1710.

Hester Sibbley Wife of Samuel Sibbley Senr. was buried Oct.r. 9th Ano. Dom. 1710.

Benjamin Webb Senr. was buried Novr: 11th Ano: Dom. 1710.

Robert Murrell Senr. was buried March 24th. Ann Dom 1710/11.

Cisley Simes was buried Augst. 16th, Anno Dom. 1713.

Mary Hickman was buried Novbr. 11th Anno Dom 1713.

Mary Baskerwell was buried Janry; 14th An Dom 1710/11.

John Clements was buried Novbr. 14th. An. Dom 1711.

Nath: ll Loughton was buried July 15th 1713

John Simes was buried Augt. 30th 1716.

The Reverd. Mr. John Warden was buried the 13th day of November 1725.

Charlotta the wife of the Revd. Levi Durand was buried the 10th. of October 1744

Jonathan Evans Son of Janathan Evans & Mary was Buried the Sixth day of October 1719

Elizabeth Fitzgerald Daughter of Lucia Fitzgerald Wid: was buried the 26th day of August 1719.

Richard Heckman Was Buried the twenty-eight day of December 1719.

Mary Capers Widow, was Buried The 28th day of April Anno Dom, 1720.

Mrs. Mary Connegey was buried ye second day of July Annoque Domini 1720.

Henry Gill Senior was buried ye fourth day of July Annoque Dom: 1720

Henry Gill Jun. was buried the 15th day of August Annoq. Domini, 1721

John Boone the Sone of Thos. Boone and Mary his wife was Buried the 15th Day of Decembr. 1721.

Jane Batts was Buried the 15 day January 1722/3

Aaron Batts son Jane Batts was Buried the 18: Day of february 1722/3

John Bollough was Buried The 8. Day of November in the year 1717 [or 13?]

John Loyd Was Buried the 11 Day of March 1722/3

Ledy Weebb was Buried the 21 Day Aprill 1723

Abarann Batts was Buried 26 Day of Aprill 1723.

Annah [Starkey?] was Buried the 20: Day [April, 1723?]

Jeames Nicholson Was Buried the — of May 1722.

Daniel of Deniss and Elzth [Maraine?] Was Buried the 11 Day Aprill 1723.

Benj: Batts Was Buried ye 2d. day of December 1723.

Jasper Basskfielde was Buried the 16 Day of Apriell 1723

Mary Ann Batts was Buried the 21 of Aprill 1723

Frances Allen wife of Thos. Allen was buried June ye. 3tr. 1721

Thos: Allen was buried Apr.: ye: 5th: 1722 and was registered till ye: 4th. of Augt: 1726

Patrick Logan was Buried 23d: Day of Octr. 1726.

Thos: Jackson was Buried—Day Octor: 1726.

Robart Daniell Logen son of George Logen & Marther his wife was buried Novemr. ye. 9. 1720.

Robart Fenwick Esqr. was burd. Novr. ye. 16th. 1726.

John Dashwood was buried Feburr: ye. 8th: 1726.

Timothy Hendrick, sun of John Hendrick, was buried Feburry: ye: 9th. 1726/7.

Hannah White, wife of Joseph White was Buried Febr^{y}: 28th: 1726/7.
Willm. Thorp was buried March ye 8th, 1726/7
James Oterson was buried March ye 8th, 1726/7
Dennis Moraine Junr. was buried May ye 8th, 1727.
John Clemons was buried May ye 9th 1726 and wont Reg^{r}, till May 16th 1727 per Jno. White Reg.
John Hale Senr [or Junr?] was buried ——— the 27th. 1727.
Izabel Gotley was buried Augt. ye 4th 1727
Mad^{m}. Sarah Fenwick was buried August ye 23^{d}: 1727.
John Barksdale Esqu^{r}. was bur^{d}. Augt. 28: 1727.
Matlon Laverick Daughter of John Laverick & Ann his wife was buried Octr. ye 30th: 1727.
Joshua ye Sone of Joshu^{a}. Wilks & Jona his wife was bur^{d}. y^{e}. 1st. day of June 1728.
David Bacheler was bur^{d}. June y^{e}. 3th. 1728.
George ye sone of William Cuck, [Cook] & Elizabeth his wife was bur^{d}. y^{e}. 10 Day of Octr. 1728.
Daniel Sonare was buried y^{e}. 2th. Day of Decem^{r}: 1728.
Elizabeth Sonare wife of Dan^{ll} Sonare was buried y^{e}. 16 Day of Decr. 1728.
Thos. Pardon sone of Mary Torsel was buried Decem^{r}. y^{e}. 22th. 1728.
Phillip Jones was buried Janu^{y}. y^{e}: 15: 1728/9
Isaac Bates was buried y^{e}
John Morane was buried y^{e}
Frances Jones sone of Philip Jones & Rebeca his wife was buried Feb^{ry}. y^{e}. 2th: 1728/9
Robart White sone of John White & Sarah his wife was buried Febu^{y}. y^{e}. 3th 1728/9
John Bee was buried Febu^{y}. y^{e}. 3th. 1728/9.
Mary Beck was buried Feby. y^{e}. 8th 1728/9
Elizabeth Cornish y^{e}. mother of Henry Cornish was buried March y^{e}. 3^{d}. 1728/9
Ann Barton was buried March y^{e}. 18th. 1728/9.
Mary Harbart was buried March y^{e}. 23^{d}, 1728/9
Henry Cornish was buried March y^{e}. 31th: 1729.
Patiance Player wife of Roger Player was Buried March y^{e}: 16th. 1728/9

John Moraine soone of John Moraine & Eliz[a]. his wife was Buried May y[e]. 14th. 1729.
Mary Joy Daughter of Moses Joy & Mary his wife was Buried May y[e] 26: 1729.
Philip Jones son of Philip Jones & Rebeca his wife was Buried June y[e]. 5th. 1729.
Ann Hartley Daughter of James Hartley & Mary his wife was buried May y[e]: 26: 1729
John Givens son of John Givens & Mary his wife was Buried June y[e] 5th. 1729
Elizabeth Morane wife of Denis Morane was Buried June y[e]—1729.
Rich[d]. Rousar son of Rich[d]. Rouser & Susanna his wife Buried July y[e] 8th, 1729.
Elinor Visher Daughter of Nicholas Visher & Sarah his wife was Buried July y[e]. 11th. 1729.
Tho[s]: Goureing was Buried Augs[t]. y[e] 23, 1729
John Sonare sone of Daniel Sonare & Elizabeth his wife was buried July y[e] 7[d]. 1729.
Mary Bollough wife of Will[m]. Bollough was buried Nov[r]. y[e]. 15th: 1728
Elizabeth Watson, wife of Will[m]. Watson was Buried Nov[r]. y[e]: 18th. 1729
Arch[d] M[c]Dowel was buried Dec[r]. y[e]. 13: 1729.
Cap[t]. Charles Lewis was buried Janu[y]. y[e]. 30: 1729/30.
Tho[s]. Allin was buried Jan[y]. y[e]. 3th: 1729/30.
Elizabeth Bullock wife of Sam[ll]. Bullock was Buried Feb[y]. y[e]. 2[d]. 1729/30.
Benjamin Law sone of Benjamin Law & Elizabeth his wife was Buried June y[e]. 6th: 1730.
Will[m]. Joy sone of Will[m]: Joy & Mary His Wife was Buried Octo: y[e]. 26: 1729.
Rebecca Joy Daughter of Will[m]. Joy & Mary His Wife was Buried Oct[r]. y[e]: 26: 1729
Elizabeth White Daughter of John White & Sarah his wife was Buried Septem[r]: y[e]: 7th. 1730.
Catherine Ash wife of Sam[ll]. Ash was buried Sept[r]. y[e]. 1: 1730.
Sam[l]. Nelms was buried Sept[r]. y[e] 13: 1730
Ann Rayner was buried Nov[r]: y[e] 4th. 1730
Hugh Varner was buried Nov[r]. y[e]: 4th. 1730

Hannah Huel Daughter of Hum^{y}. Huel & ——— his wife was Buried Novr. y^{e}. 11th. 1730.

Robart Otterson Ilegitemate sone of James Otterson was buried Novr. y^{e} — 1730.

——— Dakis wife of ——— Dakis was buried Novr. 1730.

Mary Mullins was buried Novr. y^{e}. 24th: 1730.

Daniel Ma^{c}.inTosh was buried Decr. y^{e}. 17th. 1730.

Sarah Nelms wife of Sam^{ll} Nelms De^{cd}. was buried Decr. y^{e}. 21st. 1730.

Pearce Tolomy was buried Jany. 11th 1730/31

John Fazre was buried A.D. 1730/31.
[in copy, not in old register]

(To be continued)

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF MRS. ANN MANIGAULT

1754–1781

With notes by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from the January Number)

1757. Jan. 1. Mrs. Fraser l.[1] 9. Mrs. T. Smith l.[2] 29. Dined at the Governor's.[3]

April 14. Sat for my picture.[4] 15. Mr. M. and my daughter sat for their pictures. 22. Sat again for my picture. 23. do. Mr Manigault.

May 17. I went to Mrs. Wittier's in the country.[5] 19. Sat for my picture. 26. Mr. Bounetheau died.[6]

June 2. Sat up with Polly Stead who has been very ill 15 days. 5. Went to see do. who is still very ill. 10. Fast day. 15. Troops arrive.[7]

[1] Probably a child of Alexander Fraser and his second wife Mary Grimké. They had a son, Alexander, born according to the family record, January 1, 1756; there may be some error in copying in one or the other of these records.

[2] Benjamin, son of Thomas and Sarah Smith junr. born January 10, 1757 (St. Philips Register).

[3] Gov. William Henry Lyttleton, who succeeded Gov. James Glen, and arrived in May, 1756 (*S. C. Gazette*, June 5, 1756).

[4] The portrait painter was Jeremiah Theus, who came into the province before 1740, and died in May, 1774. See *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of S. C.*, no. 4, for mention of these portraits, and also for one of Peter Manigault, by Allen Ramsay.

[5] Probably Judith Manigault, who married first James Banbury, second Thos. Writter; she lived on James Island.

[6] John Bonnetheau buried May 26, 1757 (St. Philip's Register). He married Mary Banbury, niece of the elder Gabriel Manigault.

[7] *S. C. Gazette*, June 23, 1757. "On Thursday and Friday last the troops lately arrived from the Northward, were landed. The Provincials are quartered just without the Town; and the Regulars are encamped upon New Market Course, where both men and camp make a fine appearance. These Troops, and those that were here before are all now under the Command of Lieut. Col. Henry Bouquett, Esq."

July 1. Mrs. Shubrick l. 16. Our pictures came home. 28. A visit from Col. Bocquet.[8]
Aug. 13. Mrs. Gadsden l.[9]
Sept. 22. I have the Rheumatism all of the week.
Oct. 23. Mrs. Pinckney l.[10] 28. Mr. Manigault to Silk-hope.
Nov. 2. Mr. M. returned 3. The new Clergyman arrived (Mr. Smith).[11] 25. Went to Col. Steven's ball.

[8] Lt. Col. (afterwards General) Henry Bouquet, 1719–1765; born at Rolle, in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland; an able soldier of fortune. After serving with distinction on the continent, at the outbreak of the French and Indian war in 1754, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal American Regiment. His career in America has been well covered in *The Annals of the King's Royal Rifle Corps*, London, 1913. He died in Florida in 1765. A (manuscript) Journal kept by the Commissioners of Fortifications of South Carolina (now in the S. C. Hist. Soc.) gives several communications from Colonel Bouquet concerning the fortifications about Charles-Town, and the *Gazettes* of this period contain a number of communications from the Governor and the Assembly concerning the building and repairing of fortifications, barracks and like buildings. It is quite evident that the Province was very reluctant to furnish funds for this purpose; and there is controversy over the kind of material to be used; the new engineers demanding stone, and the local people contending for tabby. Bouquet's account of his stay in South Carolina is not very flattering; (*Annals Kings R. R. Corps*, p. 35). He complains that the provincial authorities refused to give the men decent quarters; refused even to provide them with straw; there was much desertion; Charles-Town was so unhealthy, the air so infected, that even the horses died. The Camp was full of water; the mortality great; not until the 21st of September had billets been provided for 160 men; after five months of Carolina, Col. Bouquet had but 300 men fit for duty; over and above all other troubles, there were symptoms of an epidemic of matrimony among the officers; "Captain Lander has married one of our local beauties" he wrote, "I hope it will spread no further as there is no great temptation." In February, 1758, the Assembly supplied the troops with better quarters, but too late to be of any benefit to Colonel Bouquet, who with his five companies were recalled to New York.

The marriage which so bothered him, was that of Francis Lander to Elizabeth Simpson, October 16, 1757 (St. Philip's Register), Capt. Lander about a year later is trying to sell his commission.

[9] Thomas, son of Christopher and Mary Gadsden, born Aug. 13, 1757 (St. Philip's Register).

[10] Charles son of Charles and Frances Pinckney, born Oct. 26 (*sic*) 1757. (St. Philip Register.)

[11] Rev. Robert Smith, D.D. (1732–1801) Bishop of South Carolina from 1795 to his death. See Dalcho pp. 214–219 for sketch.

1758. Feb. 16. Dined at the Governor's. 26. A great snow.
Mar. 17. To my daughters, She was taken ill at 2 in the morning. & brought to bed at 40 minutes after 2 in the afternoon of a son[12]
April 12. My daughter saw company for the first time. 15. The Governor at dinner. 27. My daughters breast was lanced.
May 17. Fast day. 19. My daughter was at Church. Col. and Mrs. Pinckney and Mrs. Allen arrived.[13] 29. Mr. M. to Silkhope & returned 5th. June.
June 4. Went to my Sons to see the sick child.
July 5. My Grandson was baptized.[14] Dined at my Sons. 9. Miss E. Pagett ran away with the Rev. Mr. Smith & married at his house.[15] 12. Col. Pinckney died.[16] 17. Very hot weather for the

[12] Gabriel, son of Peter and Elizabeth Manigault.

[13] Col. Charles Pinckney and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Col. George Lucas. The Pinckneys had been in England for five years, Colonel Pinckney being the Commissioner for this Province (*Eliza Pinckney*, pp. 167, 176). The news paper file of South Carolina papers is broken from August, 1757, to November, 1758, leaving a bad break at this period.

[14] He was baptized by the Rev. Robert Smith (St. Philip Register).

[15] She was Elizabeth Pagett (1742–1771) daughter of John Pagett (1716–1747) of St. Thomas Parish, and his wife Constantia Hasell (1721–), a daughter of Rev. Thomas Hasell and his wife Elizabeth Ashby, sister to Mrs. Ann Manigault. Constantia married first John Pagett, and second George Paddon Bond (Register of St. Thomas and St. Denis) Mrs. Ann Manigault was thus the great aunt of Elizabeth Pagett, who married the Rev. Robert Smith, and died June 8, 1771, without surviving issue. They were married by Rev. Charles Martyn of St. Andrew's parish, and an ante-nuptial marriage bond was given 8 July, 1758, by Robert Smith, clerk, to William Gibbes of Charles-Town, and Andrew Hasell of St. Thomas parish, planter . . . . marriage intended between said Robert Smith, clerk, and Elizabeth Pagett, spinster, a minor, marriage settlement to be executed within three months after marriage. The marriage settlement is dated 7 October, 1758, Andrew Hasell, Gabriel Manigault, Christopher Gadsden and William Gibbes were the trustees (Probate Court, Charleston, 1758–1763, p. 103, 105). Mrs. Manigault may not have been informed concerning the approaching marriage, but from the dates of the above marriage bond, it is quite evident that some of Miss Pagett's relations or guardians had been informed, and given their consent.

[16] St. Philips Register. July 13, 1758. "Was buried Charles Pinckney." He died after an illness of three weeks, of fever contracted from visiting his plantations at this season. (*Eliza Pinckney*, p. 167).

last 5 weeks. 22. Penelope l. 29. My Grandson had the Thrush.

Aug. 6. Mr. M. not well. 9. I was at home with the Toothache. 10. Do—bad.

Sept. 23. Dr. Caw died.[17] 26. Weather became very cold. 28. Rejoicings for Cape Breton being taken.[18]

Oct. 2. Mrs. Ben: Smith l—a son. 31. Our Jemmy died.

Nov. 5. Miss Izard was married.[18½] 8. Mr. M. to Silkhope. I was much indisposed for a week.

Dec. 20. Mrs. Fenwick l.[19]

1759. Jan'y. 16. Col. Izard died. N.B. This gentleman is very frequently mentioned in the preceding part of thie Journal, as having been received at dinner & supper.[20] 23. Miss Mathewes married.[21] 24. The French minister (Mr. Himeli) & Sister at dinner[22] 26; The Officers' Ball.

Feb. 9. Mrs. Blake dined here. 13. Miss Izard married. 27. My Grandson came to be weaned.

April 23. do. came to stay with us and was sick. 26. Geo: Austen arrived.[23]

May 2. Mrs. Allen married.[24] 8. Mr. Holmes married to Miss Bee.[25] 29. My Son & Daughter went to

[17] Sept. 21, (*sic*) 1758. Was buried Dr. David Caw. (St. Phil. Reg.) He married Catherine,widow of Noah Serré, and daughter of Col. George Chicken.

[18] Louisbourg finally surrendered 26 July, 1758.

[18½] Margaret Izard married Daniel Blake. (*S. C. H. and G. Maga.*, vol. 2, p. 213).

[19] Edward Fenwick married 1753 for his second wife, Mary Drayton, their son Thomas, was born in 1758.

[20] Col. Walter Izard, of Cedar Grove.

[21] Anne Mathewes married to David Graeme, Esq. Attorney-General. (Salley, *S. C. Marriage Notices.*)

[22] Barthelimi Henri Himili, a Swiss pastor of the French Church in Charles-Town, from 1759–1773, and again in 1785, when he returned from a long stay in Switzerland; he died in South Carolina.

[23] A merchant of Charles-Town, partner of Henry Laurens from 1748 to 1762; member of the King's Council, and held other offices; married November, 1736, Ann, widow of Capt. Philip Daws, R.N., and daughter of Elias Ball, half-sister to Eleanor Ball, wife of Henry Laurens. Ann Ball was born 1701, died 1765. (*Ball Family*, and St. Philip's Register.)

[24] John Deas and Elizabeth Allen, married May 3, 1759 (St. Philip's Register).

[25] Isaac Holmes and Rebecca Bee.

the Country, left my Grandson with me. 23. Mrs. Stead sailed.[26]

June 20. My Grandson with a fever very ill. Cutting his eye teeth. His cough very bad, also a disorder in his bowels (It must have been the Hooping cough)[27]

July 8. My Grandson with a fever. 25. The Doctor (Farquharson) went to Silkhope. (This is the first time he is mentioned in the Journal.)[28]

Sept. 1. Mrs. Shubrick l. 24. Lady Mary[29] & Mrs. Mayrant l.[30] 30. Mr. Maine died.[31]

[26] *S. C. Gazette*, May 26, 1759. "Benjamin Stead, Esq., an eminent merchant of this Town, is gone with his family, in the Fleet that sailed last Wednesday, to reside in England."

[27] The *Gazettes* for May 26 and June 9 contain receipts for remedies for the whooping-cough, which appears to be a serious epidemic at this time.

[28] Dr. John Farquharson, mentioned a number of times in this Diary as "Dr. F.;" he seems to have been closely associated with the Manigault family, but is evidently not a kinsman. The S. C. Historical Society has three letters from him, two dated Silkhope, in May and June, 1756, and both addressed to Peter Manigault, Esq. Charles-Town, mentioning book loaned by Peter Manigault, and pamphlets of Mr. Wragg; "Several of the People have been ailing since you left this place with the fever & flux none have been or are now dangerously ill; the application of the ordinary means in such cases having for the most part the desired effect." The last letter, dated Charles Town, December 13, 1775; addressed; "To Gabriel Manigault Esq. to be at Benjamin Stead Esq. Merchant in London" and is as follows:

" Dear Sir

Agreeable to the kind invitation you give me to write you often; I can now with pleasure acquaint you Miss Henny has got the better of a dangerous fever of ye. slow nervous kind, Master Joe had an intermittent fever and is now recovering; I have been several times in a day at your Grandpapa's house during Master and Misses illness and was happy in giving them satisfaction in both cases; Master Joe improves in drawing & Miss Nancy & Henny in every thing proper for their age: your Grand Papa and Mama are afflicted on account of the Calamities like to befall this place, which is threatened with a Bombardment and totall ruin which it may please God to avert; your Grand-Papa gave me leave to send my things to Silk-hope 'till the danger is over; which I have done except a few necessaries; Wishing God to keep you in his holy protection; 'am Dr. Sir your affec't. friend & most humble servant

John Farquharson.

[29] Lady Mary Drayton, wife of the Hon. Thomas Drayton.

[30] Mrs. Ann Mayrant, first wife of John Mayrant.

[31] *S. C. Gazette*, October 6, 1759. Sunday last died in the Country, Charles Mayne Esq., a merchant lately retired from business.

Oct. 18. Mr. M. to Silkhope; returned 24th. I have been much troubled with a sore leg.

Nov. 1. Rejoicings for Quebec being taken[32] 11. Heard of Mrs. Stead's death. 20. Governor Shirley at dinner.[33]

Dec. 10. I had a very bad tooth-ache. 18. Mrs. Leigh l.[34] 26. My Grandson was taken with the measles. 28. Very cold.

1760. Jan. 9. The Governor returned.[35] 11. Mrs. Garden l. 14, Mrs. Fenwick l.

[32] The *S. C. Gazette*, for Thursday, November 1, 1759, contains an account of the taking of Quebec on the 17th of September and the death of Wolfe. The news was received Tuesday evening, and celebrated on that day "by the Gentlemen near Bacon Bridge, where we hear, they fired above 150 Cannon, drank loyal Healths, &c."

[33] *S. C. Gazette*, Saturday, November 17, 1759. Account of the arrival of Lieut. General William Shirley, Esq; formerly Governor of New England, now of His Majesty's Bahama Islands, in the *Mermaid*, convoyed by the London fleet. The fleet left Cowes on the 16th September. Gov Shirley was entertained at Mr. Gordon's, where he dined and "most of the principal Gentlemen of the Town waited on His Excellency with their Compliments."

[34] Francis, son of Egerton and Martha Leigh, baptized 24 January 1760, (St. Philip's Register.)

[35] *S. C. Gaz.* Saturday, January 12, 1760. "Late Tuesday Evening, His Excellency the Governor [Lyttleton], attended by the Gentlemen who acted as Staff Officers on the late Expedition [against the Cherokees] and Capt. Gadsden with the Gentlemen of his Company of Artillery that went Voluntiers, arrived in Tow from Fort Prince George, in good Health: His Excellency endeavoured to make his Entry into Town in private Manner, but Capt. Gadsden's Company hearing of his coming march'd (in their Uniforms) two Miles up the Path to meet him, where they saluted his Excellency with 3 Vollies and 3 Cheers, which they repeated afterwards at his own Door; The same Night the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council congratulated His Excellency upon his safe Return, and gave him an invitation to an Entertainment by them ordered to be provided at Mr. Gordons the next Day. Wednesday Morning the Forts and Vessels in the Harbour fired, and displayed all their Colours; the Charles Town Regiment of Foot and Troop of Horse, were drawn up in Broad St. and as His Excellency pass'd to dine with the Council, saluted him with a general volley, immediately after a second Discharge of the Cannon from the Forts had been made. The Evening was concluded with numerous and curious illuminations, Bonfires and other Demonstrations of that Satisfaction and joy, which the almost unexpected Success of our Expedition had occasioned.

By Gentlemen who left some of the Cherokee Towns the ist. Instant, we learn, that the Indians then behaved with the utmost Humility, Complaisance and Hospitality, and seemed as if they could not shew enough Respect to the white People.

Feb. 11. Bad news from the Indians.[36] 14. All our Family inoculated[37] 21. Mrs. Roupell l. 29. Mrs. Ben: Smith died.[38]

April 6. The Governor sailed in the fleet.[39] 11 My Daughter & my Grandson were inoculated at Mrs. Harden's, I was there. 25. Fast day.[40]

[36] *Eliza Pinckney*, pp. 197–198. Letter to Mrs. Evance, dated March 15, 1760. "A great cloud seems at present to hang over this province, we are continually insulted by the Indians on our back settlements, and a violent kind of small pox that rages in C^re. Town almost puts a stop to all business. Several of those I have to transact business with are fled into the Country; . . . . we expect shortly troops from Genl. Amherst wch. I trust will be able to manage these savage enemies.

. . . . The poor blacks have died very fast even by inoculation; but ye. people in Crs. Town were inocculation mad, I think I may call it, and rush'd into it with such presipitation yt. I think it impossible they could have had either a proper preparation or attendance, had there been 10 Doctors in town to one. . . . . We lose with this fleet our good Governor Lyttleton, he goes home in the Trent Man of Warr, before he goes to his new Government at Jamaica."

[37] The small-pox epidemic of 1759–60 seems to have been very severe (see note above). The first mention is in the *Gazette* for June 9, 1759, "As the small-pox has broke out on Four of Capt. Conyer's People upon Sullivant's-Island . . . . 'twill be prudent in all Persons that go upon Parties of Pleasure, to avoid going ashore there, lest they be obliged to stay longer than they intended." From this time on the papers contain items concerning smallpox remedies, treatment, arguments for and against inoculations. The Assembly met in Shem Town because of the epidemic in Charles Town.

[38] Mrs. Anne Smith wife of Benjamin Smith, Esq. Speaker of the Common House of Assembly, *S. C. Gazette* March 1, 1760. Mrs. Roupell was Elizabeth, wife of George Roupell; the birth was probably that of George Boone Roupell, baptized November 8, 1762 (St. Philip's Register.)

[39] *S. C. Gazette*, April 7, 1760. Friday last His Majesty's Frigate the *Trent* sailed over the Bar and came to an Anchor on the Offing, to wait for the homeward bound Trade going under her Convoy. The same day at noon His Excellency Governor Lyttleton went down in said Frigates Barge to embarke in her for England [then follows an account of the salutes, and a very laudatory account of the Governor's services, and character, and the value of his administration; the government was administered by Lt. Gov. Wm. Bull, from 1760 to 1761. Bull was a native of the province.]

[40] Lt. Gov. William Bull's proclamation, 12 April, 1760: Fastday for Tuesday, 25th April; the province having been visited "not only with the pestilential and contagious Distemper the small-Pox, but likewise with a War, begun and carried on by the perfidious and barbarous Cherokee Indians." (*S. C. Gazette*, April 12, 1760.)

May 3. My Grandson's face began to break out. 7. He went into the garden.

June 4. Mr. M. to Silkhope. Ralph Izard sailed. 7. Mr. M. returned 16. A visit from Miss Himeli.

July 6. Mrs. Drayton l. 19. Mr. Waties died.[41] 26. Mrs. Godin l. 31. I had the sore throat.

Aug. 15. Mr. Himeli & his sister supped here. Good news from the Cherokees.[42]

Sept. 3. Miss Mary Lejau married. Mrs. Chalmers l.[43] 6. Mr. Wright came in. 18. Mrs. Downes came down.

Oct. 2. Miss Mary Wragg married.[44] 5. Great wind and rain. 7. Mr. M. had a little ague. 12. He took an emetic. 12. My son taken with a fever. 13. Very ill. 14. Took an emetic. 15. Very ill. 16. Great pain in his head. Put on a blister. 17. Better. 19. Better. 22. He dined here with my Daughter. 29. Mr. M. to Silkhope. Returned 3d. November.

Nov. 5. My son had the fever again. Missed the 9th. 23. Miss Betsy Holmes married.[45] 26. I had a bad cold for a week.

1761. Jan. 23. I had the Rheumatism all this week.

Feb. 2. The King proclaimed.[46] My Grandson with sore eyes. 10. He had a little fever & cold.

[41] John Waties buried July 19, 1760. (St. Philip's Register.)

[42] The Cherokee's seem to have capitulated, August 7, 1760 (*S. C. Gaz.* August 23, 1760).

[43] Ann Bensley Chalmers, daughter of Lionel and Martha Chalmers, born September 4, 1760 (St. Philip's Register).

[44] Benjamin Smith and Mary Wragg spinster, married, October 2, 1760 (St. Philip's Register).

[45] Thomas Farr and Elizabeth Holmes spinster, married November 23, 1760. (St. Philip's Register).

[46] George III. An account of these ceremonies is given in the *S. C. Gaz.* for February 7, 1761.

Mar. 15. Mrs. Fenwick l. 20. The Troops marched.[47] 23. Mrs. Deas l.[48] 30. Mr Himeli and a French Clergyman at dinner.

Apr. 24. Fast day. 28. Mr. & Mrs. Glen to take leave. I dine with them at Gordons.[49]

May 4. A terrible Storm several vessels lost and several people drowned. N.B. This is the memorable whirlwind.[50] 16. I went to Goose creek. Returned the 18th, drinking tea at the Quarterhouse.

[47] On Wednesday last 4 large transport-ships, having on board the heavy baggage of his majesty's troops to be employed in the approaching campaign against the Cherokees (in conjunction with the force of this province) under the command of Col. James Grant, sailed up Cooper River for Strawberry, where they are to land the same, in order to be immediately transported in waggon to Monck's-corner; and, yesterday morning early the said troops set out on their march from hence, to begin the campaign; they consist of 4 companies of his majesty's royal or 1st. regiment, 2 companies of the xviith, 2 of the xxiid and 8 of the new raised independents; Tomorrow evening they may reach, Monck's Corner, where they will halt no longer than may be necessary.

The behaviour of these troops during their stay in Charles Town has given the greatest satisfaction to the inhabitants; who, on friday and saturday last week, were very politely complimented and agreeably entertained, by the officers of the army, with a comedy and a farce, in the Council Chamber.

The Highlanders belonging to col. Montgomery's regement who arrived last week from Providence, remain in town under the command of capt. Alexander Mackenzie. All the officers of the Provincial regiment, we hear, are ordered to join their corps by the 30th. instant, at the Congarees: from whence we learn, that the officers and the men are all healthy and in good spirits; that there has happened no late desertion, on the contrary, that several deserters have come in and surrendered themselves; and that Lieut. Little arrived at the camp last week with a considerable number of recruits from North Carolina. *S. C. Gaz.* Mar. 21, 1761.

[48] John, son of John and Elizabeth Deas, baptized April 22, 1761 (St. Philip's Register).

[49] No mention in the *Gazette*, possibly the ex Gov. James Glen and his wife; they held the Pinckney house, on the S. West corner of Tradd and East Bay, on a long lease, and may have remained in the Province until this date, (see *Eliza Pinckney*, p. 167).

[50] *S. C. Gazette*, Saturday, May 9, 1761. The inhabitants of this town have abundant reason to return their unfeigned thanks to Almighty God, for his miraculous interposition in diverting the course of a most formidible and complicated meteor, which by its direct and sudden approach, seemed to threaten us with immediate and inevitable destruction, on Monday last the 4th instant.

The weather having been cloudy and windy from S. by W. and S.W. on sunday night, and monday before noon the scud flying very fast; towards two o'clock P.M. some people being alarmed by an unusual noise, not unlike the rattling of many coach-wheels on a rough pavement at a little distance, ran out, and observed a stupendous thick pillar of clouds, about 30 or 35 deg. high, and seemingly 250 yards broad, moving rapidly, but somewhat in an oblique, from Wappoo-creek across Ashley-River towards the town; the clouds in view flying with great velocity from all points as if attracted into the vortex, whereby its diameter was greatly increased, so as in appearance to equal 300 fathoms.

When this alarming congestion of the elements came near the sugar house at the upper end of Broad-street, it turned again more southwardly, and followed the course of the river to Rebellion-Road, passing thence over the marsh a little north of Sullivant's-island, and through Long-island, still more northly, into the sea. In its progress down Ashley river it seemed to impel the water into a mountainous wave about 12 feet high, 'till it passed Broughton's bastion, leaving bare a great part of the river on both sides of the Channel that had never been seen dry before; irregular columns of water, of a good height rising into the clouds at the same time, which resembled pillars of white marble, from the foam the water was agitated into, and abating for the solemnity of the occasion, exhibited a grand scene in perspective, through the darker medium of opaque clouds. As the clouds were rolled over and over with astonishing confusion, bushes, branches, and leaves of trees, birds, &c. were tossed about in the storm in the most tumultous manner; the whole being attended with a roaring, rumbling and dashing mixture of noise, lightening, thunder, and very large hail stones, the water falling rather in spouts than as rain from these complicated clouds, according to the relation of those who were exposed to it.

About the same time another water-spout, with a storm of wind came from towards the N.E., down Cooper River, part of which crossed the neck of land above the gate, and united or was attracted to the other in Ashley-River, and the remainder passed into Rebellion-Road, almost at the same instant this did.

We had a fleet of 40 sail, with its convoy, in Rebellion-Road, waiting for a wind to put to sea; but so rapid was the progress of the storm, that there was not the least time to provide for its coming, although from the formidableness of its appearance it was thought to teem with mischief; for it was but a very few minutes (3 or 5 at most) in its passage down, and laid every vessell in its course on her beam-ends, some with several streaks of their decks, and many with the ends of their top-sail yards in the water, sinking one ship, three snows, and a sloop out right, and wholly or in part dismantling many other vessels, with the loss of boats, anchors, cables, &c. and more would probably have foundered, had not the counter storm which came from the N.E. when it changes its course down Cooper-River towards the Road, instantly set them right again as they lay on their sides, the whole being over in less than two minutes; Yet notwithstanding the prodigious violence and suddenness of the storm, providentially not more than 4 lives were lost in the fleet, *viz.* Mr. Nathaniel Polbill, a passenger in Capt. Muir's vessel, and Mr. Robert Kay the captain's nephew, a man from on board capt. Maillard's ship, and a boy from capt. Clark's snow.

This awful phenomenon was probably only a whirlwind in the country,

June 1. Mr M. to Silkhope with Mr. Himeli & sister, My Daughter & Grandson, they returned the 10th.[51] 15. Mrs. Pinckney 1.[52]

which, when it came over the rivers, gave rise to a water spout. The direction of the former was not in a straight line but in a zigzag manner; for, as far as we have been able to trace it, it was first seen crossing Spoon-Savannah, about W. by S. from this; then passed in a line over Ferguson's swamp, and thence W. by N. to Mr. George Sommers's plantations at Stono, which lie W. by N. from town about 25 miles distant; at one of which it destroyed all the buildings and killed a white woman. From thence its course was to the southward of W. to-wards John's-Island where it destroyed all of Col. Alexander's Hext's buildings and fences; then it moved in a W. by S. course, leveling the buildings on the late Rev. Mr. Hutson and Mr. William Glen's plantation at Wappoo, taking off the roof of the dwelling house and destroying all the out houses on Mr. William Henderson's settlement, killing and dangerously wounding several negroes, cattle &c. It continued in a W. by S. course over Ashley-River, and forming an angle with Broughton's battery proceeded directly E. towards Rebellion-Road.

As this happened nearly at low-water, the tide instantly retired in so extraordinary a manner as to leave capt. Forten's ship dry, which rode afloat at the end of Mr. Motte's wharf, and it returned as suddenly again, and with so prodigious a swell that it was expected the ship would be thrown upon the wharf; the same happened to the other vessels that lay dry in the neighboring docks, which were in a moment filled with water. It overflowed a high bank, which spring-tides never reach, at capt. Williams' near Sullivant's-Island: And Capt. Mounsay, who was returning on board after clearing his vessel at Fort Johnson, and thought himself 4 feet above the level of the water, says, it immediately swelled so as to reach his breast, rising about 8 feet in an instant.

How far it extended into the sea, we know not; but the sloop of capt. Elias Young (who arrived here last Wednesday from Bermuda) being that after noon about 4 o'clock in 17 fathoms water, above ten leagues from the land, and five miles N. of the latitude of Sullivant's island, had her deck's covered with leaves of bushes and trees; and the master reports that altho' the wind was high all the day, yet the swell was much greater than could have been expected from such a gale, according to what usually happens at sea. . . . .

[51] The Manigaults and their friends do not seem to have regarded in any way the danger of being in the country in the summer, and seem to find no connection between these frequent visits to their plantations, and the attacks of fever which followed immediately. Peter Manigault had bought a country place at Goose Creek, and, as is shown in the Diary, they went there for short stays at any season of the year; later, it was considered most dangerous to be in the country after sundown, between May and November.

[52] Mary, daughter of Charles and Frances Pinckney, born 14 June, 1761 (St. Philip's Register).

July 1. My Grandson to the Country. 17. My daughter had a fever. 19. Very ill with the fever. 20. She was better.

Aug. 6. My Grandson had a large Boil lanced having been much troubled with them for above 3 weeks. 25. He is still troubled with boils & also a disorder in his bowels. 29. Mrs. Cooper l. 31. A young man thought to have died of the Yellow fever.

Sept. 5. My Son went out of Town. 8. My Daughter went out of Town 18. I went to the Quarter house to meet my Daughter & dined at Mr. Ben: Smith's. 26. Heard from my Son, he was taken with the fever yesterday. 29. Heard again. He has the fever every day. 30. Mr. M. went up to My Sons, he was better. He returned to Town with my Daughter 26. Oct.

Oct. 6. Mrs. Gadsden my niece had a son born 7. Mr. Neeman died.[53] Mr M. to Silkhope, returned 2d. Nov.

Nov. 8. Mrs. Banbury died. 26. Mrs. T. Smith l.

Dec. 22. The Governor came in.[54]

1762 Jan. 5. Mr. Moultrie & Miss Austin married, a runaway match.[55]

[53] Edward Newman buried October 7, 1761 (St. Philip's Register).

[54] Tuesday last arrived here, his Excellency, Thomas Boone, Esq; his majesty's captain-general, governor, and commander in chief, in and over this province, and vice-admiral of the same [a long account of ceremonies, addresses and proclamations.] (*S. C. Gaz.*, December 26, 1761.) Boone followed Thomas Pownell, who was made Governor in 1760, but did not come out.

[55] John Moultrie, married to Eleanor, daughter of George Austin and his wife Ann Ball (see *note* 23). The Austins had two children, Eleanor born 1739, and George, born 1742 ((*Ball Family*, and St. Philip's Register) also Laurens Letter Book 1762–'64, p. 171 (S. C. H. Soc.) Henry Laurens to Mathias Holmes, Liverpool. 20th. May, 1763. . . . . "Mr. Austen is extremely unhappy with his polipus & is resolved to go to England in a few weeks. George goes in this ship—poor Mrs. Austen is weeping at a place about five miles from Town where she stays for fear of the Small-Pox—Mrs. Moultrie has been at deaths door for a long time & is now so low that I fear she will not Survive the Summer if her Father does not forgive her. Mrs. Laurens tryed to soften him a few days ago but all in vain tho' he did not fall into such violent outrages as the

Feb. 6. Mrs. Godin l. 23. The Governor &c. at dinner.
27. My Daughter had a fever.
Mar. 18. Mr. Beale married.[56] 24. Mrs. Savage l.
April 22. Mr. M, my Son & Daughter went to James Island. 30. My Daughter had fever again.
May 2. Mr. Austin sailed[57] 8. My son, Daughter, Grandson went into the Country. My Grandson returned the 19th. 9. Mrs. Ben: Smith had a Daughter 28. My Son & Daughter had an ague the 30th. was better the 31st. & went into the country again the 2d. June.
June 2. Mr. M. to Silkhope; returned the 8th. 16. Lady Mary married (to Mr. Ainsley)[58] 24. My Grandson came to Town sick.
July 11. My son Had fever. 16. Mrs. Holmes l.
Aug. 4. Mrs. Brailsford, l.

mention of that subject used to produce in him—he was more calm but yet inflexible. I am heartily sorry for it, on his own account—& besides being wrong in its nature such conduct is a bar to that mutual intercourse and happiness which would otherwise subsist between all their friends. My family thank God are all well but my wife a little harrassed with the care of her Brother's Children under inocculation at our house."

[56] John Beale and Mary Ross spinster, married March 18, 1762 (St. Andrew's Register.)

[57] On Thursday last embarked for Philadelphia, in the schooner Pitt, for the recovery of his health, George Austen, Esq; late one of the members of his Majesty's honourable Council of this Province; who resigned his seat here last week on account of his bad state of health (*S. C. Gaz.*, May 1, 1762).

[58] Mary Mackenzie, second daughter of George Mackenzie, third earl of Cromarty (who died 1766), and his wife Isabella, daughter of Sir William Gordon, Bart, of Invergordon. George Mackenzie, with his oldest son John, afterwards Lord Macleod (B. 1727. D. 1789) joined the Stuart cause in 1745, and their estates were confiscated but later restored. Lady Mary Mackenzie married first Capt. ———— Clark, June 23, 1750; second, in 1757 Thomas Drayton, Esq.; third 17th January, 1762, John Ainsley, Esq.; fourth, January, 1776, Hon. Henry Middleton. She had a son named A. Mackenzie, for the *Morning Post* June 5, 1786 gives the arrival of "A M'Kenzie Esq; son of Lady Mary Middleton by a former marriage, after an absence of eighteen years from his family and friends." Unless he was her son by her marriage with Capt. Clark, and took the name of Mackenzie, then she must have been married five times. She died at sea, 21 November, 1788 (*Dict. Nat. Biog;* Burke's *Peerages; S. C. H. and G. Maga.*, vol. 1, p. 242).

Sept. 10. Mrs. Howarth l.[59]
Oct. 9. My Daughter lying in of a Daughter at quarter after nine in the morning.
Nov. 2. Mr. M. to Silkhope. My daughter saw company for 3 days. 8. Mr. M. returned to Town.
Dec. 16. Rode out with Mr. M. 19. My daughter has a fever and sore throat.

(To be continued)

[59] Ann, wife of Col. Probart Howarth, commander of Fort Johnson, and daughter of Childermas Croft.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CHARLESTON MORNING POST AND DAILY ADVERTISER

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from the January Number)

Died.] At Georgetown, after a long and painful illness . . . Mrs. Rebecca Dwight, wife of Samuel Dwight Esq; of that place. —In this City, on Saturday night last, after a short illness, John-Ernest Poyas, Esq; an old inhabitant, and much respected. (Monday, May 1, 1786.)

The coroner's inquest sat yesterday upon the body of Bryan, and brought in a verdict—wilful murder by Captain Wallace. . . . (Wednesday, May 3, 1786.)

Married.] Last Monday at Goose creek, Hon. William Smith, Esq; to Miss Charlotte Izard, daughter of Ralph Izard, jun. Esq.—In this City, last evening, Hon. Thomas Heyward, jun. Esq: to Miss Susannah Savage, daughter of Thomas Savage, Esq.—Capt. George Warley, to Miss Elizabeth Giles, daughter of the deceased Mr. John Giles. (Friday, May 5, 1786.)

Married.] On Saturday evening last, Mr. Archibald Manners, to Mrs. Mary Adams, widow of the deceased Mr. Nathanial Adams, of Wadmelaw-Island. (Monday, May 8, 1786.)

Married.] Yesterday, at Pon Pon, Mr. George R. Hutchinson, of Jamaica, to Miss Mary Hutchinson, daughter of the deceased John-Elias Hutchinson, Esq.—In this City, Capt. Amos Minot, to Miss Martha Brown.

Died.] Yesterday, Mr. Allen Bolton, keeper of the ferry at Haddrell's Point. [Friday, May 12, 1786.)

Married.] Last evening, Mr. Robert Knox, of this city, to Miss Christiana Frederick, youngest daughter of the deceased Mr. Andrew Frederick. (Monday, May 15, 1786.)

Died.] "Lately at Boston, in the bloom of life, Mr. Thomas Sheafe, Merchant . . . by his death a tender mother, and an amiable family of affectionate sisters, have sustained an irreparable loss.— . . ." (Tuesday, May 16, 1786.)

Died] Suddenly, on Monday last, at his plantation on the north side of Santee, Major John Cantey . . . —Yesterday in this City, after a long illness, Mrs. Susanna Besseleu, wife of Mr. Lewis Besseleu. (Friday, May 19, 1786.)

Died.] Last Wednesday evening, after a long illness, Mr. Thomas You, Silversmith, of this City. (Friday, May 26, 1786.)

Died.] Yesterday morning, Thomas Savage, Esq. of this City. His life was spent without guile, and he quitted his transitory being with a conscience void of offence to his creator or fellow men. [The next issue gives an account of his burial in St. Michaels church yard.]—Mr. Sultzer, in Meeting-street. (Tuesday, May 30, 1786.)

Married.] Dr. Robert Younge, of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Mary Peronneau, daughter of the deceased Arthur Peronneau, Esq; of this City. (Wednesday, May 31, 1786.)

On Thursday was married Thomas Bee, Esq; to Mrs. Susannah Shubrick. (Saturday, June 3, 1786.)

Lately died in England, at her apartments in Charing-Cross, Mrs. Wright, modeller in wax. . . . She was born in New-Jersey, in America. . . . (Ibid.)

Died.] Yesterday morning, in this City, Capt. Richard Todd. (Saturday, June 10, 1786.)

Married.] Last evening, Mr. Alexander Chisholm, of this city, Merchant, to Mrs. Sarah Maxwell, widow of the deceased William Maxwell, Esq; of Edisto. (Monday, June 12, 1786.)

Last Saturday died in this City, Mrs. Ann Saunders, widow of the deceased William Saunders Esq. (Wednesday, June 14, 1786.)

Married.] Last Thursday evening, Mr. David Cruger, Factor, of this City, to Miss Elizabeth Guerin. (Saturday, June 17, 1786.)

Married.] Last Saturday Mr. Isham Williams, Vendue-Master, of this city, to Miss Eliza Shrewsbury, only child of Mr. Edward Shrewsbury, Ship-carpenter.

Died.] On Tuesday last, at Beaufort, Port-Royal, in the bloom of life, Mrs. Sarah Simons, the amiable Consort of James Simons, Esq; Ordinary for Beaufort District, and daughter of the late Mr. Charles Dewar of this City.—Yesterday afternoon, in this City, Mrs. Elizabeth Ruberry, wife of Mr. John Ruberry, Taylor. (Monday, June 19, 1786.)

Married.] On Sunday evening, Mr. Matthias Wolfe, butcher, to Mrs. Mattuce, both of this City.

Died.] Yesterday evening, Master Peter Walton, son of Mr. Peter Walton, deceased, . . . (Tuesday, June 20, 1786.)

Lately died at Mobile, Don. A. Francia, the great botanist, and natural historian, of the bite of a rattle snake, which he received as he was searching for some particular herbs and plants.

Married.] Tuesday last at Euhaw, Mr. William Brailsford, of this City, Merchant, to Miss Maria Heyward, daughter of the deceased Daniel Heyward, sen. Esq.—In this City, last Saturday night, Capt. Charles Love, of Jamaica, to Miss Eliza Warner, of St. Augustine.

Died.] On Tuesday last, in the bloom of life, after a long and tedius illness, Mr. William Snelling, only son of the deceased Mr. John Snelling, of this City, Merchant. (Thursday, June 22, 1786.)

On Friday last died at his place in Georgia, the Honorable Major-General Greene, after a short illness. [Long notice.]

Tuesday last died, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Cleiland, of this City.

Yesterday morning died at Goose creek, in the 35th year of his age, Colonel John Baddeley, member of the General Assembly, for the Parish of St. James', Goose Creek.—In this Gentleman were united the characters of a dutiful son, a tender husband, an affectionate brother, and a sincere friend; . . . His remains were brought to town yesterday to be interred. The funeral will be this afternoon at five oclock . . . at No. 46 Queen Street. (Friday, June 23, 1786.) [The next issue gives an account of the funeral of Col. Baddeley, which was performed in St. Philips Church, the remains then being carried to the Baptist Church yard, where they were interred.] (Sat. June 24, 1786.)

Died. Last Friday, Mrs. Martha Godin relict of the late Isaac Godin, Esq; of this City. (Monday, June 26, 1786.)

Died. Last night, Mr. Francis Dawson, a young gentleman much regretted. (Tuesday, June 27, 1786.)

Married.] Last Sunday night, Mr. Charles Raymond, watchmaker, to Miss Susanner Jepson, late of Boston.

Died.] On Tuesday last, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Wood, of this City, widow.—This morning, after a short illness, Mr. William Lindsay, Merchant, much esteemed and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. (Friday, June 30, 1786.)

Married.] Last night, Mr. Adino Hawes, Painter and Glazier, to Miss Mary Libby, eldest daughter of Mr. John Libby, of this City.

Died.] At Savannah, Henry Peronneau, Esq., Attorney at Law. (Monday, July 3, 1786.)

Friday the 9th Instant, died at New York, in an advanced age, Alexander M'Dougall, Esq; one of the Senators for the Southern District of New York, and late a Major-General in the United States Army.

Died.] On Saturday last, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Lamb, millwright and engineer. (Tuesday, July 4, 1786.)

Married.] Capt. William Hext, to Miss Ann Hartley, daughter of Thomas Hartley Esq. deceased. (Thursday, July 6, 1786.)

Married.] In Georgestown, Mr. John Garnier, to Miss Ann Keen.

Died.] Yesterday afternoon, after a short illness, Mr. Andrew Thomson, of this City Vendue Master . . . The same evening Mr. Thomas Harvey, of this City Tavern Keeper. (Monday, July 10, 1786.)

Married.] At Beaufort, Thomas Fuller, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Middleton, daughter of Thomas Middleton, Esq. (Thursday, July 13, 1786.)

Married.] Last Wednesday evening, Mr. John Delka, to Mrs. Rebecca Addison, both of this City.

Died.] Last Thursday night, Mr. Archibald Carson, of this City. (Saturday, July 15, 1786.)

Married.] Mr. John Sloman, to Miss Rebecca Wilkins, of this City.

Died.] On Sunday last, suddenly, aged 33 years, Capt. Samuel Bouyer, of the brigantine Swallow, belonging to Newbury-Port. (Tuesday, July 18, 1786.)

Married.] Last Sunday evening, Capt. Henry Hughes, late of the Virginia Line, to Miss Jane Cooper, daughter of the deceased Mr. Thomas Cooper, of St. Stephen's parish. (Thursday, July 20, 1786.)

Died.] Yesterday, Mrs. Ann Fowler, widow of the deceased Mr. Richard Fowler, Upholsterer, of this City. (Saturday, July 22, 1786.)

Married]. The Honorable Brigadier General Pinckney to Miss Stead, daughter of Benjamin Stead, Esq.; deceased, formerly of this City.

Died.] In St. Paul's Parish, on Wednesday last, after only two days illness, Dr. Robert Yonge, of that place.—In this city, on Thursday evening, suddenly, Mr. James Molds, Carpenter, and the next day Mr. Daniel Conner, his partner.—This morning, in the bloom of life, Miss Nancy O'Hara, the accomplished daughter of Mr. Daniel O'Hara, Merchant, of this City.—whose untimely death has thrown her disconsolate parents into the greatest affliction and distress. [Several lines of verses.] (Monday, July 24, 1786.)

Died.] Yesterday morning, Mr. Alexander Oliphant, of this City. (Wednesday, July 26, 1786.)

Lately died at Rhode Isoand, Capt. Lott Strange, in the 88th year of his age, after a long and lingering sickness. He was born at Portsmouth on the 4th of March, 1699. Early in life he married Hannah Hathaway, by whom he had 15 children: She dying, he married Almy Tripp, by whom he had two children. His posterity is seventeen children, eleven of which had issue, ninety-two grandchildren, thirty-three of whom had issue, one hundred and eighty-five great grand children, four of which had issue, six great-great grand children, in all two hundred and eighty. (Thursday, July 27, 1786.)

Lately married at Boston, Mr. Patrick Jeffrey; to Mrs. Mary Hayley, sister of John Wilkes, Esq; of London.

Married.] Mr. Adam Pryor, to Miss Sarah Folks; both of this City.

Died.] On his passage from Africa to this port, Capt. Richard Chilent, of Rhode-Island. (Friday, July 28, 1786.)

Married.] In St. George's Parish, Dorchester, Mathias Hutchinson, Esq; a member of the General Assembly for that Parish, to Mrs. Louisa Tucker, widow of the deceased Mr. Benjamin Tucker.

Died.] In Savannah, Miss Nancy Morell, daughter of the deceased Mr. Peter Morell, of that place. (Saturday, July 29, 1786.)

(*To be continued*)

HISTORICAL NOTES

GOVERNORS WEST'S TERMS AS GOVERNOR

In the sketch of Governor West published in the October, 1918, issue of this MAGAZINE the second and third terms of Governor West were erroneously given. A full examination of the records of the period, in the office of the Historical Commission in Columbia, by A. S. Salley, Jr., Secretary of the Commission, shows that West was commissioned by the Palatine, April 25, 1674, to succeed Sir John Yeamans,[1] but that Sir John died (between August 3, and 13) and West was chosen governor by the Council (August 13) before the commission reached Charles Town,[2] and that Landgrave Joseph Morton was commissioned governor by the Palatine to succeed West, May 18, 1682[3] (not 1684 as McCrady has it), and assumed the office between August 9, and October 14, 1682. West was still signing warrants as governor on August 9, and Morton signed the next issued on October 14.[4] On April 29, 1684, the Palatine commissioned Sir Richard Kyrle to succeed Morton.[5] Sir Richard arrived in South Carolina between July 28, the last date on which Morton signed a warrant as governor,[6] and August 30, when Sir Richard made his will. "Dame Mary Kyrle widowe and Executrix of S^{r}. Richard Kyrle Kn^{t} Landgrave & Governor of this Province of Carolina lately Dec'ed," made her will September 1, 1684. His will was recorded September 11, and hers September 13, and both were probated before Governor West, September 19, 1684.[7] Immediately upon the death of Governor Kyrle the Council elected Joseph West to succeed him, and on September 6, West signed warrants as governor.[8] On March 11, 168/45, the

[1] Public Records of South Carolina (MS.), vol. I, 23.

[2] This MAGAZINE, vol. XIX, 153.

[3] Public Records of South Carolina (MS.), vol. I, 158.

[4] *Warrants for Lands in South Carolina, 1680–1692*, pp. 65 and 70. It necessarily took time for commissions to travel such a distance.

[5] Public Records of South Carolina (MS.), vol. I, 279.

[6] *Warrants for Lands in South Carolina, 1680–1692*, p. 163.

[7] Court of Ordinary of the Province of South Carolina, 1672–1692 (MS.), 214–215.

[8] *Warrants for Lands in South Carolina, 1680–1692*, pp. 160 and 162.

Palatine issued a commission to West.[9] In a letter of instructions to Governor West from the Proprietors, dated March 13, 1684/5, they say: "If Landgrave West to whome this is directed should be dead or departed the province Our Will and pleasure then is that Joseph Moreton Esq[r]. one of y[e]. Landgraves of Carolina shall be Governor and put the orders herein Contained in Execution."[10]

Governor West resigned between June 15, and July 12, 1685, and departed from the province, and the Council elected Landgrave Morton to succeed him, but Morton declined and Council then chose Robert Quary, a Proprietor's Deputy, to be governor. The last warrant signed by West as governor was dated June 15, and the first signed by Quary as governor was dated July 12. Quary was superseded by Morton, probably in accordance with the instructions given in the letter of March 13 to West, between September 1, and October 6, 1685. In a letter from the Proprietors to Governor Morton, dated February 15, 1685/6, they stated that they had been "Informed by Robert Quarry Esq[r]. our Secretary That on the First of September last there came a Vessell into Ashley River in Carolina that pretended to have been trading amongst the Spainyards And had afterwards been plundered of all they had by French Privateers even of their very Chests, and Papers, and that afterwards they met with a Fleet of English Privateers y[e]. Admirall of which had given him to y[e]. value of Fifteen pounds to come to Carolina and try if they might be permitted to come thither & repair And that he the said Robert Quarry being then Governour (And as he pretends soe elected to be by y[e]. Grand Councill Landgrave Moreton to whom by virtue of our Fundamentall Constitutions, & Instructions The Government of right Belonged as eldest Landgrave upon y[e]. departure of Joseph West Esq[r]. our former Governour haveing publickly refused to accept it) Did strictly prohibit y[e]. Master or any of y[e]. men of y[e]. said Vessell to land or sell any goods in Carolina &ct."[11] Morton first signed warrants as governor October 6, 1685.[12] On August 31, 1686, the Palatine issued a commission to Landgrave James Colleton as

[9] Public Records of South Carolina (MS.), II, 10.

[10] Ibid., 30.

[11] Public Records of South Carolina (MS.), vol. II, 121. Quary spelled his name with only one r the Lords Proprietors and many historians to the contrary, notwithstanding.

[12] *Warrants for Lands in South Carolina, 1680–1692*, pp. 179, 180, 181.

governor,[13] but it was several months thereafter before he arrived to take over the government. The last warrant signed by Morton as governor was dated October 28, 1686, and Colleton assumed the government soon thereafter.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE BLAKE BURYING-GROUND AT "THE BLUFF," ON WAPPOO

The following inscriptions were copied September 12, 1917, from the Blake family burying ground on the plantation on Wappoo Creek, called "The Bluff" which was formerly owned by Col. George Lucas, and was the place of his daughter Eliza's experiments in cultivating indigo. It was later owned by Edward Blake and his descendants, and lately by the late John N. Voorhees. An account of this plantation is given in this MAGAZINE, vol. xvi, pp. 63 to 65.

Captain Edward Blake (Naval Commissioner during the Revolution) died between August and November, 1795, leaving a will. His children were (1) Mary, who married first, in 1774, Thomas Rose, and second Nov. 1784, Charles Lining; (2) Sarah Blake, who married Rev. Henry Purcell, who had been married before; (3) Ann, who married Feb. 1777, Elisha Sawyer, and (4) Capt. John Blake, who married Nov. 1777 Margaret, daughter of Captain Peter Mercier.

Capt. John Blake (born 1752, died 2d July, 1810) and his wife Margaret Mercier (d. 16 Jan. 1824, aged 70) had issue:

(1) Elizabeth Blake 1782–1845

(2) Martha Ferguson Blake, married William Washington, they are buried in the old Elliott private cemetery on "Live Oak," St. Pauls parish, not far from Rantowle's bridge; in this same Elliott grave-yard, sadly neglected, are buried Col. William Washngton, and his wife Jane Riley Elliott, and the only inscription to the stone which covers them both is "My parents Dear Lie Here. J. A." (This MAGAZINE, vol. x, p. 246.)

(3) Margaret Watson [?] Blake, married Rev. Nathaniel Bowen.

(4) Harriet Haig Blake, 1788–1840.

(5) Mary Maham Blake. [Footstone M. M. B.]

(6) Edward Blake.

(7) John Haig Blake 1799–1833.

(8) Jane Savage Blake, 1784–1803. Married Samuel Wilson.

[13] Public Records of South Carolina (MS.), vol. II, 143.

Inscriptions

Sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth M. Blake/Eldest daughter of/John and Margaret M. Blake who departed this life on the 9th. Sept. 1845,/aged 63 years. [Eulogy omitted]

Sacred,/to the Memory of,/Harriet H. Blake who departed this life/on the 18th. of June 1849,/aged 51 years,/and seven months/ [Eulogy omitted]

Sacred/to the memory of,/John Blake, Esq/who died on the 2d. of July 1810/aged 58 years,/A Patriot of the American Revolution/ and a Brave active and skillful Officer/. [Long eulogy.]

Sacred/to the Memory of/Margaret Blake/consort of,/Capt: John Blake/who died January 16th. A.D. 1824/aged 70 years/ [Eulogy omitted.]

Sacred/to the Memory of John Haig Blake Esq./who died/in Charleston his native City/on the 18th. of March, 1833, aged 34 years/ [Eulogy.]

Sacred to the Memory of/Mrs. Jane Savage Wilson/wife of-Samuel Wilson/and Daughter of/John and Margaret Blake/who departed this life April 6th. 1803/aged 19 years and 15 days,/ [Eulogy.]

Consoled by the hope of a blessed immortality/their afflicted Parents here deposited the remains of/Jane Wilson Bowen/Eldest daughter of/the Rt. Rev. N. & Margt. W. Bowen/who died on the /29th. of October 1826/aged 19 years/and/of/John Blake Bowen/ only son of/the Rt. Rev. N. & Margt. W. Bowen/who died on the 1st. of December, 1826/aged 15 yrs 1 month/and/the remains of Margt. Blake who died 25th. March 1806 aged 6 days/and of Robert Smith who died 22d. June 1813 aged 1 yr. & 2 days/Children of the same Parents were also deposited in this cemetary/[Several lines of eulogy.]

[One other stone face down, too large to move, foot stone marked M. M. B. Evidently Mary Maham Blake.]

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CONTENTS

The Upper Ashley; and the Mutations of Families..... 151

The Register of Christ Church Parish..... 199

Extracts from the Journal of Mrs. Ann Manigault 1754–1781 204

Marriage and Death Notices from the Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser..... 213

Historical Notes..... 220

N. B.—These Magazines, with the exception of No. 1 of Vol. I, are $1.25 to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is $4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from January to January), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at $1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer.

Miss Mabel L. Webber,
South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C.

Plan

of the grants and settlements on the Ashley River and Cypress Swamp, to accompany an Article on the Upper Ashley River.

Compiled from old maps and deeds

by

Henry A. M. Smith

1919

Scale 20 chains to an Inch.

1 chain = 66 feet

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XX JULY, 1919 No. 3

THE UPPER ASHLEY; AND THE MUTATIONS OF FAMILIES

By Henry A. M. Smith

In the numbers of this Magazine for January and April 1919 an account has been given of the seats on the Ashley River as high up on the north side as the limits of the Dorchester settlement and on the south side up to the line of the Ashley Barony.[1] Of the Dorchester settlement an account has been given;[2] and the Ashley Barony with the various plantations formed out of it has also been described.[3] The present Article is intended to complete the settlements along the upper part of the river as far as there were any of note.

TRAVELLERS REST

Northwest of "Tranquil Hill" (the last seat on the north side of the river described in the January 1919 number) was a plantation known as "Travellers Rest." It was originally part of the grant for 550 acres made to Gabriel Glaze 18 July, 1696, which 550 acres descended to Malachi Glaze who transferred 250 acres to George Crichton as mentioned in the account of "Eagles" plantation in the January 1919 number of the Magazine. How the property

[1] Vol. XX, pp. 3, 75.
[2] This Magazine, vol. VI, p. 62.
[3] Ibid., vol. XI, p. 75.

passed from Malachi Glaze, or his representatives, the writer has not ascertained, but it was later owned by Peter Bocquet Jun[r] a Merchant in Charles Town, for on 25 May 1774, Peter Bocquet Jun[r] and Elizabeth his wife transferred the plantation as containing 350 acres to Isaac Chanler of Charles Town "Doctor of Physick."[4] Dr. Chanler was the son of the Reverend Isaac Chanler for many years the Baptist Minister officiating at the Baptist Meeting House on Ashley River, constructed on the plot of land conveyed by Richard Butler as mentioned in the account of "Tipseeboo" plantation. Dr. Chanler remained in possession of the property for many years. He seems in later years to have become financially embarrassed, and, under legal proceedings against him, the 350 acres were on 7 April 1800, conveyed to Mathias Hutchinson "Esquire."[5] Mathias Hutchinson had long prior to that date become an adjoining landowner. On 4 May, 1782, "Laine de la Perche of Charles Town Gentleman" had conveyed to "Mathias Hutchinson and John Harth of Charles Town aforesaid Gentlemen" a plantation of 122 acres adjoining to the west this property of Dr. Chanler's.[6] Apparently Harth must have transferred his interest to Hutchinson for Harth does not again appear as possessing any interest in the property. This 122 acres was situated within the limits of the original Dorchester grants but it does not appear on the record from whom de la Perche acquired. Whether the name "Traveller's Rest" was first applied to the 122 acres or the 350 acres is not clear. Mrs. Poyas, who says a considerable portion of her life was spent at the adjacent plantation "Tranquil Hill," states "Dr. Chanler also had a country seat near Mr. Horlbeck's Oak "Grove, just at the north of Tranquil Hill avenue, contiguous to "Col. Hutchinson's land, and finally when sold, was merged into "the 'Traveller's Rest' Plantation, belonging to the family of the "late Major Edward L. Hutchinson."[7] She also describes Traveller's Rest as "homely" in contrast to "beautiful Tranquil Hill."[8] Dr. Chanler's long occupancy left his name on the bridge across

[4] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. R, No. 4, p. 131.
[5] Ibid., Bk. B., No. 7, p. 261.
[6] Ibid., Bk. G., No. 5, p. 463.
[7] *Our Forefathers*, p. 68.
[8] Ibid., p. 109.

the branch of Eagle Creek which crosses the public road near the head of the avenue to Tranquil Hill which is still known as "Chanler's bridge." He was the greatgrandfather of the late Messrs. R. Maynard Marshall and Alexr. R. Marshall of Charleston, and a descendant of his who went to New York, married a Miss Astor, and was the ancestor of the present Chanler family of New York. Mathias Hutchinson, afterwards sometimes spoken of as "Captain" Mathias Hutchinson, married no less than five times and at his death the property passed to his son the late Edward L. Hutchinson in whose family it continued until after 1880. During the lives of the father or son considerable additions were made to the property for at the survey made of the property after the sale it contained 1135 acres including beside the 122 acres and 350 acres several other tracts, all parts of the original Dorchester grants.

TOWN OF DORCHESTER

West of Eagles, and Chanler's 350 acres, lay the two grants aggregating 4050 acres which constituted the Dorchester settlement. As described in the Article on old Dorchester before referred to, this tract of 4050 acres was subdivided into a large number of small parcels for allotment among the settlers. In process of time as the first settlers died or they or their children found their allotments too circumscribed, and obtained larger grants elsewhere, a process of aggregation began, the subdivisions were again consolidated, and larger holdings created in fewer hands, so that eventually the whole of the original settlement was contained in five or six large farms or plantations. With the abandonment of the Town proper laid out at the junction of Ashley River and Bossua or Bo-shoo-ee Creek, the lots were thrown out of occupation and by sale and possession became a part of the adjoining plantation.

BRANFORD'S

North of Traveller's Rest was a plantation formed out of an aggregation of several of the subdivisions of the Dorchester grants. On 20 July 1731, John Hawks conveyed to Barnaby Branford 120 acres "within Dorchester."[9] To this Barnaby Branford added in

[9] M. C. O., Bk. K, p. 124.

1737 40 acres from the Executors of Moses Hawks,[10] in 1743 200 acres from the devises of Joseph Brunson,[11] in 1748 45 acres from John Osgood and Benjamin Baker,[12] in 1749 90 acres from William Branford,[13] in all some 495 acres. Barnaby Branford seems to have been the son of John Branford who early appears at Dorchester and apparently was connected with that settlement. From the first Barnaby Branford the property seems to have passed to his son, another Barnaby Branford, who with Mary Magdalen his wife conveyed the plantation as containing 564½ acres to John Joor on the 28 December, 1787.[14] From John Joor the property passed to Dr. Cornelius Dupont who on 15 March, 1820, added an adjoining plantation of 400 acres formerly a part of "Malling Barony,"[15] and, at Dr. Dupont's death his executor on 2 January, 1844, conveyed the whole property to the late Dr. William Moultrie Brailsford (a great grandson of General William Moultrie) in whose hands the property continued until his death posterior to 1886. The place may have had some distinctive name but it is simply referred to as "Branfords" on such maps as the writer has seen.

DORCHESTER PLANTATION

In 1757 William Fishburn "sadler" and Thomas Fishburn "taylor" "of Jackson's Burgh Pon Pon" conveyed to Judith Postell of Dorchester Town, Widow, some 90 acres consisting of several of the subdivisions of the Dorchester grants which had been acquired by William Fishburn deceased (father of William and Thomas Fishburn) from Thomas Osgood, David Ferguson, Thomas Way, Roger Sumner, and Stephen Dowse. This William Fishburn the elder was apparently the William Fishburn who on 27 November, 1722, purchased from Ebenezer Way a tract of land in Colleton County. This 90 acres at the death of Judith Postell was on 31 December, 1766, transferred to Elijah Postell, at whose death it was conveyed by his executor John Postell to the Rev.

[10] Ibid., Bk. W, p. 273.
[11] Ibid., Bk. II, p. 154.
[12] Ibid., Bk. GG, p. 224.
[13] Ibid., p. 228.
[14] Ibid., Bk. A, No. 6, p. 72.
[15] This MAGAZINE, vol. XV, p. 17.

Thomas Gates who with Elizabeth his wife conveyed the tract as containing 93 acres to Charles Benjamin Ladson. To this Mr. Ladson added 265½ acres acquired from Thomas Davis, 242 acres from Jacob Ford and Henry A. De Saussure and 17½ acres granted by the State making an aggregate of 618 acres. Charles Benjamin Ladson was a brother of Eliza Ann Webb, wife of Daniel C. Webb, mentioned in the account of "Chatsworth" plantation, and after him the station called "Ladsons" on the Southern Railway was originally named, that part of the public road from Dorchester to Goosecreek lying between the station and his dwelling being frequently referred to as the "Ladson Road." After Mr. Ladson's death the property was under proceedings to administer his estate sold in 1835 to the trustee of John C. You and wife, by whom it was on 21 December, 1851, transferred as 618 acres to John R. Stall, who in 1855 conveyed to Joseph W. Davis, the property as conveyed covering all the lots in the old Town of Dorchester excluding the parish church and its lands. This tract of land seems in Mr. Ladson's ownership, and subsequently, to have been known as Dorchester plantation, no doubt because it included the old Town site.

THE PARSONAGE OR GLEBE

This was a strip of 75 acres fronting on the river and running back some one hundred chains. The part on the river was one of the 50 acre lots in the first range of the Dorchester subdivision, and was numbered 25 and originally allotted to Samuel Sumner Sen[r] and also included one half of lot No. 26 originally allotted to Joanna Way. When it was purchased as a glebe for the Parish Church of St. George does not appear on the record. The first glebe of 150 acres was inconveniently far from the Church and by an Act passed in 1724, the vestry were authorized to sell it, and on 8 April 1725 this 150 acres was conveyed to Thomas Diston.[16] The new glebe on the river was probably purchased soon after; as by an old map dated 3 March 1725 this 75 acres is surveyed and described as the Parsonage land composed of lot 25 and one half of lot 26. The parsonage house was built on this tract, on the public high road. A grove of fine live oak trees still marks the

[16] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D, p. 269.

spot. The tract continued to be the Parish glebe for years. The Parish Church in Dorchester having been long abandoned, and in ruins, the property was by an Act of the General Assembly passed in December 1855 transferred to the Episcopal Church of St. Pauls, Summerville, and by the vestry and churchwardens of that Church conveyed in February 1857 to John R. Stall for Joseph W. Davis and became a part of the Dorchester plantation.

OAK GROVE

Next west of the Glebe was a plantation which was composed of a number of the Dorchester subdivisions. Prior to 1785 Stephen Cater had acquired lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 all lots in the first range fronting on the river and aggregating 350 acres. On 4 January, 1785, this 350 acres were by the executors of Stephen Cater conveyed to Peter Horlbeck who was one of the two Horlbeck brothers who came to the Province about 1764 and were before the Revolution large constructing contractors in Charles Town. Peter Horlbeck, having acquired a competency, bought this property and made it his residence. An account of Peter Horlbeck and of the place is given by Mrs. Poyas[17] where she states that according to tradition the beautiful live oak avenue (some of which still remain) was planted by Mrs. Peter Horlbeck. To this 350 acres Peter Horlbeck added in 1788 fifty acres (lot No. 17) purchased from John Postell Sen[r18] and after his death the whole 400 acres "late the residence of Mr. Peter Horlbeck deceased" was in 1807 conveyed to Thomas Baas.[18a] The Oak Grove property was well known in the locality for its fine live oaks and the lands were reported to be the best in the limits of the lines of the Dorchester grants which contained in the part away from the river a good deal of infertile pine land. During the ownership of Thomas Baas he added to the plantation lots 15 and 16 and part of lots 13 and 14 so that the plantation aggregated 557½ acres.

[17] *Our Forefathers*, pp. 68, 69, 81.
[18] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. C, No. 6, p. 240.
[18a] Ibid., Bk. U. No. 7, p. 323.

PRIOR'S TAVERN

Next to Oak Grove was a tract of 100 acres consisting of two of the original Dorchester subdivisions (Nos. 11 and 12). Lot 11 had been originally allotted to the Rev. Joseph Lord the Minister who came with the Dorchester settlers from Massachusetts. Lot 12 seems to have been originally allotted to John Simmons who seems to have transferred to Daniel Chastaigner whose executor Isaac Porcher Jun[r] under authority of an Act of Assembly passed in 1712 conveyed to Joseph Lord.[19] The Rev. Joseph Lord returned to Massachusetts and in 1721 conveyed the two lots to Thomas Osgood Jun[r] [19a] by whose son the Rev. John Osgood, who had removed to Midway, Georgia, they were in 1757 transferred to John Edward[20] and were afterwards acquired by one Seth Prior who established a tavern on the roadside long known as Priors Tavern, which continued to be kept until the advent of railroads, and the decay of travel on the public roads rendered such places of entertainment unprofitable. According to Mrs. Poyas, Seth and Sam Prior two of the descendants still kept it as late as 1830. In 1882 the remains of the old tavern and its out buildings could still be seen on the north side of the public road but they have since all disappeared.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Next west of Prior's property was an 100 acre tract which belonged to the Congregational Church of Dorchester. The settlers of Dorchester were largely Congregational immigrants from Dorchester, Massachusetts, and at the subdivision of the original grants, lot 9 fronting on the river in the first range of lots and containing 50 acres was in 1700 set aside for the ministry, and the original meeting house—for many years called the White Meeting—was constructed on this lot. The Parish Church of St. George was built in the "place of trade" or Town of Dorchester but the Meeting house of the Congregational body was on this lot 9. The adjoining lot—No. 10—also containing 50 acres had been allotted to the Rev. Joseph Lord who in 1721 conveyed it to trustees for the

[19] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. L, p. 4.
[19a] Ibid.
[20] Ibid., Bk. SS, p. 364.

Congregational body.[21] The tract of 100 acres constituted the parsonage for the residence and use of the Minister of the Congregational Church for many years as long as there was a resident minister, but in later years—after 1865—the entire tract, with the exception of the site of the Meeting house and a few acres around it, was sold off. The old walls of the building were shaken down in the earthquake of 1886, but the fragments of the brick work still remain with the adjacent cemetery.

BARREN HEATH, OR ROSE HILL

Northeast of the Prior's Tavern tract and the Congregational Parsonage was a plantation of some 479 acres which in 1717 belonged to Robert Miller. Robert Miller if not among the first members of the Dorchester settlement from Massachusetts was early connected with them and apparently obtained several of the subdivisions for this 479 acres was entirely within the lines of the Dorchester grants. Apparently to fortify his title he took out in December 1717 a grant to himself for this 479 acres.[22] He also owned an additional tract of some 544 acres not far removed and which was apparently part of a grant made 17 May 1700 to Robert Fenwick[23] for 1000 acres. From the first Robert Miller the property passed to his son Robert Miller,[24] after whom it is next found in the possession of John Perdriau, whose administrator in 1787 conveyed it to Benjamin Waller[25] by whom it was transferred in 1789 to Morton Waring,[26] who in 1803 conveyed to John Rose,[27] the same who is mentioned by Mrs. Poyas as Deacon John Rose of the Congregational Church,[28] and who owned it for many years. On an early plat it is designated by the suggestive name of "Barren Heath" but after it was acquired by John Rose it was known as Rose Hill. The swamp or creek through a part of the property and which debouches into the Ashley River at

[21] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. L, p. 8.
[22] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 196 (or 224).
[23] Ibid., vol. 39, p. 400.
[24] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 474.
[25] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. L, No. 5, p. 229.
[26] Ibid., Bk. C, No. 5, p. 286.
[27] Ibid., Bk. L, No. 7., p. 2.
[28] *Our Forefathers*, pp. 128, 130.

the site of the old village of Dorchester and there had the Indian name of Boshoe or Bosua Creek became known as Rose Creek and the public road running along Rose's property to the main Dorchester Road became and is still known as the Rose Creek Road.

SUMNERS

Next west of Barren Heath was a small plantation composed of an aggregation of several of the Dorchester subdivisions in what was called the second range in the first division. Starting from lots originally allotted to Joseph Sumner and William Way and increased by small additions in the hands of subsequent owners, John Cousins, Mary White, Gillson Clapp, John Sumner, until it finally reached an aggregate of over 200 acres. It does not seem to have had any distinctive name or in any wise to have been of any interest. It represented the extreme western limit of the original Dorchester grant, of that part of it called "Roses" land from an original Rose (probably Thomas Rose) for whom it had been surveyed prior to the Dorchester grant to John Stevens in 1696.

NEWINGTON

West of the Dorchester grants lay the Axtell property. Daniel Axtell was a merchant in London. There was a Daniel Axtell a competent officer in Cromwell's army who was in command of the guard at the trial of King Charles I, and who, after the Restoration, was tried in 1660 as one of the regicides and executed. The life of him given in the Dictionary of National Biography does not state whether he left any descendants, and there is nothing on the record here, save the identity of name, on which to base a conjecture of relationship between the London merchant and the officer who was executed. Daniel Axtell the merchant together with Joseph Morton seem to have taken a great deal of interest in forwarding the settlement in Carolina. In a letter from the Proprietors to the council in Carolina dated 18 October, 1690, they refer to "Landgraves Morton and Axtell who brought five hundred people to Carolina in a month."[29] Exactly when he first came to Carolina the writer has not found on the record, but on 13 Decem-

[29] *Cal. St. Papers Am. and West Ind.*, vol. 1689–1692, p. 331.

ber, 1680, a warrant was issued to lay out 3000 acres to "Mr. Daniel Axtell, of London March[t] one of y[e] settlers of this province."[30] In August 1681 he was created (at the same time with Joseph Morton) a Landgrave. His patent, which is in Latin, on record bears the date of 10 August 1681.[31] His appointment was on motion of John Archdale then acting as one of the Proprietors.[32] He does not seem to have lived long after arriving in the Province. On 23 February, 1683/4, a warrant was issued for land to his only surviving son Holland Axtell as "Holland Axtell Esq[r] Landgrave,"[33] so his father must have been then dead. Before his death Landgrave Daniel Axtell seems to have had run out to him a tract of land on the Edisto River as the place of his intended settlement for in a warrant dated 9 February, 1690 to lay out to Seth Sothell a seigniory of 12,000 acres, it is directed to be laid out in Colleton County "beginning att a creek above Londonople and "about a mile Distant from y[e] said Towne & from thence run-"ning up all along by the riverside to & above the tract of land "Landgrave Axtell marked to be laid out for himself upon parts "of which he sett up a frame of a house."[34]

No grant appears to Landgrave Axtell for this tract; it may have been covered by some later grants made to his widow on Edisto River, or as seems indicated by the language of Sothell's warrant, it was abandoned. The probability is that Landgrave Axtell fixed his settlement (if he fixed any before his death) at the spot afterwards occupied by his widow and early known by the name of "Newington."

Landgrave Daniel Axtell left a will dated 3 August, 1678, in the probate of which in England he is described as late of Stoke Newington, Middlesex but at Carolina deceased.[35] He left in Carolina his widow Rebecca Axtell frequently referred to on the records and deeds of the time as "Lady," "Dame," and "Madame" Rebecca Axtell, or simply Lady Axtell. In his will he mentions two sons, Daniel, and Holland, and five daughters, Sibella, Mary,

[30] Printed Warrants, 1680–1692, p. 23.
[31] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. "Grants 1692–1739," Appendix, p. 48.
[32] Ibid., London MS., vol. 1, p. 12.
[33] Printed Warrants, 1680–1692, p. 144.
[34] Ibid., p. 214.
[35] This MAGAZINE, vol. IV, p. 235.

Rebecca, Elizabeth, and Anne.[36] Not all of these came to Carolina. Daniel his eldest son died at sea before 3 May 1681.[37] In December, 1686, a warrant was issued to lay out to Dame Rebecca Axtell 2900 acres for the arrival of Landgrave Daniel Axtell, said Lady Axtell, John Hulton, Mary Hulton, Rebecca, Holland, Elizabeth, and Ann Axtell, William and Daniel Hulton.[38] Sibella does not seem to have come, nor Mary at that time, (unless Mary Hulton was Mary Axtell and Daniel Hulton her son named after his grándfather). Holland Axtell died in 1691. In his will he mentions his mother, his brothers in law John Alexander and Francis Turgis, and his sisters Ann Alexander and Mary Cuthbert.[39] If Mary Hulton was Mary Axtell then she must in the interim have married Cuthbert. Ralph Izard who arrived in Carolina 3 October, 1682,[40] (about the same time as the Axtells and was possibly one of the settlers procured by Morton and Axtell) had some connection with one Robert Cuthbert or Cutbert,[41] the only one of the name in the Province at that time known to the writer who may have married Mary. Rebecca Axtell (the daughter) seems to have married John Moore, who in 1683 had been appointed Secretary and on Sept[r] 1683 Receiver General of the Province, and to have removed with her husband to Philadelphia.[42] Elizabeth married first Francis Turgis, and after his death Governor Joseph Blake. Anne married first John Alexander, and second Joseph Boone. In addition to the warrant for 2900 acres already mentioned the record shows the following warrants to Lady Axtell:

16	December	1696	for	1000	acres
7	October	1704	"	1000	"
4	September	1707	"	500	"
2	April	1711	"	640	"
7	May	"	"	640	"
"	"	"	"	640	"

[36] Ibid., and vol VI, p. 175.
[37] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1672–1692, pp. 82–83.
[38] Printed Warrants, 1680–1692, p. 196.
[39] This MAGAZINE, vol. VI, p. 176, and vol. VIII., p. 169.
[40] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1682–1692, p. 304.
[41] Ibid., Bk. 1696–1703, p. 124.
[42] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747–1752, p. 459.

The grants under these warrants do not all appear on the record, and there were later grants to her for warrants which do not appear on the record. It is probable that the settlement at Newington was under the original warrant to Landgrave Axtell for 3000 acres or to her for 2900 acres. It was evidently there she made her residence and home, and it was generally known as Newington as early as 1696,[43] and no doubt was so called after Stoke Newington where Landgrave Axtell had formerly resided. In April 1711 Lady Axtell donated Newington to her daughter Lady Blake, the certificate of William Bull the surveyor declaring that he had laid out 1000 acres "part of 2500 acres formerly run out to Lady "Rebekah Axtel. . . . which s[d] 1000 acres is distinctly known "by the name of Newington or the Hill C. and which by request of Lady Rebekah Axtel is laid out unto Lady Elizabeth Blake "the 15 April, 1711."[44] At the same time she laid out an adjoining 100 acres known as Hill B. for her daughter Mrs. Boone. Lady Axtell seems to have died soon after 1720 leaving according to the recitals in several deeds a will dated 5 April, 1720.[45]

No copy of this will appears on the record here. In the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for April 1899 in an article on the Axtell family in America it is stated that there was "a clause in Lady Axtell's will leaving property to her 'kinsman Daniel Axtell in New England.'" There may thus be a copy of her will extant in New England. If so, and the clause is correctly quoted, then it is good evidence that there was some relationship between Landgrave Daniel Axtell, and the Daniel Axtell who came from New England with the Dorchester settlers, lived not far from Lady Axtell, and afterwards returned to Massachusetts.[46]

In her will Lady Axtell confirmed her donations and devised the two tracts to her daughters. Lady Elizabeth Blake the daughter of Lady Axtell had married for her first husband Francis Turgis of Cedar Grove. After his death she married the Honourable Landgrave Joseph Blake who was the son of Admiral Benjamin Blake, a brother of the celebrated Admiral Robert Blake. Admiral Benjamin Blake with 21 persons (including no doubt his son Joseph)

[43] This MAGAZINE, vol. VI, pp. 66, 67.
[44] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. E, p. 357.
[45] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 47.
[46] This MAGAZINE. vol. VI, p. 77.

arrived in the Province in 1681 and established his settlement at the "New Cut," at the junction or meeting point of the Stono and Wadmalaw Rivers, where he and his son had a fine settlement composed of two adjoining tracts of 1000 acres each called one "Plainsfield" and the other "Pawlett." Joseph Blake was afterwards one of the Proprietors and a Governor of the Province. He married first (apparently in England) Deborah Morton, a daughter of the first Landgrave Joseph Morton, by whom he does not appear to have had children, and second Elizabeth, daughter of Landgrave Axtell and widow of Francis Turgis. Governor Blake died in 1700 leaving surviving him his widow, one daughter, Rebecca, and a posthumous son afterwards known as Col. Joseph Blake. His daughter Rebecca married George Smith, second son of the second Landgrave Thomas Smith. Governor Joseph Blake during his life had his residence at "Plainsfield," but after his death his widow, after the gift to her in 1711 of Newington, seems to have made that place the home of her children and herself. Lady Blake died in 1726 and by her will devised her real estate to her son Joseph Blake,[47] who seems to have made Newington his home and residence in lieu of Plainsfield. It was probably by Col: Joseph Blake, who was one of the wealthiest men in the Province that was constructed the fine, large, capital brick mansion at Newington which, according to Mrs. Poyas, (who says she was often there in her childhood) contained one hundred windows on its front.[48] The outhouses and offices were also of brick, and the garden, and grounds, and ornamental waters carefully and elaborately laid out. The avenue possessed a double row of live oaks on each side, a very unique feature in live oak avenues in South Carolina. This feature has led the writer to suppose that Newington may have been the country seat alluded to by Miss Eliza Lucas in her letter to Miss Bartlett in 1742[49] with a "large double row of Oaks, on each side the Avenue wch leads to the House, and seems designed by Nature for pious meditation and friendly converse." The writer has also speculated as to whether the naturalist Catesby referred to the house at Newington in his account of the rattlesnake.[50]

[47] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1726–1727, p. 70.
[48] *Days of Yore*, part I, p. 13.
[49] *Eliza Pinckney*, ed. of 1909, p. 55.
[50] Vol. 2, p. 41.

"The largest I ever saw was one about eight Feet in length, "weighing between eight and nine Pounds. This monster was "gliding into the House of Colonel *Blake* of Carolina; and had cer- "tainly taken his Aboad there undiscovered, had not the Domestick "Animals allarmed the Family with their repeated Outcries; the "Hogs, Dogs, and Poultry united in their Hatred to him, shewing "the greatest Consternation, by erecting their Bristles and "Feathers, and expressing their Wrath and Indignation, "surrounded him, but carefully kept their Distance; while he "regardless of their Threats, glided slowly along.

"It is not uncommon to have them come into Houses a very "extraordinary Instance of which happened to myself in the same "Gentleman's House, in the Month of February 1723; the Servant "in making the Bed in a Ground Room (but a few Minutes after "I left it) on turning down the Cloaths, discovered a Rattle-Snake, "lying coiled between the Sheets, in the middle of the Bed."

To Newington as given by Lady Axtell to her daughter in 1711 was added an adjoining tract devised by Lady Axtell in her will to Lady Blake and later a tract of 550 acres granted in 1705 to Moses Martin and purchased by Col. Blake, all which with a smaller adjoining tract added by Daniel Blake carried the acreage of Newington up to some 1838 acres. Col. Joseph Blake died in 1751 and by his will devised to his eldest son Daniel Blake "the plantation I live on called Newington"[51] Daniel Blake was born about 1731 the son of Col. Joseph Blake by his wife Sarah the daughter of Daniel Lindrey. He inherited a large estate, and lived at Newington as his country seat, and residence, and died about the 29 December 1780. He left no children and by his will he devised Newington to his widow (Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Izard) for life, and then to his brother William. Mrs. Elizabeth Blake continued to make Newington her home and died there in 1792. William Blake lived mostly in England and it does not appear that after his sister-in-law's death he ever resided for any length of time at Newington. At his death in 1803 he devised Newington to his son Joseph Blake and grandson William Blake[52] who do not seem ever to have resided at Newington, and on 23 March,

[51] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747–1752, p. 448.
[52] Ibid., Bk. D, p. 514.

1837 sold Newington to the late Henry A. Middleton.[53] A full account of the Blake Family of South Carolina has been published in a former number of this MAGAZINE.[54] According to Mrs. Poyas' recollection the house at Newington was destroyed by fire about 1845[55] According to the statement of an old Methodist Circuit Preacher (he being then over 80 years of age), who was reared in the vicinity, made to the writer in 1889, the house was burned in 1817, but as Mrs. Poyas knew the house well in childhood her recollection is most to be relied on, and the late Henry T. Peake of Summerville himself told the writer that as a boy he had been through the house which entirely supports Mrs. Poyas' recollection. The old walls stood, an imposing old ruin, until 1876 when they were taken down to make use of the bricks. It was found however that so firmly were they held by the old mortar that it was impossible to clean them for use. Shortly before 1861 a party of deer hunters from Summerville took refuge in the old basement from a violent rainstorm, when one of the party exploring a recess found that by removing some plaster and bricks an old closet was opened in which there still remained a number of bottles of old madeira wine which thus concealed had escaped the flames. The site of the old grounds and garden was leased by Mr. Middleton in 1876 to the United States Government for an experimental tea farm and the plough passed over the area. The magnolia walk, the holly walk, the garden lines are all gone, the old terraces obliterated and the ornamental lake an empty quagmire, and only a mass of broken bricks mark the side of the old residence, but to the writer remains the memory of the delightful days before their entire destruction spent in wandering through the mazes of the old grounds and the terraces sloping to the old rice fields and around the walls of stately Newington.

MOUNT BOONE

At the same time that Lady Rebecca Axtell set off to her daughter Elizabeth Blake the Newington property, she set off to her other daughter Ann Boone an adjoining tract of 1000 acres called "Hill B." Mrs. Boone had married for her first husband

[53] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. N, No. 10, p. 474.
[54] Vol. I, p. 153.
[55] *Days of Yore*, part I, p. 9.

John Alexander and after his death she married Joseph Boone the owner of the large tract on the Edisto River afterwards known as "Boone's Barony." An account of Boone's Barony and of Joseph Boone has been given in a former number of this MAGAZINE.[56]

To this 1000 acres or Hill B the name of Mount Boone was given, presumably after the marriage of Mrs. Alexander to Boone. In the memorial made for him in 1733 by "Ann Boon his attorney and wife," the property is described as "1000 acres "devised to my wife Ann Boon by her mother Rebecca Axtell "deceased dated 5 April 1720 which is part of a tract of 2000 acres "the plat and grant of which are in the hands of Col. Joseph "Blake."[57] Joseph Boone died in 1734 and in his will he directed that he be buried at Mount Boone. After his death his widow continued to reside at Mount Boone until her death. She had, or at least left, no children by Boone, but one daughter by her first husband, named Ann Alexander. This daughter married the Hon. Thomas Waring, a near neighbour. Mrs Boone died in 1751. By her will she directed that she be interred at "my planta-tioned called Mount Boone" and devised to her nephew the Hon'ble Joseph Blake Esq "my Dorchester Plantation (given me by my mother) called Mount Boone."

The residue of her property, after some legacies she bequeathed to her nephew the Hon'ble Joseph Blake in trust for her grand daughter Ann Slann wife of Andrew Slann. She appointed as the Executrix of her will Mrs. Mary Smith the widow of Land-grave Thomas Smith (the second Landgrave) and as Executor Henry Smith son of Mrs. Mary Smith.[58] Mrs. Boone survived her nephew the Honourable Joseph Blake, and the devise to him of the Mount Boone property never took effect and her executor Henry Smith—the executor who qualified on her will, advertised, on 25 November 1751, Mount Boone for sale, viz: "To be sold "on the plantation known by the name of *Mount Boone* on Thurs-"day the fifth day of *December* next, the said plantation containing "1000 acres with sundry household goods, corn, pease, and pota-"toes, formerly belonging to Mrs. *Anne Boone* deceased."[59]

[56] Vol. XIII, p. 71.
[57] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 47.
[58] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747–1752, p. 459.
[59] *S. C. Gazette*, No. 915.

The plantation was sold by her executor to Walter Izard and his brother Thomas Izard; and on resurvey was found to contain 1190 acres. Thomas Izard devised his interest in the property to his brother Ralph from whom it passed to his eldest son Ralph Izard Junr. The one half interest of Walter Izard went to his only son and heir John Izard, and at the latter's death passed under his will to his sister Mrs. Mary Middleton wife of the Honourable Arthur Middleton. When Ralph Izard Junr and his cousin Mrs. Middleton disposed of the property does not appear on the record but not long after 1800 it appears in other hands. Mrs. Poyas with her happy facility for getting things mixed, finding a copy of Mrs. Boone's will in the family papers of Henry Smith her executor, stated that Mrs. Boone had devised the Mount Boone plantation to her nephew Col. Joseph Blake who thereupon changed the name to Newington.[60] The inaccuracy of this statement was shown in a previous number of this Magazine.[61] She did devise it to him in her will but the devise never took effect, her nephew died before her, and never owned Mount Boone, and Newington was a wholly different plantation. It is singular that after the number of times the statements of Mrs. Poyas in her different publications have been shown to be inaccurate, still would be writers on subjects historical and genealogical will continue to publish her misstatements. This has been repeatedly done in communications to current publications. One contributor in especial to local papers who seems possessed of considerable antiquarian zeal but little historical acumen continues to assert Mrs. Poyas' mistakes with complete indifference to the repeated corrections that have been made.

The mansion at Mount Boone was situated not far from the public road now called the Cypress road. There remain the foundations of a considerable brick building. Apparently the house must have been destroyed many, many years ago. On a map made in 1766 by Nathaniel Bradwell no house is designated and it may have been burned. All trace of garden or grounds has disappeared. The cemetery was not far from the house. Mrs. Poyas who wrote in 1860 states "on a massive slab about

[60] *The Olden Time of Carolina*, p. 55; *Days of Yore*, part I, p. 12.
[61] Vol. VI, p. 82.

"five or six inches thick apparently of granite and on a foundation "of brick surmounted by an urn is the following inscription:

"Here Lyeth the Body of
"Mr. Joseph Boone,
"who Departed this Life the 24th
"day of February 1734
"Aged 57 years."

When the writer visited the spot, the urn had disappeared, the slab was broken in half, and the brick foundation had been partly removed, and the inscription was with difficulty decipherable. The property was possessed by negroes and all the other tombstones rapidly going to destruction.

BURTON OR FAIRSPRING

Southwest of Mount Boone lay a plantation originally granted for 320 acres on 8 September 1697 to William Norman.[62] The warrant for this 320 acres had been issued as early as 10 April 1684 "for y[e] arriveall of himselfe, wife, son William two servants "& the Rights of one negro assigned him by Mathew English."[63] William Norman, or his son William, had a close connection with the settlers of Dorchester from Dorchester New England. By the will of William Norman (father or son) made in 1702 he devised the 320 acres (save 20 acres on the West side of ',Well gutt" to his Widow Huldah Norman, who afterwards married William Adams, and with her second husband on 20 June, 1705, conveyed the 300 acres called "Burton" plantation to Moses Norman, who on 24 May, 1733, took out a grant for 115 acres adjoining, and thereafter sold to Ralph Izard 126 acres part of the original 320 acres tract, and the 115 acres adjoining under the name of Burton plantation. This Ralph Izard was the third son of the first Walter Izard of Cedar Grove[64] In 174—he married Rebecca Blake daughter of Col. Joseph Blake of Newington, and probably acquired the Burton plantation so that his wife might be near her father. On 9 August 1748 he added 197 acres adjoining purchased from Andrew

[62] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. Grants 1694–1739, p. 69.
[63] Printed Warrants, 1680–1692, p. 153.
[64] This MAGAZINE, Vol. II, p. 223.

Slann off a grant originally made to Benjamin Waring, and added also 41½ acres purchased off the Westo grant of 1000 acres to John Stevens, making in all a plantation of 479½ acres.

This place seems to have been the country seat and residence of this Ralph Izard during his life, and at his death in 1761 he devised it—as "the plantation I now live on called Burton" to his son Ralph generally known as Ralph Izard Junr. Ralph Izard Junr married Elizabeth Stead daughter of Benjamin Stead a wealthy merchant who moved back to England. Up to the close of the Revolutionary war Ralph Izard Junr and his wife seem to have occupied Burton as their country seat and residence, and during their occupancy the name of the place seems to have been changed from Burton to "Fair Spring." It was at the residence on Fair Spring that the incident of the British search and Mr. Izard's escape took place mentioned in Garden's Ancedotes[65] and alluded to in a former number of this Magazine.[66]

After the close of the Revolutionary war Mr. and Mrs. Izard seem to have abandoned Fair Spring as the residence. There may have been a number of reasons for this. Possibly the residence had been destroyed by fire, the not infrequent fate of country shingle roofed houses in South Carolina, or perhaps with a large young family they desired to be in a more agreeable neighbourhood, nearer to Charleston. Mr. Izard purchased first the place called "Childs" on the north side of Ashley river[67] not far from his brother Walter's residence Spring Farm, but soon sold it and purchased and established his residence at Schieveling on the south side of the river.[68] After Mr. Izard's death in 1797 the Fair Spring place was allotted in the division of his estate to his daughter Elizabeth Izard and acquired by his son in law Col. Thomas Pinckney who married Elizabeth Izard. After Col. Pinckney's marriage the property was sold to Timothy Ford.[69] Col. Pinckney does not appear to have ever resided there. When the house was destroyed the writer has never been able to ascertain. The site shows the foundations of a fair sized brick house with the remains of brick

[65] First Series, p. 242.
[66] Vol. VI, p. 85.
[67] Supra, p. 29.
[68] Supra, p. 88.
[69] *Pinckney vs. Pinckney*, 2 Rich. Eq. Reports, p. 218.

out buildings. When the writer visited the spot all vestiges of the garden and grounds had disappeared. There was the evidence of a fine spring not far from the house, and what appeared to have been an old ornamental pond.

WARINGS OR OLIPHANTS

Benjamin Waring the ancestor of the Waring family in lower South Carolina first appears on the record when a warrant was issued on 25 January, 1684/5, to lay out to him 760 acres of land "it being due to him for the arriveall of himselfe, wife, child & "thirteen oth^{r}: P'sons whose names are recorded in the secret^{rs}: "office the 11th day of May 1683."[70] The warrant does not state explicitly when they arrived but it must have been about the date of the record 11th May 1683. No grant appears on the record following this warrant and nearly ten years later—on 21 December 1693—another warrant was issued to lay out to him 700 acres reciting "Whereas Major Benjamin Waring hath made it appear "that he hath at his propper cost and Charge Imported into y^{e} "Province of Carolina fourteen persons aged above sixteen yeares "to plant and Inhabitt in the said Province named Benjamin "Waring & Elizabeth his wife, phillipp Kneeler, Samuel Goodman: "Hugh Carmicaell: George Smart: Allen Knight: Arthur Rooke: "Richard Grible: Jno: Ardning: Thomas Browne: William Chapman: "Christopher: Sympson: Joanna Agrees: The names of all which "persons were Registered in the Secretaries office, within ye space "of fourteen dayes, after theire Respective arrivell in the Province "aforesaid." &c &c.[71] This last warrant is apparently a repetition of the first except that the first mentioned 16 persons as brought in, and the second but 14, two being omitted viz the "child" (who was probably under sixteen years of age) and one other. In the first warrant he is referred to as simply Benjamin Waring, in the second he is called "Major." On 27 February, 1696/7, four warrants were issued to him viz. two for 200 acres and two for 300 acres aggregating 1000 acres[72] and on 30 October, 1704, one for "all ye land leying between his land Moses Norman, Lady

[70] Printed Warrants, 1680–1692, p. 136.
[71] Ibid., 1692–1711, p. 10.
[72] Ibid., p. 140.

axtell, James fford and Henry Way."[73] The following grants to him appear on the record .[74]

17	March	1693/94	for	700	acres
14	December	1696	"	700	"
14	March	1704	"	300	"
"	"	"	"	600	"
15	Sept[r]	1705	"	1070	"

The three grants for 700, and 700, and 1070 acres were located adjoining each other at the point on Ashley River just east and north of the grant to Andrew Percival, and on the tract formed of these three grants Benjamin Waring seems to have established his residence. Benjamin Waring was in 1693 a member of the Provincial House of Commons and it is probable that the land was run out to him under the early warrant in 1684 and taken possession of by him although no formal grant was made until 1693. The writer has never found anything on the record to indicate from what part of England he came. Benjamin Waring died about 1712 and his lands seem to have descended to his eldest son Thomas Waring called the Honourable Thomas Waring. Thomas Waring married as his first (or second?) wife about June 1714 Anne Alexander[75] (daughter of Anne Boone of Mount Boone). She died leaving but one child—a daughter Anne Waring—who married Andrew Slann, the son of Peter and Elizabeth Slann. Peter Slann seems to have come out under some arrangement with Essex Percival widow of Andrew Percival to manage the Percival properties.[76] In 1710 he obtained two grants, one for 600 acres and one for 400 acres adjoining each other and adjoining also the Weston Hall plantation of Andrew Percival and the grants to Benjamin Waring.[77] To this plantation he gave the name of Moore Town or as spelled More Town. He died prior to November, 1713,[78] leaving a will by which he devised one half of his property to his widow Elizabeth Slann and one half to his infant son An-

[73] Ibid., p. 193.
[74] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, pp. 252, 315, 499, 522.
[75] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1714–1717, p. 96.
[76] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1714–1717, p. 17.
[77] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. F, pp. 186–188.
[78] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1714–1717, p. 17.

drew Slann. His widow shortly after seems to have married the Honourable Thomas Waring after the death of his first wife Anne. In 1729 the Moore Town plantation was divided between Elizabeth Waring and her son Andrew Slann (the latter not yet of age) 500 acres being alloted to each,[79] and on 6 December, 1732, Thomas Waring and his wife Elizabeth transferred the 500 acres allotted to the latter to trustees for Thomas and Elizabeth for life and then to their heirs.[80] The Honourable Thomas Waring died prior to 1740, and under some arrangement, his eldest son and heir Thomas Waring apparently a son by his marriage to Elizabeth Slann conveyed on 30 June, 1740 to Andrew Slann and his wife Ann Slann, his half brother and half sister, 2800 acres near the head of Ashley River[81] which seems to have comprised the three grants to Benjamin Waring aggregating 2400 acres and the 500 acres of Moore Town allotted to Elizabeth Waring less 100 acres next to Burton plantation retained by Thomas Waring and by him afterwards conveyed to Uriah Edwards.[82]

From this 2800 acres Andrew and Anne Slann conveyed in 1748 197 acres to Ralph Izard and in 1751 300 acres to Mary Drake and 400 acres to Thomas and John Drayton,[83] and also 904 acres to Dr. John Murray, leaving 1200 acres on which was the residence, and on which Anne Slann after the death of her husband lived until her death.[84] The conveyance to Dr. John Murray is not on record but on 28 April, 1767, John Murray and Lady Anne Murray his wife conveyed the 904 acres to Dr. David Oliphant.[85] Dr. John Murray had married Lady Anne Atkin whose maiden name was Lady Anne Mackenzie and who was a daughter of the Scotch Earl of Cromartie (or Cromarty) who lost his estates and title for his part in the rising of 1745. Lady Anne was a widow (the widow apparently of the Honourable Edmond Atkin, His Majesty's Superintendant of Indian Affair's in the Southern Department of North America who died in Craven County in 1761.[86]).

[79] Ibid., Bk. 1729–1731, p. 29.
[80] Memo. Bk. I, p. 292.
[81] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. II, p. 35.
[82] Ibid., Bk. VV, p. 603.
[83] Ibid., Bk. II, p. 35.
[84] Memo. Bk. 13, p. 231.
[85] Ibid.
[86] *Salleys Death Notices*, p. 29.

In 1764 she married Dr. John Murray. Mrs. Ravenel in her life of Eliza Pinckney says she married George Murray but the contemporaneous publication of the marriage in the Gazette and recital of the deed to Dr. Oliphant show that she married Dr. John Murray.[87] Mrs. Anne Slann left a will dated 6 October, 1756, (which does not now appear to exist on record) whereby she devised 817 acres part of the tract of 1200 acres to her son Andrew Slann who on 25 July, 1770, conveyed the 817 acres to Dr. David Oliphant.[88] The remainder of the 1200 acres situated to the north of the public road seems to have gone to Thomas Slann for on 19 December, 1760, he conveyed 461 acres apparently that part of the 2800 acres to John Waring.[89] To these tracts Dr. Oliphant added 100 acres conveyed to him on 24 October, 1770 by Thomas Bambrich.[90] and which was apparently the 100 acres conveyed by Thomas Waring to Uriah Edwards. Dr. Oliphant thus acquired some 1800 acres of the original grants to Major Benjamin Waring. Dr. Oliphant made the place his country seat and by tradition did a great deal of work in the reclamation of the plantation. A canal for some distance down the bed of the river from Slann's Bridge towards Bacons Bridge was excavated by him so as to straighten the course of the river and drain the surrounding swamp the remains of which were still visible when visited by the writer many years ago. Dr. Oliphant was very prominent on the American side in the Revolutionary War, was a member of the Council of Safety and of the Provincial Congress of 1775 and Surgeon General of the Southern Department of the army on the Continental Establishment. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati in South Carolina. His daughter Jane married John Alleyne Walter, son of William Walter mentioned in the accounts of Wampee plantation and Millbrook plantation.[91] His son William Oliphant was a Captain in Moultrie's regiment and was present at the battle of Fort Moultrie in 1776. After the capture of Charles Town he took the British side and left the State when the British retired. During the war Dr.

[87] *Salleys Marriage Notices*, p. 26.
[88] Memo. Bk. 13, p. 231.
[89] M. C. O. Bk. I, No. 3, p. 312.
[90] Ibid., Bk. E., No. 5, p. 24.
[91] This MAGAZINE, vol. XI, p. 91, and vol. XX, p. 106.

Oliphant's affairs became financially involved and after the war the property was sold to James Kennedy; and not long after Dr. Oliphant removed to Newport, Rhode Island where in 1785 he married Miss Anne Vernon and left descendants by his last wife. There is scarcely to be seen anything remaining of the old residence save a few bricks and nothing of any garden and grounds around the site. The writer has never come across any name mentioned for this plantation except "Warings," "Slanns" and "Oliphants."

In this article the writer has spelled the name Oliphant as it is so almost universally spelled in the notices, deeds and records of the time. In one or two instances it is spelled Olyphant and such no doubt was the spelling of Dr. Oliphant himself as it is the form used by his descendants at the north. When writing of his property in South Carolina it would appear less confusing to use the form under which that property appears on the record to have been conveyed to and held by him.

THE PONDS OR WESTON HALL

This was an early grant to Andrew Percival. The same Andrew Percival of whom an account has been given in the article on "The Oak Forest" place lower down Ashley River.[92] On 26 July 1682 a grant was made to "Andrew Percivall Esq[r]" for a plantation of 2000 acres above the head of Ashley River "and distinctly known by the name of Weston and formerly known by the name of the Ponds."[93] Percival had been in the Province for some time previously. He was a kinsman of Lord Shaftesbury and was sent out as early as May 1674 to oversee the properties and interests of Lord Shaftesbury, to take out a seigniory for him, and make a settlement on Lock (or Locke) Island, the name bestowed by the Proprietors on Edisto Island, presumably in honour of John Locke the draftsman of the "Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina;" but which name utterly failed to adhere. The 2000 acres seems to have been a special gift from the Proprietors to Percival who seems to have given to the tract the name of Weston Hall. This name has also puzzled the writer. This 2000 acres

[92] Supra, p. 41.
[93] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 61.

is situated on the upper part of the Ashley River swamp called Westo or Westoe Savannah. The grant of 1000 acres in 1697 to John Stevens a little lower down the river was always called Westo.[94] It was said to be the stopping place of the Westo Indians on their periodical, or sporadic, predatory raids on the coast Indians. At the same time in the later deeds the property is distinctly called Weston Hall, so Percival may have named it after some place in England. The other name "The Ponds" was due to the existence on the tract of three small lakes or large lagoons where the bed of the Ashley River was enlarged. These ponds always retain some water in all periods of drought and have been well known for the quantity of fish that propagate in them. It was in the neighbourhood of the Ponds, supposedly these Ponds, that during the Yemassee Indian war of 1715 a decisive defeat was inflicted upon the Indians by the Goose Creek militia commanded by Capt. George Chicken.[95] Andrew Percival seems to have established his residence at the Ponds until he returned to England, and after his death, about 1697, the property passed under his will to his son James, who seems to have died early and the land went to his brother Andrew, or to his brother and his mother Essex Percival and sister Mary Percival jointly. There is no evidence on the record that any of these came out to Carolina after the death of the elder Andrew Percival: except that on 14 December 1709 a warrant was issued to lay out to "Mr. Andrew Percival" 400 acres, from which it would appear that as Col. Percival had died some years previous this must have been his son who was then probably in the Province. The younger Andrew Percival seems to have been a barrister practicing in London (he describes himself in 1713 as of the Inner Temple and in 1723 as of the Middle Temple Gentleman) and in 1713 made an arrangement for the utilization of the plantation "Weston Hall" with one Nathaniel Carr[96] it having seemingly been before occupied by Peter Slann described in this deed as Peter Slann late of Weston Hall, deceased. In 1723 Andrew, Essex, and Mary Percival together conveyed to William Donning of "Purton in the County of Gloucester Esquire" this property under the name of Percival's upper plantation viz.

[94] This MAGAZINE, vol. XV, p. 153.
[95] Ibid., vol. VI, p. 79.
[96] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1714–1717, p. 17.

the Ponds or Weston Hall containing 2400 acres. The increase from 2000 to 2400 acres was due to the acquisition by the younger Andrew Percival by grant under the warrant of 1709 of some 400 acres adjoining land. William Donning took possession of and occupied the plantation and at his death about 1731 devised it to his eldest son Thomas Donning who at his death about 1734 devised it to his brother William Donning. After this last William Donning's death the property, apparently under some legal proceedings and sale, passed to his widow Frances Donning who resided on the property for many years. By her will in 1752 she devised the property to her son William Donning, except 1000 acres to be cut off the Ponds plantation, which 1000 acres she devised to her daughter Frances Donning. After her mother's death Frances Donning married Adam Daniel (as his second wife, his first wife having been Anne Blake daughter of Col. Joseph Blake of Newington) and at her death left an infant daughter named Frances Daniel, and thereupon the property was partitioned so as to set off to Frances Daniel the southernmost part containing 1000 acres, and alloting to William Donning the northern part containing 1400 acres. On 27 August, 1765, William Donning conveyed to Daniel Doyley this 1400 acres as part of the plantation known as the Ponds or Weston Hall.[97] Daniel Doyley not long afterwards (certainly prior to 1771[98]) conveyed to William Henry Drayton, eldest son of the Honourable John Drayton of Drayton Hall, and Chief Justice of the State after its overthrow of the Crown. The Honourable William Henry Drayton died in 1779 and the property was in 1785 conveyed by his eldest son John Drayton (afterwards Governor of the State) under a decree of court to John Glaze describing it as the plantation called the Ponds containing 1691 acres.[99] The plantation had been conveyed by William Donning to Daniel Doyley as containing 1400 acres and by Doyley to Drayton for 1691 acres so Doyley may have acquired some 291 acres adjoining which was part of a grant to Roger Sumner. To what extent William Henry Drayton and his son John Drayton made the property their residence the writer has not ascertained. After the conveyance

[97] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D, No. 3, p. 751.
[98] Ibid., Bk. W, No. 3, p. 191.
[99] Ibid., Bk. O, No. 5, p. 359.

to Doyley the name Weston Hall disappears. The 1000 acres partioned to Frances Daniel was held by her up to her marriage to William Scott in 1784.[100] In some way the property passed to William Scott Junr who on 18 February 1794 with his wife Jane conveyed it to John Glaze as a plantation of 1000 acres at the head of Ashley River at the Cypress commonly known by the name of the Ponds.[101] In the hands of John Glaze (in his later life known as Col. John Glaze) as finally acquired by him, the property contained over 3000 acres and included besides the original 2000 acres granted to Andrew Percival, 400 acres granted in 1709 to Andrew Percival the younger and 438 acres part of 500 acres originally granted in 1710 to Benjamin Sumner and also apparently some 178 acres off a grant to Roger Sumner in 1733.

In February 1796 there was sold off to John Mathews 602 acres to the North west,[102] and to Thomas Waring 361 acres to the southeast,[103] and in June 1809 to John Dawson 850 acres to the southwest called Bambrick Hill [104] leaving to Col. John Glaze some 1203 acres which after his death was in 1818 sold by his executor as "The Ponds" plantation to John Schulz.[105] In the hands of the Schulz family it remained for many years, until subsequent to 1880.

BLAKE'S CYPRESS

This was a tract of land which for many years belonged to the Blake family and aggregated in their hands 2183 acres. By the will of Col. Joseph Blake in 1750 he devised to his eldest son Daniel Blake "a tract of land on the Cypress Swamp lying between the "Lands of Mr. James Postell and Barnaby Branford part of "which I purchased of Mr. James Postell Decd. the Remainder I "took up of the King."

The land purchased from James Postell consisted of parts of two grants. One of these grants was a grant made 10 December 1701 to John Boisseau, for 600 acres.[106] John Boisseau was a

[100] This MAGAZINE, vol. XIX, p. 112.
[101] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. N, No. 6, p. 392.
[102] Ibid., Bk. E, No. 9, p. 368.
[103] Ibid., Bk. U, No. 6, p. 372.
[104] Ibid, Bk. A, No. 8, p. 233
[105] Ibid., Bk. X, No. 8, p. 402.
[106] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 425.

French Huguenot from "Maraine in Saintonge," and was one of the French who settled near the head of Goose Creek. He seems to have been a man of some means and took out grants in the neighbourhood between the head of Goose Creek and the upper Ashley River aggregating 5420 acres. At John Boisseau's death he devised his lands to his widow Mary Boisseau who after Boisseau's death married James Gignilliat "Clarke."[107] Mrs. Boisseau's maiden name was Marie Postell and she was the sister of John Postell also a French Huguenot immigrant. James Gignilliat from the designation he gives of himself in his deeds as "Clarke," was probably a clergyman, and perhaps the minister of the small French Huguenot congregation in Goose Creek who had a small meeting house situated on a tract of land belonging to Abraham Fleury de la Plaine, and not far from Boisseau's own home settlement. Beyond his name the writer has not been able to ascertain if there was any connection between himself and the well known Jean Francois Gignilliat, to whom as the first of the Swiss nation to emigrate to the Province the Lords Proprietors donated a grant of 3000 acres,[108] and who actually took out in 1690 a grant for 800 acres not for off towards the Ashley River, afterwards a part of Woodstock Plantation. After her marriage to Gignilliat, Mrs. Gignilliat with her husband conveyed on 22 February 1711 to her nephews James Postell and John Postell Junr a plantation containing 600 acres.[109] The deed recites that Mrs. Gignilliat during her widowhood had promised to give her two nephews James Postell and John Postell Junr a plantation containing 600 acres settled with a good house, which plantation "lyeth neare a plantation belonging to M^{r}. Percivall" and then conveys the 600 acres granted to John Boisseau 10 December 1701. The plantation seems to have been partitioned and 300 acres set out to each brother. To his 300 acres James Postell added a tract of 506 acres adjoining conveyed on 10 March 1726 /27 by Stephen Monk to James Postell. Stephen Monk was the son and heir at law of Cassique John Monk mentioned in a previous number of this MAGAZINE.[110] Under his patent as a Cassique John Monk was entitled to 24000 acres of land

[107] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. "Grants &c 1712–1713," p. 34.
[108] Cal. of State Papers Am. and W. Indies, vol. 1685–1688, p. 71.
[109] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1701–1714, p. 169.
[110] Vol. XIV, p. 138.

and his heir seems to have been permitted to exercise the curious privilege exercised by Landgraves Edmund Bellinger and John Bailey of having lands surveyed out under his patent and then transferring them direct to a purchaser without receiving a grant for the specific tract surveyed out.[111] On 11 February 1728 James Postell with his wife Judith Postell conveyed to the Honourable Joseph Blake the 300 acres donated to him by his Aunt and also 300 out of the 506 acres purchased from Stephen Monk. To this 600 acres Joseph Blake added 582 acres adjoining which was granted to him on 7 February, 1731/2, and which 1182 acres he devised to his son Daniel Blake. On 13 November 1764 Daniel Blake acquired from Barnaby Branford 321 acres adjoining consisting of 110 acres part of a tract granted to Benjamin Sumner 20 January, 1710 and 211 acres granted to Roger Sumner 21 April, 1733, and by John Lupton and Mary Lupton his wife conveyed to Barnaby Branford:[112] and on 22 July 1767, Daniel Blake further acquired from James Sanders and Sarah his wife 766 acres adjoining. From Daniel Blake the property passed to his brother William Blake who devised it to his son Joseph Blake and grandson William Blake who sold in 1837 to the late Henry A. Middleton together with the Newington plantation. The Blake Cypress tract possessed some very fine lands but never was made the residence of the Blake family. The Newington estate was too near for another residence to be established on the Cypress. There are some indications of the sites of two old houses, one apparently on the part purchased from Postell and the other on the part purchased from Branford. The Blakes probably had only the necessary houses for their slaves and the plantation overseer.

WARING'S CYPRESS

Next to Blake's Cypress plantation, lay a plantation long owned by one branch of the Waring family and by them also called simply The Cypress or the Cypress plantation. It was composed of the following grants:[113]

[111] This MAGAZINE, vol. XV, pp. 4 and 10.
[112] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, p. 277; Bk. C, No. 3, p. 460.
[113] M. C. O., Bk. BB, p. 132.

14 March	1704	to	Benjamin Waring	for	600 acres
10 Decr.	1705	"	Moses Way	"	300 "
12 Novr.	1714	"	Benjamin Waring	"	360 "
24 Novr.	1732	"	Benjamin Waring	"	129 "
					1389 "

The first mentioned grant for 600 acres was probably made to the first Benjamin Waring—Major Benjamin Waring—and from him in some way passed to his son Benjamin Waring to whom the grants for 360 and 129 acres seem to have been made. Moses Way conveyed the 300 acres granted to him to the second Benjamin Waring[114] (or possibly to the first from whom it passed to the second). At any rate the second Benjamin possessed them all. He married Anne the daughter of the second Landgrave Thomas Smith, and by his will dated 3 April, 1736, devised the 1389 acres, one half to his son Benjamin and one half to his son George. Benjamin seems to have made his residence on the part devised to him, which as partitioned was the Southern half next to Blake's Cypress, but on 31 July, 1745, George Waring transferred his one half set off to him containing 694½ acres to John Morton,[115] who was the son of the second Landgrave Joseph Morton and the last in the male line of that family in the Province.[116] To what extent John Morton made his residence on the place cannot be ascertained. He died prior to 1753 and by his will appointed his mother Mrs. Sarah Middleton his executrix. Mrs. Middleton had been Miss Sarah Wilkinson a sister of Capt Christopher Wilkinson. She married first the second Landgrave Joseph Morton and after his death married the Honourable Arthur Middleton by whom however she had no children.[117] On 5 October, 1756, Mrs. Middleton as Executrix under her son's will conveyed the 694½ acres to Benjamin Waring already under his father's will owner of the other 694½ acres.[118] Benjamin Waring according to the diary of Mr. Elerton as given by Mrs. Poyas,[119] on his marriage in January 1745 to

[114] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. BB, p. 132.
[115] Ibid.
[116] This MAGAZINE, vol. V, p. 108.
[117] Ibid., vol. I, p. 232.
[118] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. ZZ. p. 284.
[119] *Olden Time of Carolina*, p. 78.

his first cousin Sarah Smith as his second wife, carried his wife home to the "Cypress," and on 26 April, 1746, Mrs. Benjamin Waring had a girl "born at Waring's town on the Cypress." The place was commonly called by the family "The Cypress" but it would appear from this it was also called "Waring's Town." At Benjamin Waring's death in 1763 he devised to his son Benjamin Waring (the fourth Benjamin in line) the plantation he then lived on containing 694½ acres and to his son Archar Waring the plantation which he had purchased of Mrs. Sarah Middleton also containing 694½ acres.[120] Archar Waring died in 1773 without children and his will directed that his mother should for her life enjoy the income from his plantation commonly called "Mortons" and after her death it should be sold and the proceeds divided among his sisters Mary and Florence Waring, his brother in law Thomas Waring, his brother Thomas Waring, and his niece Dorothy Waring.[121] Benjamin Waring the brother of Archar Waring according to Mrs. Poyas moved in 1782 to Columbia. When his plantation was transferred, and when the plantation of Archar Waring was sold, the writer has not been able to ascertain from the record. They were apparently both acquired, either by Thomas Waring, son of Thomas Waring and Susannah Smith, and who himself married his cousin Mary Waring daughter of his Uncle Benjamin Waring, or were accquired by his wife Mary Waring. At any rate on 29 June, 1824, all the heirs and representatives of Mary Waring the widow of Thomas Waring joined in a conveyance to Dr. Horatio Smith Waring of the plantation called the Cypress on the Cypress Swamp including several tracts all adjoining each other supposed to contain 1700 acres.[122] By a map made by Sobieski & Payne Surveyors for Dr. Horace Waring in December 1824 the entire tract contained 2395⅘ acres. It embraced the four tracts forming the original plantation of 1389 acres and also another tract which appears to be a tract of 600 acres granted to John Boisseau 15 September, 1705,[123] and passed under his will to his widow Mary who with her second husband James Gignilliat on 22 February, 1711, conveyed 200 acres to John Postell Senr,[124] 200 acres to James

[120] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1754–1758, p. 504.
[121] Ibid., Bk. 1771–1774, p. 422.
[122] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P, No. 9, p. 154.
[123] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 507.
[124] Memo. Bk. 5, p. 42.

Postell, and 200 acres to John Postell Jun[r]. The deed to James Postell mentions her promise to convey to her nephews James and John Postell Jun[r] described the 200 acres conveyed to James as "being the middle part of said 600 acres" and bounding northeast on Mr. Isaac Porcher, southeast on other part of said 600 acres being the southeast part of the same "which is by deed of even "date herewith conveyed to John Postell the brother of the said "James Postell." Southwest on part of the land of Moses Way "and northwest on the other part of the said 600 acres being the "Northwest part thereof which is by deed of even date con- "veyed to said John Postell the younger brother of said James "Postell."[125] The singular and unique fact about this (if true) is that there were two brothers named John Postell living at the same time. Singular as it appears it seems to be corroborated by the statement in the "St. Julien" list of the French in the Province desiring naturalization that John Postell had four sons named "Jean, Pierre, Jacques, Jean."[126] How and when these three tracts of 200 acres each were transferred from the Postells and acquired by the Warings the writer has not ascertained, but they certainly seem to be embraced within the lines of the Cypress plantation as surveyed by Sobieski and Payne for Dr. Horace Waring. Dr. Horace Waring (who died in 1868) sold the Cypress tract but the writer has not ascertained when. There are the remains of what seems to have been a fair sized brick residence on the plantation. Little left to evidence that there was ever any garden or ornamental grounds. Not far from the site of the old residence is the Waring family graveyard. It is in a most neglected condition with several stones but when the writer was there his time was too limited to copy the inscriptions. That branch of Waring family which decended from the second Benjamin Waring apparently generally interred their dead at this spot. The descendants of Thomas Waring the eldest son of the first Benjamin Waring seems to have made their interments at the place called "Pine Hill" several miles away at Beech Hill on the line between the Parishes of St Paul and St George. On that place there is quite a large family cemetery.

[125] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1701–1714, p. 161.
[126] *Transactions Huguenot Society of S. C. for 1897*, p. 33.

CORN HILL

Next to the Waring Cypress plantation was another plantation called Corn Hill also long owned by the Warings. It was originally in the main a tract of 520 acres granted 11 February, 1701, to John Boisseau.[127] This 520 acres seems at some time to have been acquired by the second Benjamin Waring, who also acquired 100 acres adjoining conveyed to him by William Stead off a tract of 500 acres granted 16 July 1703 to Dr. Isaac Porcher, and by Dr. Porcher conveyed in 1713 to William Stead from whom it passed to his son William Stead Junr who (prior to 1739 sold 100 acres to "Coll. Benj. Waring."[128] According to the boundaries given in the deed in 1745 from George Waring to John Morton this tract was then owned by a Thomas Waring who apparently was Thomas the son of the second Benjamin and not Thomas the son of the first Thomas Waring. The second Benjamin Waring who died about 1738 (and whose will cannot be found on record) seems to have devised this plantation of about 620 acres to his son Thomas, the next plantation afterwards called "Mortons" of 694½ acres to his son George and the next the "Cypress" of 694½ acres to his son Benjamin. This Thomas Waring was the Thomas who in September, 1745, married his first cousin Susannah Smith whose sister Sarah had a few months earlier married his brother Benjamin. Thomas Waring died in 1758 and by his will devised to his son Thomas "the plantation whereon I now live containing in the whole with what I purchased of Charles Sanders 640 acres."[129] This last Thomas Waring presumably occupied the plantation until 9 Septr 1774 when he transferred to Elijah Postel a son of John Postell who died in 1745 the plantation as on the head of Ashley River containing 660 acres in two tracts one of 460 acres and one of 200 acres but the boundaries given locate it as the plantation now under consideration.[130] Elijah Postell died about 1778 or 1779 leaving a will whereby he devised to his son William Postell his real estate [131] and on 2 March, 1779, William Postell

[127] Proprietary Grants, Vol. 38, p. 426.
[128] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. X, p. 154.
[129] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1761–1777, p. 521.
[130] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. B, No. 6, p. 523.
[131] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1774–1778, v. 166.

conveyed to Dr. Thomas Waring the plantation as containing 770 acres.[132] This Dr. Thomas Waring apparently was the son of Benjamin Waring[133] the third Benjamin who married Sarah Smith. According to the family account Dr. Thomas Waring moved to Georgetown. The plantation apparently remained in his ownership (or that of his representatives) until 1824 as the Cypress plantation then conveyed to Dr. Horatio S. Waring bounds on this side on the estate of late Dr. Thomas Waring. There are on this place the remains of two residences. One at the spot marked on the old plats as Dr. Thomas Waring's residence was evidently a brick house of fair size. The other at a spot also marked on the old plats as "Steads settlement," and apparently on the part acquired from William Stead is too broken and dispersed to tell what sort of "settlement" it was. The old bricks have been removed and only a few scattered broken bricks remain. The old plats give the name as "Corn Hill."

LANGLEYS

Next above Corn Hill was a small tract called "Langleys." This was composed of 500 acres granted 16 July, 1703, to Dr. Isaac Porcher,[134] the first immigrant of the name, and the ancestor of the Porcher family in lower South Carolina. Dr. Isaac Porcher with his wife Claude conveyed in 1713 the 500 acres to William Stead who was killed in 1717 by the Indians at his cowpen about six miles from Edisro River (*Coll. S. C. Hist. Soc.* vol. 2, p. 231) and from whom it passed to his son and heir William Stead Junr, who sold to Col. Benjamin Waring 100 acres,[135] and on 19 June, 1742, sold the remaining 400 acres to Ralph Izard.[136] The property passed from Ralph Izard to his son Henry Izard, and from Henry Izard to his son the Honourable Ralph Izard who died in 1804. On all the old plats the place is called "Langleys," but why does not appear.

[132] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. X, No. 6, p. 220.
[133] Ibid., Bk. Q, No. 5, p. 157.
[134] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 433.
[135] Memo. Bk. 5, p. 162.
[136] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. X, p. 154.

SANDERS

This was a plantation adjoining Corn Hill and Langleys. It was composed of a tract of 600 acres granted 5 December, 1704, to William Sanders,[137] who was the son of Laurence Sanders the immigrant who was in the Province as early as February 1677/8. Laurence Sanders seems to have married Sarah Erpe (or Earpe) who arrived "free in 1677." (Warrants 1680–1692, p. 59.) Laurence Sanders left at least two sons, John and William, and his son William appears to have been the William Sanders who took out this grant for 600 acres as well as several other grants in this locality: he also seems to have married Mary Perriman and may have been the William Sanders who in March 1717 was reported to have been killed by the Indians at his plantation with his wife and some of his family (*Coll. S. C. Hist. Soc.*, vol. 2, p. 231). From him this tract went to his son William known as "Col." William Sanders, who married Margaret Moore a daughter of the second James Moore, (Governor in 1719 on the overthrow of the Proprietory Government in that year) and from him to his grandson Laurence Sanders who devised it to his cousin William Sanders, who devised to his mother Sarah Sanders and his sisters Elizabeth Guignard and Margaret Ann Ford.[138] Sarah Sanders had been Sarah Slann, the daughter of Andrew Slann and his wife Anne Waring, and had married James Sanders one of the descendants of William Sanders. Mrs. Sarah Sanders by her will in 1798 devised her interest in the property to her two daughters Elizabeth and Margaret Ann.[139] Elizabeth married John Gabriel Guignard, and her son James Sanders Guignard seems to have managed the property for his mother and aunt, and in 1802 Mrs. Guignard and Mrs. Ford conveyed the property as containing 583 acres to Elijah Crum,[140] and it is from the recitals in this deed that this account of the grant and devolution of title has been mainly taken. The place seems to have been referred to as "Sanders." The writer has found no other name applied to it. There is said to be the site of an old residence on the place but the writer has never visited it.

[137] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 486.
[138] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. I, No. 8, p. 181.
[139] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. C, p. 532.
[140] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. I, No. 8, p. 181.

GUIGNARDS

Southeast of Langleys was a tract of some 700 acres which was also apparently a tract of 600 acres granted to William Sanders 15 Sept[r] 1705 and which came to Elizabeth Guignard and Margaret Ann Ford by the same course of descents and devises as mentioned in the case of "Sanders." William Sanders as already stated was the son of Laurence Sanders an early immigrant and received a number of grants for land in that vicinity viz.

15	December	1704	600	acres
15	September	1705	1000	"
"	"	"	600	"
"	"	"	500	"
14	April	1710	640	"

This William Sanders seems to have had no connection with the family of Lambert Saunders (or Sanders) who arrived in the Province in August 1683 with his wife Sarah (Warrants 1680–1692, p. 215) nor with William Saunders (or Sanders) who was the Attorney General for the Province in 1709 and died in 1710/11. The name of the descendants of this William Sanders seem fairly uniformly to spell the name Sanders.

This present tract so far as the writer has ascertained has no distinctive name. Nor do any of the old maps show any settlement marked on it. It was managed apparently by James Sanders Guignard for his mother and aunt and apparently sold by him under a power from them.[141] On the boundaries in some deeds it is called "Guignards."

JOSEPH IZARD'S

Next northeast of "Langley's," and "Sanders," was a fine plantation. On 15 September 1705 two grants were made to Benjamin Izard, one for 500 acres, and one for 260 acres.[142] This Benjamin Izard appears to have been a brother of the Ralph Izard[143] who was so prominent in the early history of the Prov-

[141] Ibid., p. 180.
[142] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 519.
[143] This MAGAZINE, vol. II, p. 208.

ince, and who was the ancestor of the Izard family in lower South Carolina so often mentioned in these accounts of the settlements on the Ashley River. Benjamin Izard died without a will in 1724 leaving a son Benjamin Izard to whom presumptively his lands descended and who died about 1737.[144] These lands of Benjamin Izard next appear in the possession of Walter Izard Jun[r] son of Walter Izard, the second son of the first Ralph Izard, to whom they had been conveyed by the second Benjamin Izard on the 19 February, 1732.[145] How the lands past from Walter Izard Jun[r] to his brother Joseph Izard the record does not disclose; probably by some transfer in exchange. The memorial of Walter Izard Jun[r] (Memo Bk. 3, p. 394) is dated 28 April 1733 and declares that the lands were conveyed to Walter Izard Jun[r] by Benjamin Izard 19 February 1732; as Walter Izard Jun[r] was in 1732 under 20 years of age, this seems a little singular. If the transfer was to Walter Izard Sen[r] (Jun[r] being a clerical mistake) then it would appear that he donated the lands to his son Joseph. At any rate the property seems to have been the residence plantation of Joseph Izard, and the one referred to by him in his will as the plantation he lived upon, which he devised to his wife for her life, and after her death to his two daughters Mary and Elizabeth.[146] Joseph Izard who died in 1745, predeceased his father Walter Izard, and the latter at his death devised to his two granddaughters (daughters of his son Joseph) 400 acres called the great pond at the Cypress.[147]

This 400 acres lay immediately adjoining the plantation devised to them by their father, and was part of a tract of 500 acres granted to Walter Izard 20 March, 1715, and which as well as the writer can make out from the vague boundaries given in the grants was the reissue of a grant originally made 15 September, 1705 to one George Izard,[148] (possibly another brother of the original Ralph Izard[149]) of whom nothing more appears on the record, and who may have abandoned his grant.

[144] Ibid., p. 206.
[145] Memo. Bk. 3, p. 394.
[146] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1740–1747, p. 249.
[147] Ibid., Bk. 1747–1752, p. 326.
[148] Ibid., vol. 38, p. 519.
[149] This MAGAZINE, vol. II, p. 206.

There is on record (Memo. Bk. 3, p. 395) a memorial of Benjamin Izard dated 25 May, 1733, claiming that the 500 acres granted to George Izard was in his possession as conveyed by George Izard but the memorial gives no date for this conveyance nor does it state to which Benjamin Izard it had been conveyed. If correct then Benjamin Izard may have later transferred it to Walter Izard Senr. To the two Benjamin Izard tracts aggregating 760 acres Joseph Izard seems to have added 150 acres purchased off a tract of 600 acres adjoining granted to William Sanders 5 December, 1704, ("Sanders") and the whole with the 400 acres devised by their grandfather made a plantation of 1310 acres owned by his two daughters. His daughter Mary married Miles Brewton (the constructor of the house in King Street, Charleston now commonly called the Pringle house) and with her husband and children was lost at sea in 1775. The other daughter Elizabeth married (as his second wife) Daniel Blake of Newington at which place she lived after her husband's death.

In 1769 the plantation was found under re-survey to contain 1474 acres and was divided in halves of 737 acres one of which was sold by Mr. and Mrs. Brewton to Samuel Perdriau, and the other by Mr. and Mrs. Blake to John Perdriau.[150] The part sold to Samuel Perdriau on which was the site of the old residence was by him in 1771 conveyed to John Joor J^{r},[151] and the 737 acres acquired by John Perdriau was by him transferred to John Postell.[152] This plantation had some very fine lands on it next to the Cypress swamp. The site of the old Joseph Izard residence has for many years been an open cultivated field and only broken scattered bricks marked the spot. Of garden and grounds if any existed (and in the case of an Izard it is likely they did) not a vestige remains. If it ever had any distinctive name it has never been ascertained by the writer.

IZARD'S COWPEN OR CLEAR SPRING

This was a large fine estate lying next to the Joseph Izard property and originally known as Izard's Cowpen. On 15 September, 1705 there was granted to the original Ralph Izard a tract

[150] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. V, No. 4, p. 180.
[151] Ibid., Bk. G, No. 4, p. 282.
[152] Ibid, Bk. U, No. 6, p. 3.

of 3800 acres[153] and an adjoining tract of 200 acres[154] both which by his will he devised to his second son Walter.[155] Walter Izard himself had obtained on 23 November 1714 three grants for 500 acres each adjoining,[156] and on 20 March, 1715, two additional grants of adjoining land, one for 500 acres and one for 120 acres,[157] making with the 4000 acres from his father a total of 6120 acres. The last 500 acres granted 20 March, 1715, appears from the boundaries to have been a regrant of 500 acres originally granted to George Izard. The Izards do not seem to have resided on this property in any permanent home sense. The first Ralph Izard and the descendants of his eldest son Ralph resided at the "Camp" near Ashley Ferry and at a place on Goose Creek later called "The Elms," and his second son Walter Izard had his residence at "Cedar Grove" on the Ashley River. The first Ralph Izard nevertheless refers to this property in his will as the land on "Wassamassaw swamp upon which I am now settled." One of the uses to which the property was put by Walter Izard is indicated by the name given it in the Act passed 5 March, 1737, to lay out a road "from Dorchester to Capt Izard's Cowpen." By Walter Izard it must also have been extensively cultivated for in his will in 1750 he mentions that he has 76 slaves upon it. On 26 January, 1724 Walter Izard sold to Col. Joseph Blake one of the grants for 500 acres he had acquired in 1714 and 500 acres more off the land his father had bequeathed him[158] and the remainder of his land at the Cypress he devised by his will, 400 acres to the daughters of his son Joseph, 750 acres to his son Ralph, and the residue to his sons Thomas and John.[159] Thomas died without issue in 1754 and devised his land at the Cypress (1700 acres) to his brother John.[160] As by his father's will the part devised Thomas lay next "Rock Spring Run" where the settlement seems to have been located, it is possible that Thomas who died unmarried may have

[153] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1694–1739, p. 210.
[154] Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 518.
[155] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1721–1724, p. 262.
[156] Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 45.
[157] Ibid., pp. 208, 209.
[158] Memo., Bk. 3, p. 84.
[159] Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747–1752, p. 326.
[160] Ibid., Bk. 1752–1756, p. 172.

had his residence there but more probable that he lived on the portion of "Oak Forest" devised him by his father. John Izard his brother married Joanna Gibbes daughter of John Gibbes and also died in 1754 not long after Thomas. John Izard has already been mentioned as the owner of Oak Forest where he had his home and residence.[161] He left an only child Elizabeth to whom all his property passed. She married Alexander Wright a son of Sir James Wright Bart. Governor of Georgia under the Crown. On 20 March 1788 Alexander Wright and his wife Elizabeth transferred to John Dawson all their plantation on the Cypress known as Izard's Cowpen containing by estimation 3870 acres.[162] John Dawson was the John Dawson long a merchant at Moncks Corner and the owner of Mitton plantation of whom an account has been given in a former volume of this MAGAZINE.[163] Ralph Izard to whom 750 acres has been devised by his father married Rebecca Blake daughter of the Honourable Joseph Blake, and received by devise from his father-in-law the 1000 acres purchased by the latter from his son-in-law's father Walter Izard. At his death in 1761 Ralph Izard (the Ralph Izard who was the owner of Burton or Fairspring plantation) devised his plantations on Wassamassaw devised to him by his father and father-in-law, to his daughters, Sarah Izard who afterwards married Lord William Campbell the last Royal Governor of the Province, and Rebecca who afterwards married Col. Colin Campbell. These plantations aggregating 1750 acres seem to have been also acquired by Mr. John Dawson for by the map of the property made in 1812 by John Diamond for the division among the devisees of John Dawson, all the Izard grants are included in one plantation of 5802 acres, a fine estate. John Dawson seems to have changed the name of the plantation to "Clear Spring," and by his will directed it to be divided between his sons John, William, Charles, and his daughter Ann Hall, and it was accordingly split up into four divisional parts.

COBLEY TRACT

This was a small tract of pine land now mentioned in this Article, as it was an Izard holding, and continued long in their hands in

[161] Supra, p. 45.
[162] M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. I, No. 6, p. 424.
[163] Vol. XIV, p. 143–145.

connection with their other properties on Ashley River. On the 15 September 1705 a grant was made to William Sanders for 500 acres[164] bounding on the west on the large grant for 3800 acres to Ralph Izard. By William Sanders (father or son) the 500 acres was on 21 August 1731 conveyed to Jemmit Cobley, who on 31 March 1735 conveyed it to Walter Izard the elder, leaving to the tract his name by which it continued to be known. By Walter Izard it was in 1750 devised to his son Walter Izard at whose death in 1759 intestate it descended to his son John Izard of Cedar Grove, at whose death in 1780, it was by his will devised to his sister Mrs. Mary Middleton wife of the Honourable Arthur Middleton of Middleton Place who at her death in 1813 devised to her son John Izard Middleton at whose death in 1849 it passed to his nephew John Izard Middleton, from whose estate it passed in 1887. Beyond this point on the swamp there were a number of early grants, but on none of them was any residence established that made it a seat of any note, at least on none that the writer has had an opportunity to visit.

In closing the articles on the Ashley River and its settlers it is of interest to observe how families that seemed rooted upon it, have shifted and disappeared, and the manner in which in many cases they migrated elsewhere.

THE GODFREYS

Capt. John Godfrey the eldest son of Col. John Godfrey the first immigrant had a large tract on the south bank opposite Charles Town and his brother Richard had a grant of 600 acres, a part of what is now Middleton Place. John Godfreys' lands were divided among his children about 1721, and they seem to have gradually parted with them, so that by 1750 there were none of the name on the river. The sons and their descendants moved into St. Bartholomew's Parish to the southward in Colleton County, on Godfrey's Savannah, and the Ashepoo River, where some of them seem to have continued to past the middle of the nineteenth century. Through a female descent viz. Elizabeth Godfrey who married Charles Hill a part of Godfrey's land, viz. the Hillsborough

[164] Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1694–1739, p. 211.

plantation continued in her descendants the Linings until 1834. Richard Godfrey's lands seem to have passed to John Baker before 1724.

THE BELLINGERS

The second Landgrave Edmund Bellinger acquired the Stony Point plantation at Ashley Ferry on the north bank in 1728. Though his wife Elizabeth daughter of Shem Butler he also held the Springfield plantation on the opposite side of the river. The main Bellinger estates seem always to have been to the southward, on Stono River, Ashepoo River and in Granville County, but the second Landgrave, and his eldest male descendants seem to have made the Stony Point place their country home and place of residence, until its final division and sale in 1834 after the Springfield property had been already disposed of. With the sale of Stony Point they parted with all holdings on Ashley River.

THE CANTEYS

George Cantey the first immigrant at first received grants near Old Charles Town on the south bank. He soon moved to the north bank where a number of grants were made to Canteys. William Cantey received in 1695, a grant for 1170 acres on the river which afterwards formed part of the White House and Ashley Wood plantations and two grants in 1712 for 500 acres each higher up the river afterwards part of Windsor Hill. George Cantey received himself four grants aggregating 2010 acres. These grants were not directly on the river but as called in the old grants "inland" plantations. Captain John Cantey the son of George Cantey received a grant in 1696 for 400 acres on the river afterwards a part of Cedar Grove. The Canteys seem to have drifted north (not south, like most of the migrating families) first to Santee, then across the river into St. Marks, and finally to Pine Tree Hill afterwards known as Camden. Before 1800 all their possessions on the Ashley River had passed from them. So completely had their identification with the Ashley River been lost that the writer was once informed by a member of the family that Camden was the point of their first settlement. Yet it was while living on Ashley River that William Cantey and John Cantey held the military commands which placed their names on the page of the Province's early history.

THE FULLERS

The Fullers long held estates on both banks of the river. The second William Fuller owned "Pierponts" and "Fullers" and "Millbrook" on the south bank and "Maryville" on the north bank. His grandson Whitmarsh Fuller owned "Fetteressa" and his grandson Benjamin Fuller owned "Ashley Bluff" on the north bank and his grandson Thomas Fuller at one time owned "Schieveling" on the south bank. William Fuller and his descendants also owned lands further south on the Stono in St. Andrews, and also in St. Paul's Parish. They gradually died out, or sold their lands, the only descendants of the name so far as the writer knows being the descendants of his grandsons Thomas and Benjamin, sons of Richard Fuller. Thomas Fuller the son of this last Thomas moved to Beaufort County and disposed of his lands on Ashley River, and at the death of his half brother Benjamin Fuller, his lands in St. Andrews, near Stono, were sold off about 1843 and the Fuller name disappeared from Ashley River.

THE BULLS

The Bulls remained on Ashley River fron 1676 until about 1871. Ashley Hall was the county seat and residence of the elder branch. They never spread out on Ashley River. The Ashley Hall estate remained substantially as granted to the immigrant Stephen Bull. His son Lieut. Governor William Bull purchased very valuable properties to the southward in Granville County from which his income seems to have been mainly derived and Ashley Hall was the residence and home of the elder line.

THE FITCHES

The Fitches were early settlers, and held lands on each side of the river but for three generations only. They also acquired properties and moved southward into the Parishes of St. Paul and St. Bartholomew. By 1740 they seem to have disappeared from Ashley River. They are no descendants of the name now living so far as the writer has any information of the family.

THE BUTLERS

The family of Thomas Butler continued in the name on the river for but two generations. The sons of Shem Butler seem both to have shifted to Granville County. With the sale of Tipseeboo by the Executors of Richard Butler, and the death of William Butler the owner of Schieveling, the name ceased on the river. Mrs. Mary Hyrne a daughter of Richard Butler afterwards reacquired Tipseeboo, and a part of it continued in her Baker descendants until after the middle of the 19th century.

THE BAKERS

The Bakers of Archdale continued to hold the Archdale property in the name longer than any other family on the river known to the writer viz. from 1681 until after 1900. Their holdings became restricted, for at one time that Baker family held "Childs," "Chatsworth", "Spring Farm" and "Bakers" as well as the Archdale properties, but after about 1760 the family holdings were limited to Archdale. Nor did they spread out any more on the river, or seem to increase in estate. They are the most striking instance of permanency in holdings and means among the settlers on the river.

THE DRAYTONS

The Draytons still continue on the river on the holdings acquired by them but the lands held by them were all acquired from former grantees and were not originally granted to Draytons. Like the Bulls they acquired valuable properties to the southward in Granville County, but continued to make their residences and homes on their estates on Ashley River. Thomas Drayton son of the Honourable John Drayton towards the end of the eighteenth century largely increased his holdings on the river, which again were disposed of by his grandson the late Reverend John G. Drayton so that their present holdings are restricted to the Drayton Hall property and a portion of Magnolia.

THE CATTELLS

The Cattells like the Bakers were strictly of Ashley River, except that the large Cattell holdings extended back from the river across

the Parish of St. George into the adjoining Parish of St. Paul. The original immigrant John Cattell received grants for a large amount of land, and his son William Cattell the wealthy man of the family, seems to have acquired from his brothers most of their shares, and also added largely by purchase to his holdings, so that his sons and grandsons were by far the predominant, in extent, of the land owners of that part of Ashley River. At the death of his grandson Lieut. Col. William Cattell the disintegration of the family properties began and after the death of his great-grandson William Cattell the name ceased on the river and the last Cattell land on the river was sold away by his devisees in 1859.

THE IZARDS

The Izards were of all the families on the river the most conspicuous holders of homes and country seats. An idea of the extent of their interests may be acquired from the list of the landed properties on the river or in its near vicinity at one time or another owned by them viz:

Cobley Tract	500	Acres
Izard's Cow Pen	5720	"
Joseph Izard's	1474	"
Mount Boone	1190	"
Fairspring	479	"
Cedar Grove	2419	"
Spring Farm	441	"
Childs	230	"
Izards Camp	1180	"
Stock Prior	754	"
Schieveling	1056	"
Cow Savannah	572	"
Round Savannah	879	"
Walnut Hill	820	"
The Villa	511	"
Jack Savannah	1040	"

Add to these the lands of Ralph Izard of the "Elms" a few miles away on the head of Goose Creek aggregating there 4283 acres.

From this will appear how deeply rooted this family seemed in the soil. Today the name of Izard does not exist as holding land

in the section. Of all these estates a portion of but one, Jack Savannah, is in the hands of a descendant through a female line. As has been stated in the account of Schieveling wherever this family of Izards established a home, it was marked by a fine residence and grounds and gardens of taste and beauty. They held valuable properties also to the southward but continued for many years to cultivate and utilize their Ashley River properties and accumulated in the ante revolutionary era large fortunes. They were a low country family, who were strictly planters, and an investigation of their former estates shows with what care, skill, intelligence and industry they developed and utilized their lands, and in what a degree of education and intellectual refinement they maintained themselves.

THE MIDDLETONS

The first Middleton who settled on the river was Henry Middleton son of Governor Arthur Middleton of "The Oaks" on Goose Creek who married in 1740 Miss Williams the heiress of a large landowner. Henry Middleton and his descendants added to their holdings until at this date it is the largest private estate on the river, and known as Middleton Place. It is still in the hands of a descendant in the female line and is the only place on the river (except Archdale proper) which continues in its entirety in the hands of a descendant of the original grantee.

THE BLAKES

The original home and place of settlement of the Blakes was on the Stono River. Joseph Blake the grandson of the immigrant accquired the Newington property through his mother a daughter of Landgrave Daniel Axtell. He himself acquired the property on the Cypress afterwards added to by his son Daniel. The Blake family held these properties until 1837 when they were sold away. The Blakes were also a wealthy family of planters and held valuable landed properties elsewhere, and after the death of Mrs. Daniel Blake in 1792 seem not to have lived at Newington for any extended period.

THE WARINGS

The Warings were among the earliest settlers on the upper Ashley. They still remain there, although not on the grants to the original Benjamin Waring. On the north side of the river they spread out owning all the original grants to Benjamin Waring aggregating 3370 acres and the eventual additions to Waring's Cypress and Corn Hill. In addition they owned a number of properties between Westo Savannah and the Edisto River in the section commonly known as Beech Hill. The Pine Hill plantation the home and residence of the descendants of Thomas Waring the eldest son of the original Benjamin Waring was granted to Thomas Waring on 28 June, 1711. It has ever since continued in the name. The Pine Hill place is partly in the Parish of St. Paul and that of St. George Dorchester. On the upper Ashley the Warings are the only instance of such continued retention of property in the male descent.

THE POSTELLS

The Postells were all descendants of Jean Postell a French Huguenot immigrant who was in the Province as early as 1696. They also spread out and at one time possessed several plantations on the Cypress Swamp. Towards the end of the eighteenth century they gradually disposed of their holdings and drifted to the southward and there has not been for many years any Postell ownership in that section. The Postells are also an illustration of how land holding families appeared to increase and spread out and then shrink away, lose their properties and disappear from their original territory.

THE SANDERS

William Sanders acquired quite a number of grants and his descendants continued for near a century to maintain at least some of their holdings. They also drifted to the southward and disappear from the Ashley River section about the same time as the Postells, side by side with whom they had settled there.

To one who knows of the people and the country as does the writer, to ride through it all, through the old grown up avenues,

over the old fields, about the abandoned gardens and grounds, and stand on the mounds of broken brick which mark the sites of once hospitable and happy homes is veritably to move among a land of ghosts.

This complete abandonment of lands and homes is not all recent, much of it on the upper Ashley preceded the war between the States and was largely economic and for reasons of health, but the great blow which destroyed the fabric and method of life, economic and social which was the result of two centuries of growth, and the stroke which blasted the Ashley River region as a whole beyond the possibility of the resuscitation of its ancient life, and its ancient people, was the war of 1861--1865.

THE REGISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH PARISH

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from April, 1919)

DEATHS AND BURIALS

John Hendrick Ju^{r}. was buried — ye 21: 1730/1
Elizabeth Law, wife of Benjamin Law was buried Mar^{h} ye 5th: 1730/1
Nathl Law Son of Benj^{a} Law & Elizabeth his wife was buried Octo^{r}. 17: 1728.
Mary Morane Daughter of John Morane & Elizabeth his wife was buried April ye 4th: 1731.
James Fitzgarald was buried May ye 9th: 1731.
Francis Naler was Buried June ye 26th: 1731.
Thomas Haddrall Son of George Haddrall & Susannah his wife was Buried July ye 1st: 1731.
Francis Britton Sen. was Buried July ye 14th: 1731.
Ann Benison Daughter of George Benison & Elizabeth his wife, was Buried Augt. ye 7th: 1731.
Willm Watson ju^{r} was buried Oct^{r}: ye 20th: 1731.
Mary Young wife of John Young was Buried Feby 6th: 1731/2.
Bathalomew Gaulf was Buried Feb. ye 19th. 1731/2.
Nathaniel Law was buried Apr^{l} ye 22^{d}: 1732.
Thomas Barton Se^{r}: was Buried June ye 2th: 1732.
Mary Spencer Daughter of Oliver Spencer & Rebeccker his wife was Buried June ye 29th: 1732.
Margaret Metheringham Daughter of John Metheringham & Mary his wife Buried July, ye 3th: 1732.
James Ceeley a Sarvant of Mr. Arnals was Buried Augt. 24th. 1732.
Mary Burt wife of Nathaniel Burt was Buried Sepr. ye 8: 1732.
Mary Burt Daughter of Nathl. Burt & Mary hs wife was buried Sepr. 8th. 1732.
Joshua Wilks, Son of Joshua Wilks & Jona his wife was buried Octr. ye 5th. 1732.
Mad^{m}. Elizabeth Boone was buried Novr. ye 28th 1732

Capt. Hugh Hixt was buried Novr. ye 29th: 1732.
Mary White wife of Joseph White was buried Decr. ye 18th. 1732 & Elioner their Daughter was buried ye Same Day.
Mary Baker, Daughter of John Baker and Sarah his wife was Buried Sepr. ye 24th: 1732.
Steven Metheringham Son of John Metheringham & Mary his wife was Buried Octo^{r}. ye 26: 1732.
Elizabeth Benison Wife of George Benison, was Buried the 3^{d}: day of September Anno Domini 1733.
Elizabeth Grove Dyed Tuesday July y^{e}: 30th ab^{t}: one oClock in the afternoon and was Buried ye 1st: day of August Anno Domini 1734
John Grove Dyed September y^{e}: 2^{d}: & was Buried the 3^{d}: Anno Domini 1734.
M^{r}: Jonathan Stock Dyed November y^{e}: 13th: & was Buried the 14th Anno que Domini 1734
The Rev^{d}: W: John Fullerton Misson^{y}: of this Parish from y^{e}: Society, Departed this Life on y^{e}: 4th: day of Sept^{r}.: 1736 about one or two oClock in the afternoon & was Buried the 5th: Day
Hannah Murrele Wife of W^{m}: Murrele Departed this Life on Feb^{y}: y^{e}: 15. 1735 and was Buried y^{e}: 16.
Ann Hendrick Departed this Life on y^{e}: 19th: day of Sept^{r}: Anno Domini 1735—and was Buried y^{e}: 22^{d}: day
Jacob Watts Died on the 15 day of May A:D: 1736 & was Buried on the 16 day
Margaret Kumboll Departed this Life on the 2^{d}: of Feb^{y}: Anno Domini 1736/7

[Copy followed from here]

Joseph, son of Capt. Samuel Wigfall died August 25th 173—
Catherine, the Daughter of Capt. Saml. Wigfall, died September ye 21st 173—
Daniel Wingood, departed this life March 5th and was buried on March 7th. being Shrove Sunday, Anno Domini 1735/6.
Martha Gorring Departed this Life on the 15th January 1734 and was interred 17th.
Lucia Fitzgerald was buried October 30th, 1724.
Susannah Bennett, the Daughter of John Bennett Departed this Life ye 29th. Day of August Anno Domini 1728.

Solomon Givens the Son of John Givins Departed this Life ye 5th day of October 1728,

Mary Givins, the wife of John Givins departed this Life ye 29th day of September 1728.

Mary Caillabeuf, the wife of Isaac Caillabeuf, departed this Life ye 5th day of October, 1728.

[Old Register followed from here]

Elizabeth Daug^{r}: of Moses and Mary Joy was Buried 24th: Nov^{r}: 1736.

Jonathan Nelme Departed this Life the 13 day of Jan^{y}: and was buried on the 14th. of the same month A.D. 1736.

Elizabeth Quelch Wife of Capt Benjamin Quelch departed this Life on the 4 day of May 40 minutes after 12 at night, and was Inter'd on the 5th: Anno Domini 1737

Sarah Spencer Wife of Jos: Spencer Departed this Life on the 5th day of March Anno Domini 1738/9.

Mary, Daughter of William Jones was Buried on the 4 day of March Anno Domini 1738/9

Anne, Wife of Rich^{d}. Capers Departed this Life 15 day of July 1739 Inter'd y^{e}. 16th. 1739

Paty Boone Son of Capt. Thomas Boone Departed this Life July 7th; 1739 Intered 8th.

Clem^{t}. Brown Son of Clem^{t}. and Mary Brown alias Lormouer Died 18th. —— 1739. Intr'd 19.

John, Son of Capt: Edwd: Croft and Elizth. his wife Departed this Life on ye 14th. Septr. 1739.

Benj^{a}: Son of Charvil and Mary Wingood Departed this Life on y^{e}. 15th. Septr. 1739.

The Rev^{d}: Mr. Robt: Small, Departed this Life on 28th. of Septr. 1739. Inter^{d}. on the 29th. 1739.

Anstey Jones Wife of W^{m}. Jones Cooper, Dyed on the 12th. Octr. 1739. Inter'd 13th.

Richard, Son of Rich^{d}: and Elizth: Rouser Dyed on ye 22^{d}: day of Sept^{r}: 1739 Int^{d}: 23^{d}: foll^{g}.

—— Son of James Duff & —— his wife Dyed on the 10th. Octr. 1739, Int^{d}. ye 11th.

Margrett Daughter of Capt. John Vanderhorst Dyed on the 15th. Oct^{r}: 1739

Sarah Daughter of Thoˢ: & Anne Bates Dyed on the 18th. Octr. 1739. Intd. yᵉ 19th: Dº.
Benjª: Joyce Departed this Life on the 27th: Day of Octr: 1739. Intd. 29th. Dº.
Anne Evanes Relict of John Evanes Carpinter Dyed on the 2d: day of Novr: 1739. Intd. 3d: 1739.
—— Son of Nathl. & Prisilia Arther Dyed on the —— day of —— 1739. Intd. yᵉ. day follᵍ.
Lieut. Geo: Haddrell Dyed on 9th Novr. 1739.
Capt. John Benstone Dyed on 12th. Novr. 1739.
Widd. Wingood Dyed on 12th. Novr. 1739.
Sarah Whitesides Rel. on 24 Novr. 1739.
William Bollough Dyed on 3d. Decr. 1739.
John Brown Dyed on 2d. Decr. 1739.
Benjamin Law Dyed on 4th. Decr. 1739.
Mr. Paine's overseer 7 Decr. 1739.
Moses Joy Dyed on 10th Febr. 1739
James Anderson Dyed on 13 Feb. 1739.
William Spencer Dyed on 23 Feb. 1739.
Richard Fowler Dyed on 10 Mar: 1739
Duncombe Rogers Dyed on 13 Mar: 1739
Henry White Dyed on 18. Mar: 1739
Mary Capers Dyed on 18 Mar: 1739
Katherine Saverance Dyed on 20 Mar: 1739
Susannah Evans Dyed on 28 Mar: 1740
Anne Leverick Dyed on 4 April 1740
John Saverance Dyed on 4 April 1740
Mary White Dyed 4 April 1740
Jonas Bonhost Dyed on 7 April 1740
Stephen Cooke Dyed on 10 April 1740
Rachel Player Died on Novr. 3d. 1736, [Sic]
Campbell died at Mr. Frizel's Jan: 1st. 1739.
Alexander Frizzel died Mar. 6. A. D. 1737 [sic]
Alexander Frizzel's son Died February 1739.
Charles Steward died January, A.D. 1739.
Roger Player died August 18: A.D. 1738 [sic]
Sarah Bollough died February 8, 1739
Andrew Yound died November 22, 1739
William Bollough's Junr. Daughter Dyed 11 April [1740?]

Thomas Whiting Dyed June 19/1740
—— Cook Dyed July 9, 1740
John Newton Dyed Augt. 30: 1740
Charlotte Hartley Daughter of Stephen & Elizabeth Hartley Dyed Septr. 4th 1740 aged 4 y^{rs}: 7 mo^{s}: & 13 days
Elizabeth Metheringham Daughter of John & Mary Metheringham Dyed Septr. 13th. 1740
John, Son of John & Sarah Hollybush Dyed Septr. 16th. A.D. 1740.
Benjamin Son of Thos: Barton Dyed September 10: 1742.
Miles Son of Major William & Ruth Pinckney died October 7, 1742.
James Son of Doctor James White & Sarah his wife died October the 9th. 1742.
Nicholas, Visher & Sarah his wife were buried together December the 8th. 1742.
In aeternan Clauduntur Lumina Noctem.
Samuel Bullock Departed this life on the 12 of April 1741 & was Interred 13th.
John Mitchel Departed this Life August the 2—1741.
Captn. James Sutherland Commander of Johnson's Fort departed this life August the 20th 1740 forty.
Jona the Son of Jonah Eden Departed this Life September the 14th 1741
Edmund Son of Edmund Morrame Departed this Life August 3^{d}: 1741
Martin Gast Departed this life September the 4th: 1741.
Jane Sarvants Departed this life September the 4:th 1741
Francis Fuzier was interr'd the 30th: of October 1742.
John Hales was interred the 6th. of X^{ber}. 1742.
The child of Joseph Hatcher was buried July ye 17th 1743.
Mary Varner interred January ye 30, 1743/4
Thomas Barton interred Febuary the 9–1743/4.
Petter Vellepondoux Departed this Life May 25th. 1748. [sic]
Richard Wainwright was buried 3 Feby. 1750/1.

(*To be continued*)

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF MRS. ANN MANIGAULT

1754–1781

With notes by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from April, 1919)

1763. Jan. 1. Miss Charlotte Wragg married.[1]
Feb. 19. My Grandson went into the country. 26. I went to fetch him down.
Mar. 10. Many people from the country to be inoculated. 26. Mr. M. and myself went to the Quarter-house.[2]
April 8. Mrs. Garden l.
May 2. Miss Grimké married[3] 25. Mr. M. to Goose-creek on his way to Silk-hope; returned to Town the 31st. 29. Miss Inglis married.[4]
June 11. Workman repairing our house. The painting finished 18 July. 12. My Son and daughter came from Goose-creek. 29. Mr. Austin went off.[5]
Aug. 2. My Son came to Town. 4. Mr. M. not well. 16. My Son and Daughter came down from Goose-creek. She had two fits of the fever. She missed it the 21st. 27. Mrs. Laurens l.[6]
Sept. 8. My daughter had the fever again. 18. My Son had the fever. 28. My Grandson had a fever.

[1] Daughter of Hon. Joseph Wragg decd; to John Poaug merchant. (*S. C. Gaz.*, Jan. 19, 1763.)

[2] A resort for pleasure drives and social parties. (This MAGAZINE, vol. XX, p. 44.)

[3] Elizabeth daughter of Frederick Grimké, Esq; to John Rutledge Esq. (Salley's *Marriage Notices.*)

[4] Elizabeth, daughter of George Inglis, to Thomas Loughton Smith.

[5] See note 23, p. 131.

[6] Henry, son of Henry and Eleanor Laurens, born on this date.

Oct. 1. Govenor Dobbs arrived.[7] 17. My Daughter had the fever. 18. She had the fever again. 19. Very ill with the fever and a colick, was delivered of a son this morning. 22. She has had a good deal of fever since. 25. Mr. M. to Silkhope, returned the 31st. 26. My Son had the fever.

Nov. 4. Mr. Champneys married.[8] 17. My Daughter had the fever. 25. Went to Mrs. Logan's to buy roots.[9]

Dec. 12. Mr. M. Had a cold and sore throat. 22. To the play—The Mourning Bride.[10]

[7] *S. C. Gas.*, Oct. 1, 1763. "This day arrived here his Excellency Arthur Dobbs, Esq; his majesty's Governour &c. of North Carolina, in order to be present at the approaching Indian Congress, which we now hear, will not be held at Augusta."

[8] John Champneys to Anne, daughter of George Livingston.

[9] Mrs. Martha Logan (born 29 Dec. 1704, died 1779 daughter of the Hon. Robert Daniel, Landgrave and Dep-Gov., by Martha ———, a second wife). Martha Daniel married George Logan Jr. 30th July, 1719, and her mother, the widow of the Hon. Robert Daniel, married Col. George Logan Senr. about May, 1719, and died about 1742. Martha Logan [The younger] advertises in the *S. C. Gazette*, March 6, 1750, that she is pleasantly situated near Mrs. Trotts point, and assigns on April next to open a school. In the *Gazette* for November 12, 1753, appears the following: "Just imported from London and to be sold by Daniel Logan, at his Mother's house on the Green, near Trotts point, a parcel of very good seeds, flower roots, and fruit stones of several kinds." Mrs. Martha Logan wrote a "Gardners Kalander-' which has been printed a number of times in the South Carolina almanacs; it is probably the "Gardners Kalander, done by a Lady of the Province and esteemed a very good one," mentioned in the advertisement for a S. C. almanac Dec. 6, 1751 (this MAGAZINE, vol. xv, p. 73). Mrs. Poyas (*Days of Yore*, p. 21) states that Mrs. Logan wrote a treatise on gardening when 70 years of age; Mrs. Ravenel (*Charleston, the Place and the People*), makes the same statement and further adds, that there are now no copies to be found. It is not likely that there were two gardeners Calendars, both written by ladies here between 1750 and 1770. The Almanacs known to contain the "Gardners Kalander" are the *S. C. & Georgia Almanack*, 1764, printed in Savannah Ga. by James Johnston (copy in DeRenne Library) and the *Palladium of Knowledge*, Charleston, S. C. for 1798, 1800–1804 (Charleston Library Society). In some of these there is no author given.

[10] *S. C. Gazette*, Nov. 5, 1763. "A company of comedians arrived here last monday from Virginia, who are called the *American Company*, and were formerly under the direction of Mr. Lewis Hallam, till his death. Among the

1764. Jan. 7. I was not well for a week. 8. Mr. Himeli married.[11] 13. To the Play—Douglas. 22. Mrs. Moultrie l.[12]

Feb. 1. Dined at my Sons. The children were baptized. 3. To the Play—George Barnewell. 7. Mrs. T. Smith l. 13. To the play, The Conscious Lovers. 16. Lady Anne married.[13] 24. To the play—Jane Shore. 27. Do.—Lover for Love.

Mar. 2. My Grandson G. had the Chickenpox. 8. Mr. Rogerson died. 19. To the play—The Jealous wife.[14] 29. Do.—Theodocious.

principal performers, we hear are, Mr. David Douglass (the present manager married to Mrs. Hallam) Mr. Lewis Hallam, jun. Mr. Quelst, Mrs Douglas Mrs. Harmon, &c. They come warmly recommended by many persons of, honour and distinction in the Northern colonies, where they have performed several years with great applause, and in their private capacities acquired the best of characters. A Theatre is already contracted for, 75 feet by 35, to be erected near where that of Messrs Holiday & Comp. formerly stood, and intended to be open the 5th. December next."

[11] Rev. Barth. Henry Himeli to Rachel Russ (1696–1771). She was born Villepontoux, married three times; first, about 1725 to John Moore, Esq; of. St. Thomas's parish, was his second wife; second 24th. Nov. 1737, to Abijah Rúss (*St. Thomas and St. Dennis Reg.*).

[12] *St. Philips Reg.* March 8, 1765, John and Ann, son and daughter of John and Eleanor Moultrie baptized.

[13] Dr. John Murray and Lady Anne Atkins; she was the third daughter of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cromartie, and sister to Lady Mary Ainsley (see page 140, note 58). Lady Anne Murray died 17th Jan. 1768, and was buried in the First Presbyterian (Scotch) church yard; a tablet to her memory is placed on the eastern wall, interior.

[14] The *Gazettes* do not contain regular advertisements of the plays. In the paper for March 17th, 1764 appears an advertisement of a benefit for Mr. Morris, for the 26th. March, at the New Theatre in Queen St; *The Orphan of China* and *The Anatomist*; the names of the players being Messrs Allyn, Emmet, Douglass, Hallam, Morris, Furrell, Barry, Morris; Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Morris, Mrs Douglas and Mrs. Allyn. The performance to begin exactly at Half past six, the tickets for boxes 40s. pit 30s. Gallery 20s. The next advertisement is in the issue for March 31; a benefit for Mrs. Crane and Mr. Barry; *A Wonder: A Woman keeps a Secret*, and in the cast appear the names of Mrs. Harman and Miss Cheer, in addition to some of those named above. The *So. Ca. Gazette* for October 31, 1765, contains the following item; "In the Carolina Packet from London, Mr. Douglass, manager of the American Company of Comedians is returned, who, we hear, has brought over, at a great

April 19. Do.—Mourning Bride. 12. Romeo and Juliet.
May 2. My Daughter had a fever. 10. To the Play. King Lear. 14. Mr Guerard died.[15] · 17. My Grandson G came home not well. 28. Mr. M. and my Grandson to Silkhope. Returned 2d. June.
June 3. I was taken with the Gout in my foot. 11. My foot easy. 14. My foot very weak. 17. Do—cannot stand. 19. I walked a few steps. 22. My foot continues the same. 27. Do. Very weak. 29. a little better. Went into the front room.
July 1. I went down stairs. 6. I went into the Garden. 9. I rode out for the first time. 12. My foot still swelled. 13. I cannot put my shoe on. 14. My son with the fever and a cramp. 22. I went to church. 27. Matthias went into the country.
Aug. 19. Miss Mary Izard married.[16]
Sept. 2. Mr. Rolle at dinner.[17]
Oct. 6. Rose at Silkhope died. Mrs. Deas l. about a month ago.[18] 30. Mr. M. to Silkhope, returned 3d. Dec.
Nov. 3. Rode out with my Son.

expence, a most excellent set of scenes done by Mr. Doll, principal Scene-painter to Covent-Garden house, and collected some very eminent performers from both the theatres in London, particularly in the Singing-Way, so that English Comic Opera, a species of entertainment that has never yet appeared properly on this side of the water is likely to be performed here this winter."

[15] *S. C. Gas.* Oct. 8, 1764. Died May 14th. in the 58th year of his age Hon. John Guerard, Esq; A member of his Majesty's council, and formerly an eminent merchant, but retired from business.

[16] Daughter of Walter Izard of Cedar Grove, to Hon. Arthur Middleton, Esq; (This *Magasine*, vol. ii, p. 232.)

[17] *S. C. Gas.* Oct. 8, 1764. August 10th. Arrived here, in the Two Friends, Capt. Ball, from London, Dennis Rolle, Esq; member of the British Parliament for Barnstaple, with a number of people he intends to settle upon a tract of land granted him in Florida. · *Ibid.*, Oct. 30, 1765. From East Florida we have an account of the death of Dennis Rolle, Esq; member of parliament for Barnstaple.

[18] St. Philips Register. Oct. 19, 1764. William Allen son of John and Elizabeth Deas baptized.

Dec. 2. Mr. Ralph Izard arrived. 19. My Son and Daughter, Messrs Izard, Wormley,[19] Blake, Wragg, Revd. Mr. Smith, dined here.

1765. Jan. 5. My Daughter lay in of a daughter, Christened Judith 7 May. 12. Mr. Phillips at tea. 15. Joe brought here to be weaned.

Feb. 13. Carried him back.

Mar. 1. My Grandson G. with a little sore throat. 12. I went to hear Mr. Whitfield.[20]

April 7. My Grandchildren with the whooping cough. 14. Mr. Lejeau died.[21] 16. Dr. F. came from the country.

May 10. My little Grandchild Judith sick for a fortnight past, in great agony all this day and died at 1/2 past 3 afternoon. 14. I went to see experiments in Electricity.[22] 15. My Son and Daughter went to Goose-creek to try change of air for the children's coughs—Joe very ill. 25. My Grandson G. went to Goose creek, returned 5th. June.

June 3. I have had a bad cough since 12th May. 14. Five Clergymen dined with us. 19. I felt a little touch of the gout. 23. T. Grimball married.[23]

[19] *S. C. Gazette*, Dec. 3, 1764. Yesterday arrived here in the Active, Capt. Best, Ralph Izard, Esq; a gentleman of great property in this province, who has been some years in England. Ralph Wormley of Virginia, is come over in the same ship.

[20] *S. C. Gaz.*, Jan. 19, 1765. Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Whitfield arrived in Town from the Orphan House,i n Georgia. *Ibid.*, Feb. 23., 1765. This day the Rev. George Whitfield returned here from Georgia, and preaches tomorrow. *Ibid*, Mar. 9, The Rev. Mr. Whitfield has preached twice this week to crowded autories, in the Independent Meeting-house, and yesterday in St. Andrews church, Ashley-Ferry. He preaches here again, God willing, next Sunday, and the Sunday following he gives his fare well address. *Ibid.*, Mar. 30. The Rev. Mr. George Whitfield set out from hence by land for Philadelphia, where, we hear, he intends to embark for England in June or July next.

[21] Capt. Francis Lejau. (*Gaz.* Apr. 20, 1765.)

[22] *Gazette*, April 13, 1765. Advertisement of William Johnson, "For the Entertainment of the Curious" experiments in that "entertaining branch of natural philosophy called Elictricity" to be given in Mr. Backhouse's tavern.

[23] Thomas Grimball, attorney at law, to Mary Magdalen Prioleau, second daughter of Samuel Prioleau, Esq. (*Gaz.*, June 29, 1765.)

July 13. My Daughter and the Children came to Town. 30. This is the hottest summer we have had for a great while.

Aug. 19. Mrs. Bacot l. 23. Mr. Bromley died.[24] 24. Very rainy weather. Pike's child died.

Sept. 7. Mrs. Bonnetheau l. 27. Mr. Wolleston to dinner.

Oct. 10. Mrs. Horry died.[25] 19. Mr. Saxby hung in effigy.[26] 22. Mr. M. and my Grandson G. to Silkhope. returned 27th.

Nov. 15. My Grandson G. to James Island. 16. Old Mrs. Prioleau died[27] 26. Mrs. Laurens l. 27. Mrs. T. L. Smith l. 30. My Grandson G. had a sore-throat.

Dec. 2. My Daughter had a little fever. 5. Mr. Pike's ball.[28] 19. It was feared there would be some trouble with the negroes.[29]

1766. Jan. 4. Cloudy cold day. Snowed very hard at night. 5. Exceedingly cold. Sometimes snow, wind and drizzly. 6. Very cold and clear. 12. Mr. Milligans son died of a sore throat. 17. Went to the play—The distressed Mother. 30. My Daughter brought to bed of a Son at *3*/4 past 11 at night. He was called Peter. 31. I went to the play—Douglass.

Feb. 10. To the play. Love in a Village. 15. Dr. F. came down.

[24] Last Saturday morning died, after a short illness, Thomas Bromley, Esq; clerk assistant to the hon. commons house of assembly of this provlnce; and the next day his remains were interred, without any funeral pomp, agreeable to his own request, on the plantation of Peter Manigault, Esq; Goose-Creek, attended by a number of his particular friends. (*S. C. Gaz.*, August 26, 1765.)

[25] *St. Philips Register*, October 7 (*sic*). Was buried Judith of Daniel Horry.

[26] This MAGAZINE, vol. xvii, p. 20 and *S. C. Gaz.*, Oct. 30, 1765. Saxby was Stamp distributor; this issue of the paper is in mourning, and the printer announces that the paper will be suspended, the subscribers having refused to accept stampt paper.

[27] *St. Phil. Reg.* Nov. 17, 1765. Buried Magdalen Prioleau Senr.

[28] Thomas Pike, dancing, fencing and music master. (*S. C. Gaz.*, Oct. 29, 1764.)

[29] No mention in papers of any such trouble.

Mar. 16. My Grandson G. had a sore throat and fever. 12. Miss Newman arrived. 13. To the play. The provoked husband.[30]

April 13. do.—School for Lovers. 15. Mrs. Laurens died.[31] 27. Barnard Elliott married.

May 5. My Son and Daughter went to Goose creek with the Children. 8. Eliza: Hasell and my Grandson G. to James Island to fetch Miss Banbury. 22. A great storm of hail and rain. 26. Eliza: Hasell and my Grandson G. went to Goosecreek. 28. Mr. M. to Silkhope. returned June 1st.

June 2. My Son and Grand son G. came down. 8. I went to Goosecreek—the child being very unwell. 14. I returned to Town.

July 3. My Son and daughter and the children and Eliza Banbury came to Town from Goose-creek. Monday 7th. Eliz: Banbury taken very ill with fever, continued so all of the week, and died on Sunday the 13th in the afternoon. Buried the next day.[32]

Aug. 8. Mrs. Beal 1. My little Grandson Peter was taken very ill the 18th. July in the night. On the 20th he was baptised being very ill. 21st very much altered. 22d: very ill. 23d. the same 24th. a little better. 25th. Better, but has a sore mouth. 26th. Still uneasy. From 26th July to Aug. 3d. very sick. 4th. very ill. 5th. very ill with a sore throat. 6th. very ill. 7th. very ill. A Blister put on. 8th. Another blister put on. We thought him dying. 9th. and 10th. Mending very slowly. 13th His blisters very sore and he is hoarse again. 14th. not well. 16th. a little better. 18th. Not well. 21. He

[30] All three files of local papers for this period have breaks, and the name of the company of players does not appear, but it is safe to say they were the American Company, who were in Williamsburg Va. by Nov. 1766. Seilhamer (*Hist. Am. Theatre*) seems to have been ignorant concerning the time spent by that company in Charles Town.

[31] *St. Phil. Reg.*, April 13, 1766. Buried Rachel Lawrence (*sic*).

[32] *St. P. Reg.* July 14, 1766. Was buried Elizabeth Banbury.

was carried up to Mr. Ben. Smith's by my Daughter for a change of air. 23d Very ill. 24th. Very ill. 25th. He died at 12 oc'clock at night.

July 22. Mrs. Fenwick 1. 31. Old Marony died.

Aug. 6. Mrs. Perry up the Path died.[33] 10. Many people die. 20. Christopher Gadsden died.[34] 21st. Buried from our house. 27. I was lame in my foot.

Sept. 9. My Grandson G. was very sick at night with a vomiting and purging. 12. My Daughter had the fever. 14. Old Benton died.[35] 16. My Daughter very ill with the fever. 17. a little better. 23. My son had the fever. 26. Mrs. J. Moultrie 1.[36]

Oct. 2. Mrs. Neufville 1. 9. Saml. Prioleau married.[37] Lady Charles 1.[38] 12. Mr. Beaufain died.[39]

[33] *Ibid*, Aug. 6, 1766. Buried Jane Perry.

[34] Last Tuesday died Mr. Christopher Gadsden jun; a very promising youth. (*S. C. Gaz.*, Aug. 25, 1766.)

[35] *S. C. Gaz.* Sept. 15, 1766. Yesterday morning died, after a lingering indisposition John Denton, Esq; one of the Searchers of his Majesty's customs of this port.

[36] Eleanor, wife of John Moultrie.

[37] Samuel Prioleau Jr. to Catherine, daughter of John Cordes, Esq; deceased.

[38] *S. C. Gazette*, Monday, Oct. 13, 1766. "Last Thursday Morning, the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montagu, Governor &c. of this Province was safely delivered of a Son; upon which Occasion, the public Testemonies of Respect Shewn, were the Ringing of St. Michael's Bells, and a general Display of Colours from all the vessels in the Harbour, &c." This son was christened Monday, April 27, 1767 by name of George-Charles. His Grace the Duke of Manchester (represented by the Hon. Egerton Leigh, Esq:) and the Hon. Peter Manigault Esq; were god-fathers, and Miss Harriet Pinckney, god-mother. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Mr. Smith, rector of St. Philips. (*S. C. and Am. Gen. Gaz.* May 1, 1767.)

Lord Charles Greville Montagu followed Thomas Boone Esq; as Governor of S. C., arriving June 12, 1766. (*S. C. Gaz.*, June 16, 1766.) He was the second son of Robert, 3d. duke of Manchester, and only brother of George, the 4th. Duke; he was a member of parliament for the county of Huntington; was born in 1741, married Sept 20, 1765, Elizabeth, daughter of James Bulmer, of Huntington. (*S. C. Gaz.*, June 2, 1766, and Burke's *Peerages*). Lady Charles died at Exter in Dec. 1774. (*S. C. and Am. Gen. Gaz.*, Mar. 17, 1775.)

24. Mr. Hume died.[40] Mr. M. to Silkhope, returned the 28th.

Nov. 1. I was not very well. 6. Mr. King came in and dined with us.[41] 11. My son had the fever again. 29 Benj: Gerard married.[42]

Dec. 2. Miss Molly Wragg married.[43] 3. Mr. William Pinckney died.[44] Mr. T. Gadsden came in. 11. Mr. Izard and Mr. and Mrs. Apthorp came in.[45] 12. They dined with us. 14. Do. 18. Mr. Thos. Middleton died.[46] 19. I went to Mr. Pikes ball. 22. Mrs. Apthorp at dinner. 23. They all dined with us. 29. To Mrs. Apthorp's.

(*To be continued.*)

[39] Hector Beranger de Beaufain, aged about 67, fellow of the Royal Society, member of Council, 24 years collector of Customs for this province. (*Gaz.* Oct. 13, 1766.)

[40] Robert Hume Esq; of St. James Goose Creek, aged 37 years, member of Assembly. (*Gazette*, Oct. 27, 1766.)

[41] Mr. Isaac (*Sic*, probably Richard) King, of London Merchant, and Dr. Turnbull, and family (the later going to reside in East Florida) arrived here last wednesday, in the ship Mary, Capt. Gordon, from London. (*S. C. Gazette*, Nov. 10, 1766.)

[42] William Pinckney, Esq; aged 63 years, commissary-general, native of this province. (*Ibid.*, Dec. 8, 1766.)

[43] To Sarah, daughter of Thomas Middleton, Esq.

[44] Mary, daughter of William Wragg, Esq; to John (son of John Mathewes).

[45] Thomas Gadsden, Esq; with Mrs. Gadsden (a daughter of Admiral Gascoigne, whom he married in England) Mr. John Huger, and Mr. Paul Mazyck, are arrived here from London, in the ship Constant Friend. . . . Ralph Izard Esq; John Apthorp, Esq; with Mrs. Apthorp, Mr.——Apthorp, and Lieut. Wright, going to his Majesty's ship Escorte, at New Providence, are arrived here from New York, in the ship New Hope, Capt. Gifford. (*S. C. Gaz.*, Dec. 15, 1766.)

[46] "Friday evening an express came to town, from Beaufort, Port Royal with an account, that on Monday night died there, Thomas Middleton, Esq; who was colonel of the provincial regiment on the expedition against the Cherokee Indians, in the year 1761, under col. Grant. and afterwards when he entered trade again, had much at heart the better settlement and improvements of the town of Beaufort." (*S. C. Gaz.*, Dec. 22, 1766.)

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CHARLESTON MORNING POST AND DAILY ADVERTISER

COMPILED BY MABEL L. WEBBER

(*Continued from April, 1919*)

Married.] In St. Paul's Parish, Mr. James Stobo, to Miss Ann Wilkinson, daughter of Morton Wilkinson, Esq. (Thursday, Aug. 3, 1786.)

Married.] On Thursday evening, Mr. William M'Whann, merchant, of this city, to Mrs. Jane Thompson, also of this city. (Saturday, August 5, 1786.)

Married.] Col. Wade Hampton, to Miss Harriett Flud, daughter of the deceased Col. William Flud, of Santee. (Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1786.)

Died.] In this City, yesterday morning, Mr. John Warner Phipps. (Thursday, August 10, 1786.)

Died.] On Tuesday last, at his plantations in St. John's Parish, in the 77th year of his age, Elias Ball, Senr. Esq; esteemed when living by all who knew him, and has left the character of an honest man. (Monday, Aug. 14, 1786.)

Married.] In this City, last Saturday evening, Dr. Samuel M'Cormick of St. John's Parish, to Mrs. Mary M'Cullogh, widow of the deceased Mr. John M'Cullogh, of the same place. (Monday, August 21, 1786.)

Died.] Yesterday, in an advanced age, Miss Elizabeth Finlay, of this City. The same day, Mr. Francis Clarke, also of this City. (Wednesday, August 23, 1786.)

Died.] On Thursday last, in the prime of life Mr. John Ehne, of this City. (Saturday, August 26, 1786.)

This morning died, Mrs. Elizabeth Diana Graham, wife of Mr. William Graham, of this City, aged 31, of a lingering disease . . . . Her remains are to be interred tomorrow morning from his house in Wentworth St. (Friday, Sept. 1, 1786.)

Married.] Last Thursday night, John Holland, Esq; of Wilmington, North-Carolina, to Mrs. Jane Marshall, widow of Abraham Marshall, Esq; of East-Florida, deceased.

Died.] Yesterday morning, Mr. William Cripps, of this City. (Tuesday, September 5, 1786.)

Died.] Yesterday, Mr. John Nixon, nephew to Commodore Gillon. (Thursday, Sept. 7, 1786.)

Married.] In Savannah, Capt. John Hiwill, to Miss Polly Belcher, daughter of the deceased William Belcher, Esq. of that place.

Died.] This morning, after a short illness, William Marshall, Esq; of this City.—In St. Thomas's Parish, on Wednesday last, Mr. Micah Singletrary, of that place.—In Georgia, Mrs. Dorothy Spencer, wife of Mr. Joseph William Spencer.—Miss Jane Gordon.—Mr. John Thomson.—Mr. William Finden. (Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1786.)

Married.] Last evening, Mr. James Thompson, to Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, both of this City. (Friday, Sept. 15, 1786.)

Married.] In London, on the 12th. of June, Colonel Smith, Secretary to the American Embassy, to Miss Adams, only daughter of his Excellency John Adams, Esq; Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of Great Britain.—In this City, last Saturday evening, Mr. Thomas Martin, to Miss Charlotte Ogier, daughter of the deceased Lewis Ogier, Esq;

Died.] On Saturday last, after a long illness, Miss Elizabeth Grove, of this City. (Monday, Sept. 18, 1786.)

Died.] On Sunday last, in an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Milner, widow of the deceased Mr. Mumford Milner.—This morning, Mrs. Mary Todd, wife of Mr. John Todd.—Mr. Francis Leeson. (Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1786.)

Saturday evening was married Mr. Joseph Vincent Burd, Senior Editor of the Charleston Evening Gazette, to Miss Elizabeth Boden, widow of Mr. Nicholas Boden, Printer, deceased. (Monday, September 25, 1786.)

Married.] At Godfrey's Savannah, Dr. L. Bradshaw, to Mrs. Dugan, widow of the deceased Dr. Dugan, of that place. (Thursday, Oct. 5, 1786.)

Married.] Lately in Boston, Thomas Lindal Winthrop, Esq; of that town, to Miss Temple, daughter of the Hon. John Temple, Esq; his Britannic Majesty's Consul General, residing in New-York.

Wednesday evening died, Mr. Joseph Vincent Burd, Printer,

of this City.—He was married on Saturday se'ennight, and whilst at supper, in the midst of jocund festivity, the hand of death came upon him, and in a few days he left a widowed bride, and is himself no more! (Friday, Oct. 6, 1786.)

Married.] Yesterday the Hon. John Ewing Colhoun, Esq; of this City, to Miss Floride Bonneau, daughter of Samuel Bonneau, Esq; of St. John's Parish, an agreeable young lady, with every accomplishment to render the marriage state happy.

Died.] On Friday the 6th instant, in the twenty-second year of her age, Mrs. Hester Graham, the amiable and much lamented wife of James Graham, Esquire, and only child of Col. Probort Howorth. . . . Her remains were yesterday attended by a numerous company of relations and friends to St. Philips Church, from whence, after the funeral service was performed, they were conveyed to the family vaults a few miles from town. (Monday, Oct. 9, 1786.)

Married.] Last Thursday, at Santee, Mr. James Walker, to Miss Mary Guerry, daughter of Mr. Peter Guerry, of that place. (Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1786.)

Died.] This morning, Mrs. Susannah Rivers, widow of the deceased Mr. Elisha Rivers, of James Island. (Friday, Oct. 13, 1786.)

Married.] Last evening, Mr. William Wood, Clerk of the Markets to Miss Peggy Morris, daughter of Mr. George Morris, of this City.

Died.] Mr. William Bennie, baker, of this City. (Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1786.)

Died.] At New-Providence, where she went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Mary Hall, wife of Thomas Hall, Esq., Postmaster for this City.—In St. Thomas's Parish, on Monday last, Mrs. Martha Edwards, widow of the deceased Mr. William Edwards, saddler.—In this City, last night, Mr. George Munro.

This morning, in the poor-house of this city,———— Milner, aged 98 years. She was born near Exeter, County of Devonshire, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, on 21st. of May, 1688, and for many years past has resided in this country; where she has enjoyed an uninterrupted flow of health, retaining to the last moment of her existance the perfect use of her faculties. (Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1786.)

Died.] Wednesday evening last, after a tedious indisposition,

Mr. Thomas Tero, of this City, much regretted by all who knew him. (Friday, Oct. 20, 1786.)

Died.] Lately at Philadelphia, where he went for the recovery of his health, William Heyward, Esq; of this city. (Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1786.)

Last Friday was married in Columbia, Mr. Jacob Seibles, to Miss Sally Temple, from New York. (Thursday, Oct. 26, 1786.)

Monday last died at Georgetown, after a short illness, in the bloom of youth, Mr. William Jamerson, much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Wednesday last died, at Goose-creek, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. William Mitchell.—On Thursday his remains were brought to town, and in the evening interred in the Scotch Presbyterin Church-yard, attended by a number of respectable citizens (Thursday, October 28, 1786.)

Died.] On Thursday evening, Mr. James Finlayson, millwright and engineer—a most ingenious mechanic, and a worthy honest man. (Saturday, Nov. 4, 1786.)

Died.] Yesterday morning, Capt. John Eden, of Salem.—His remains will be carried from No. 4 Lodge-Alley, this afternoon at oclock, where his friends and acquaintances are desired to attend. (Wednesday, November 8, 1786.)

Married.] Mr. Samuel Rivers, ship-carpenter, to Miss Ruth Rivers, from Bermuda. (Monday, November 13, 1786.)

Married.] On Sunday evening last, Dr. Joseph Ramsay, to Miss Mary Tennant, daughter of the Reverend Mr. William Tennant, deceased, late Pastor of the Independent Church in this City.

Died.] Mr. George Fickling, of Wadmelaw-Island. (Tuesday November, 14, 1786.)

Died.] At New-Providence, on 31st of October, much regretted by a respectable and numerous acquaintance, Mrs. Mary Johnstone, wife of Robert Johnston, Esq; of that Island, and daughter of Mr. George Cogdell, of this city. (Friday, November 17, 1786.)

Married.] On Thursday the 9th instant, at Edinburgh, on John's Island, Joseph Freer [*sic* see Nov. 21], Esq; of Stono, to the amiable Miss Sarah Freer, second daughter of John Freer, Esq; of John's Island. (Saturday, November 18, 1786.)

Died.] In this City, this morning, much regretted by a numerous acquaintance, James Fogartie, Esq; of St. Thomas's Parish. (Monday, November 20, 1786.)

Married.] On Thursday the 9th instant, at Edinburgh, on John's Island, *Joseph Farr*, not *Freer* (as mentioned in our paper of Saturday last through mistake) to Miss *Sarah Freer*, second daughter of John Freer, Esq; of John's Island.—On Thursday the 19th instant, in St. George's, Dorchester, Dr. *B. L. Perry* late Surgeon in the second Pennsylvania regiment, to Miss Eliza *Saltus*, youngest daughter of the deceased Richard Saltus, Esq; of Dorchester.—In this City, Mr. *Robert Givan* stone-cutter and bricklayer, to Miss *Mary Pattison*, both of this City. (Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1786.)

Married.] Mr. Richard Barlow, to Miss Rebecca Roberts, daughter of Mr. Stephen Roberts, of St. James's, Santee, deceased. (Thursday, Nov. 23, 1786.)

Married.] In this City, Mr. Thomas Simmons, of John's Island, to Miss Sarah Hayne, eldest daughter of the deceased Colonel Isaac Hayne, of Ponpon.—At Ashepoo, Mr. O'Brien Smith, to Martha Skirving, daughter of the deceased James Skirving, Esq.

Married last evening, Mr. Jacob Jeannerett, jun. to Miss Mary Jennens.

Died.] Yesterday afternoon, in the bloom of life, after a long and tedious illness, . . . Mrs. Margaret Milligan, wife of Mr. Jacob Milligan, of this City. (Friday, Nov. 24, 1786.)

Died.] In this City, on Sunday last, Mr. Thomas Hannahan, of Edisto Island.—Yesterday, Capt. Abraham Beasley. (Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1786.)

Yesterday evening was married Mr. C. C. Shutt, merchant, to Miss M. D. Reimers; a union in which constancy is most faithfully rewarded with the dear prize of beauty and merit, the gentleman having been a suitor for near seven years, and to crown his wishes the lady left her relations—friends—and country, to undertake a long, perilous voyage across the Atlantic. (Monday, Dec. 4, 1786.)

By the Amelia, Capt. Caldcleugh, from London, we have received accounts of the much lamented death of Henry Peronneau, Esq; lately of this state, who during a residence of upwards of fifty years in this his native city, acquired and supported the character of a just man and pious Christian, and in the public capacity

of treasurer, to which important trust he was called by the sufferages of his fellow citizens, he acquitted himself with honor and integrity. . . . . This good man died at Ramsgate, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, on the 9th day of September last, leaving behind him a character worthy of imitation. (Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1786.)

Married.] Yesterday, at Bermuda, in St. Thomas's parish, Mr. John Musid, of this City, watch maker, to Miss Margaret Russell, daughter of the deceased Mr. Alexander Russell, ship carpenter, of this City.

Died.] On Wednesday morning last, after a long confinem ent, Mrs. Himeli, wife of the Rev. Bartholomew Himely, Pastor of the French Church of this City.—The same evening, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. Joseph Ball, sen. of this City, a worthy honest inhabitant. (Friday, December 8, 1786.)

Married.] In this City, last Thursday night, George Savage, Esq; of this City, to Miss Margaret Osborne, daughter of Thomas Osborne, Esq; of Ponpon. (Saturday, December 16, 1786.)

Died.] Yesterday evening, Mrs. Kidd, of a consumption the progress and fatal termination of which she bore with great fortitude and resignation.***Mr. Kidd presents his respectful compliments to those ladies and gentlemen, that have taken places for George Barnwell, with Lethe, and begs leave to solicit a continuation of their patronage on a future evening, when both those pieces will be performed, of which due notice will prevously be given. Tickets delivered for the 19th instant will be taken. (Tuesday, December 19, 1786.)

Died last evening, Capt. Thomas Newbold, of the Island of Bermuda, who had sailed out of this port near twenty years: during the late war he proved himself a staunch friend to the liberties of America. (Wednesday, December 20, 1786.)

Married.] Yesterday, Mr. Joseph d' Costa, of this City, to Miss Rebecca de Pass, daughter of Dr. Raphael de Pass, lately from Jamaidh. (Thursday, Dec. 21, 1786.)

Married.] Last Sunday evening, John Parker, jun. Esq; Attorney at Law, to Miss Susanna Middleton, youngest daughter of the Hon. Henry Middleton, Esq; of this City. (Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1786.)

Yesterday died, Joseph Salvadore, Esq; aged 80 years. He was

formerly a most eminent merchant in England, being one of those who furnished that government with a million of money in two hours notice, during the rebellion in the year 1745; and likewise was one of the greatest landholders in this country. (Saturday, Dec. 30, 1786.)

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL NOTES

INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE PRIVATE BURYING GROUNDS AT PINE HILL AND CYPRESS PLANTATIONS

The following inscriptions are taken from the tombstones in the family burying grounds at the Waring plantations of Pine Hill and Cypress, accounts of which will be found on pages 179 and 197 of this issue; those from Pine Hill were very recently copied by Mr. Joseph Ioor Waring, and those from Cypress are taken from the notes of the late Thomas Waring, Esq; (1805–1860) and were copied many years ago.

Pine Hill

Here lyes interred the Body of Mrs. Sarah Elliott/who departed this Lifr/November 21st. 1749/Aetatis 19/Come hither Mortal cast an eye/Then go thy way, prepare to die/Here read thy doom, for die thou must/One day like me, be turned to dust.

In Memory of/Mr. Joseph Waring/who died September 12th./ 1761/aged 35 years 6 months./Here all my sufferings cease/Here all my Griefs are o'er./The Prisoner is at peace./The Mourner weeps no more/Joined to my better Friends above/And rest in my Redeemers love.

John Waring Esq/Youngest son of Richard Waring Senr./of Pine Hill/Departed this life on the 22nd. of Febry./1796/aged 63 years.

Sacred to the Memory of/Dr. Richard Waring/who died on the 8th. Day of/February 1814/In the 54th. year of his age.

Sacred to the Memory of/Mrs. Susan M. H. Boone/Relict of the late/James Boone Esq. and/Daughter of Thomas Waring/of P. H./Died Febry. 26th. 1838/Aged 58 years 8 months./

James Boone Esq./Departed this life/8th. of January/aged about 46 years.

Here lies the Remains of/Susan Mary, and her Infant son/Consort of/Robert Garden/and daughter of/Thomas W. Boone/Born March 24th. 1824/Died January 18th. 1848.

Joseph Joor Waring/Died 18th. December/1852/Aged 56 years 5 months 28 days.

Joseph Hall Waring/Departed this Life/27th. December 1841.

Mrs. Mary E. Waring/Wife of/Joseph J. Waring/Feby. 18th. 1848/Aged 48 years.

Richard George Waring/and Jane Ladson Waring/The former departed this life/11 May 1819/Aged 34 years 1 month/and the latter/April 10th. 1858/Aged 68 years and 2 months.

Thomas Waring Jr./who departed this life/16th. August 1848/ Aged 26 years.

Mrs. Harriett E. Waring/wife of/Thomas Waring Jr./who departed this life/on the 22nd. day December 1846/Aged 24 years and one month/and of their Infant son/John Jennings Waring/ aged 7 months.

Sacred to the Memory of/Colonel William Ioor/Born 25th. April 1809/Died 21st. June 1863/Leaving a widow and a large circle/of friends to mourn his loss.

Sacred to the memory of Cornelia M. Ioor/Born November 1813 /Died 19th. June 1851.

Isaac Perry Waring/Son of/Joseph and Mary Waring/died in Sumerville/24th. June 1839/aged 10 years.

To the memory of/James Miller A.M./student of Law/Youngest son of Rev. John Miller/of Dover, State of Maryland/who died under the hospitable/roof of Dr. Richard Waring/on the 15th. of April 1796/Aged 29 years./Afflicted with a Pulmonary Consumption/he had left his beloved and native home for/the renewing of

his health when he was arrested by Death in a land of/Strangers, whose sympathetic kindness/embraced all the duties of kindred and friends./This stone was erected by his Brothers and Sisters/ not only to point out the spot where his Ashes/repose, and to commemorate the virtues and Talents of an Amiable young man and the/loss of a beloved Brother, but also to express/their Affection and gratitude for the/kindness and friendship, with which/he was treated in South Carolina.

Cypress

Sacred to the Memory of/Mr. Benjamin Waring/who died Jany. 12th. 1763/aged 40 years & 2 mos./Come hither mortals cast an eye:/Then go thy way, prepare to die./Here read thy doom, that die thou must./One day like me be turned to dust.

T. W. Senr. ob: March 17th. 1824/oe: 79 years, 8 mos: 2 days.

Sacred to the Memory of/Mrs. Mary Waring, the beloved and affectionate Consort of/Thomas Waring Senr./Naval Officer, Charleston, and Daughter of/Benjamin Waring Esq:/whose Remains are here deposited/at her desire with nine of her children./ Obit 13th. May 1808. Oetatis 61./Her amiable disposition, engaging manners/and correct discharge of the relative duties/of life, will leave a lasting impression/on the mind of her affectionate husband/children & Friends, to whom she gave a bright example of Piety & Virtue/"The Lord gave & the Lord hath taken away, Blessed/be the name of the Lord."

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VOLUME 19

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EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE
MABEL L. WEBBER.

CONTENTS

Descendants of John Jenkins of St. John's Colleton..... 223
The Register of Christ Church Parish..... 252
Extracts from Journal of Mrs. Ann Manigault, 1754–1781. 256
Marriage and Death Notices from the Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser..... 260
Historical Notes..... 264
Index 265

N. B.—These Magazines, with the exception of No. 1 of Vol. I, are $1.25 to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is $4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from January to January), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at $1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

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Miss Mabel L. Webber,
South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C.

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XX OCTOBER, 1919 No. 4

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN JENKINS, OF ST. JOHN'S COLLETON

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER

The earliest mention of Jenkins[1] which we find in South Carolina is a William Jenkins, who came out with Nicholas Cartwright, in the First Fleet in 1669;[2] no further mentions of this William Jenkins has been found. A John Jenkins was deputy for the Earl of Craven, and Governor of North Carolina after the death of Harvey, in 1680.[3] Also a John Jenkins, with several other people, was imported by Francis Turgis, who received in September, 1684, a warrant for 1050 acres for arrival rights,[4] but nothing has yet been found to connect these early Jenkins with the man we are dealing with.

The earliest positive mention of John Jenkins of Colleton County yet found is February 10, 1706/7, when he, with William

[1] This genealogy was compiled for C. Bissell Jenkins, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., and the same difficulties have been encountered as with most of the Coast families, both public and family records have been lost or destroyed. This family lived chiefly in Colleton and Beaufort Counties, where all public records are gone; therefore the genealogy can never be complete, and the possibility of making errors cannot be avoided. The work has been done from researches made in the records in Columbia and Charleston, and such data as the family could furnish. With the exception of a few families, there has been no attempt to continue the genealogy much after 1830.

[2] *South Carolina Historical Society Collections*, vol. 5, p. 135.

[3] *Ibid*, p. 159.

[4] Warrants for Lands, 1680–1692, p. 165.

Whippy, stood surety for John Fripp who was appointed guardian of Ralph Bailey, minor son of Henry Bailey of Colleton, deceased.[5] In November, 1710, he purchased of Dorothy Ogle of Colleton County (widow of John Hamilton of Edisto Island, she married Thomas Ogle after Hamilton's death) 400 acres on Edisto Island, bounding North on John Hamilton, East on John Frampton, South on a marsh, and West on Henry Bower.[6] In April, 1725, Mary Wyatt of Colleton County, widow of Robert Wyatt, made her will and mentions her son Joseph; to John Jenkins Senr. £100 currency; her brother Joseph and her sister Abigail (no surnames given) Joseph Sealy and John Jenkins Ex'ors. John Jenkins, Jr., a witness.[7] There is probably a relationship here, but nothing yet found shows just what it is.

On April 12, 1727, John Jenkins married Elizabeth Adams, she was the widow of David Adams, Mariner (1682–?1720) of New England, and the daughter of Richard Capers and his wife Mary (probably born Barnet).[8] Elizabeth Jenkins had by her first husband David Adams, four children, namely: David Adams, born about 1718 and died about 1786; Mary Adams, born 1712 or earlier; Hannah Adams and Nathaniel Adams.

John Jenkins had also married previously, but the name of his first wife has not been recovered. In January, 1735, he conveys to his sons John and William the 400 acres purchased of Dorothy Ogle in 1710; the following is an abstract of the deed:

John Jenkins, Senr., of Colleton County, St. Johns Parish, in consideration of 500 Pounds Current money, to son William Jenkins, 200 acres bounding East on John Frampton planter, after my decease; 50 acres for use of my wife Elizabeth together with dwelling, &c., he paying to my children as they come of age their equal parts of the 500 lbs. viz. Joseph Jenkins, Christopher Jenkins, Richard Jenkins, Thomas Jenkins, Elizabeth Jenkins, Benjamin Jenkins, and Charles Jenkins; dated January 5, 1735; John Jenkins Jr. and James Clark witnesses.[9] On the January 17, 1735, John

[5] South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 13, p. 57.

[6] Memorial filed by John Jenkins, April 7, 1733; Memorial Book 2, p. 303, Columbia, S. C., Office Historical Commission.

[7] Probate Court, Charleston, S. C.

[8] Capers and Adams genealogies, printed by A. S. Salley, Jr., in the Columbia State.

[9] Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, Book T, p. 318.

Jenkins, Senr., executes a like deed, 200 acres to his son John Jenkins, West on Mr. Joseph Russell, East on "my son William Jenkins;" makes the same provision for his wife Elizabeth and his younger children as named above. William Jenkins and Samuel Varin witnesses.[10]

This John Jenkins died between 1735 and 1739, leaving a will which is missing. From the manhood dates of his elder sons, William and John, who were both born before 1706, it appears that John Jenkins senr. was born by 1680, and probably earlier. John Jenkins, Sr., by his first wife, name unknown, had issue:

1.? Ann Jenkins, who married David Adams, December 6, 1739.[11] There is no positive proof that Ann was a daughter of John Jenkins, Sr., but the inference is that she was. David Adams was a step son of John Jenkins.

2. ii. William Jenkins, born 1704 or earlier, died in 1758, leaving a will; married first after 1728, a daughter of Jeremiah Clark; married second Mary, daughter of Daniel and Abigail Townsend; married third, Sarah Sealy, widow of the William Sealy who died 1748; had issue by each wife.

3. iii. John Jenkins, Jr., born 1706 or earlier, married May 23, 1727, Mary Adams, step-daughter to his father[12] and died intestate about 1756[13]; his widow married William Mason of Charlestown before February 7, 1759. This John Jenkins is mentioned in the records as Capt. John Jenkins; he owned lands in Charlestown, on Edisto and on Stono River. He advertises for sale in 1733, 432 acres on the "head of the middle branch of Stono River" and directs that any person interested apply to Capt. John Jenkins living in Charlestown.[14] He was also one of the commissioners for the parish of St. John when it was taken off from St. Paul's in 1734.[15] His descendants are

[10] Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, Book S, p. 238.
[11] St. Philip's Register.
[12] St. Philip's Register.
[13] Probate Court, Charleston.
[14] South Carolina Gazette, January 27, 1733.
[15] Dalcho's *Church History*, p. 360.

unknown, unless the Ann Jenkins who married first Paul Grimball, 1756, and second, 1760, William Patreau[16] was his daughter.

4. iv. Joseph Jenkins, born 1714 or earlier, will proved 1770; married May 31, 1735, Phoebe Chaplin.[17] He lived in St. Helena's Parish, and left issue.

5. v. Christopher Jenkins, born 1716 or earlier; died intestate about 1760; lived in St. Helena's Parish; possibly married a daughter of William Adams; left issue.

John Jenkins Senr. and his second wife Elizabeth (Capers) Adams had issue:

6. vi. Thomas Jenkins, mentioned in the deed of 1735, then under age; no further record of him has been found.

vii. Elizabeth Jenkins, mentioned in the deed referred to above as under age; some indication that she married Ralph Bailey of Edisto Island, but not proved. (Benjamin Jenkins and Elizabeth Bailey administered on the estate of Ralph Bailey in 1768.)

7. viii. Richard Jenkins of Edisto Island; born 1730 or earlier, will proved 1772; married first before 1750 Abigail daughter of Daniel and Abigail Townsend; married second before 1755, Martha daughter of Edward Rippon; left issue.

8. ix. Benjamin Jenkins, Esq., of Edisto Island and Charlestown; also had lands on Wadmalaw; he was born before 1735, died about 1782; married between 1757 and 1759, Mary daughter of Joshua Grimball; left issue.

9. x. Charles Jenkins, born before 1735, no further record of him.

Elizabeth Capers, widow of David Adams, outlived her second husband John Jenkins Senr. for many years. In 1741, January 1, she gave to her four children by Adams (David who married first, 1739, Ann Jenkins; married second 1753, Catherine Grimball; Mary, married first, 1727, John Jenkins, married second William Mason; Hannah who married first, 1731, John Frampton second, 1740, her cousin Joseph Ellicott Capers, and third Middleton

[16] St. Philip's Register Mss.
[17] St. Helena's Parish Register.

Evans; and Nathaniel Adams, who married first, 1740, his cousin Mary Capers, and second, 1744, Margaret Ellis,) one half of lot number 64 in Charlestown, on Church Street and Jenkins Alley, now Longitude Lane. The half of the lot measured then 15 feet on Church Street and 16 feet at the rear, and was 195 feet in depth; the Alley to be perpetually kept open, was five feet wide by 195 feet long.[18] This land was part of land owned by Richard Capers, and given by his son William to his step mother Mary Capers, and his half brothers and sisters, by a deed dated September 7, 1695.[19] In February, 1759, Mary Mason, and her husband William Mason, convey to Richard Jenkins of Edisto Island, Mary's part of this lot, given her by her mother in 1741.[20] Many years after this, December 11, 1776, Elizabeth Jenkins, widow gave to her son Benjamin Jenkins "For love and affection" the eastern most part of lot 64, 120 feet 6 inches in depth, 15 feet 4 inches on west and 16 feet on east.[21]

2

William Jenkins (John 1) born before 1704; will made February 6, 1758, proved February 17, 1758: married (1) after 1728, a daughter of Jeremiah Clark; the will of Jeremiah Clark, September 14, 1728, mentions among others daus. Phoebe, Mary and Martha.[22] Will of James Clark, son of Jeremiah, April 16, 1750, mentions sister Martha Eaton, nephews John Jenkins, William Jenkins, brother-in-law Wm. Jenkins, bro.-in-law Wm. Lawton and others;[23] she was either Mary or Phoebe, just which daughter married Lawton, and which Jenkins does not appear. William Jenkins married (2) Mary Townsend, daughter of Daniel and Abigail Townsend.[24] He married (3) Sarah ————, widow of William Sealy.[25]

[18] Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, Book X, p. 247, plat annexed.
[19] Register's Records, D, p. 187; Office Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.
[20] Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, Book YY, p. 607.
[21] Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, Book A, 5, p. 326.
[22] Probate Court, Book 1727–1729, p. 204.
[23] Probate Court, Book 1747–1752, p. 292.
[24] Will of Abigail Townsend, July 2, 1773, Probate Court, 1771–1774.
[25] Diary of Ann Hart, Mss., and will of Sarah Jenkins, made July 14, 1773.

William Jenkins was a planter on Edisto Island; his will mentions his wife Sarah, sons William and John, daughters Mary and Abigail under 18, son Joseph under 21.

William Jenkins and his first wife ——— Clark had issue:

10. i. John Jenkins, born 1736 or earlier, died intestate before December 4, 1764; married (1) Mary daughter of William and Sarah Sealy (his step-mother's daughter) married (2) Providence Grimball daughter of Isaac Grimball, issue by both wives.

ii. William Jenkins, died in 1758 without issue; a planter of Edisto Island. His will made March 5, 1758, mentions his brothers and sisters viz. John Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Abigail Jenkins, and Joseph Jenkins, sisters under 18. Nephew John Jenkins 500 acres on Edisto, East on "my brother" John Jenkins, west on the estate of James Clark, brother John Jenkins and uncles Richard Jenkins and Benjamin Jenkins to be executors.

William Jenkins and his second wife Mary Townsend had issue:

iii. Abigail Jenkins, 1749–1812; married (1) Joseph Murray, one son Joseph James Murray; married (2) Ephraim Mikell, no issue.

iv. Mary Jenkins, no further record.

William Jenkins and his third wife Sarah widow of William Sealy had issue:

v. Joseph Jenkins, Jr., born about 1753, died intestate before June 19, 1790; married (1) Martha, daughter of Paul Grimball; she died without issue February 16, 1785. Married (2) Elizabeth Bailey Clark, daughter of Jeremiah Clark the second; had one daughter by his second wife, Ann Wilkins Jenkins. His widow married (2) John Seabrook, and (3) Rev. Donald McCleod.

Joseph Jenkins was called Jr., to distinguish him from his cousin Joseph, son of Joseph (4. iv), born 1740; he was a Justice for CharlesTown District in 1776.[26] A Joseph Jenkins was Captain of the Edisto.Island Volunteer Company in October, 1775, and a Joseph Jenkins was a member of the St. Helena's Volunteer

[26] Journal General Assembly, March–April, 1776.

Company, John Jenkins Captain, October 20, 1775; it is difficult to find just which Joseph Jenkins is intended; at this time there were three; Joseph, son of Joseph of St. Helena's, who was born in 1740, Joseph son of William, as mentioned above, born about 1753, and Joseph son of Richard, born in 1761.

3

John Jenkins, Jr. (John 1), born 1706 or earlier; died intestate about 1756, for in February of that year, his widow Mary advertises as his administratrix.[27] He witnessed the will of Mary Wyatt in 1725 (see under John Jenkins, Sr.) was an appraiser of the estate of Ephraim Mikell in 1729.[28] Owned part of an Island called Watch Island, in the North Edisto River in 1745, which he conveyed to his brother William in 1750.[29] Is mentioned as Captain Jenkins, in a number of the records. He was a shopkeeper in Charlestown for a time about 1747;[30] married Mary Adams, his step-sister, May 23, 1727,[31] and his widow married William Mason of Charlestown.

His children, if any, are unknown. There is an unplaced Ann Jenkins, who married Paul Grimball in 1756,[32] and Benjamin Baker, in his will December 29, 1748[33] mentions his wife Mary, and his father in law John Jenkins; the dates make it seem most likely that the above John Jenkins was the one mentioned.

4

Joseph Jenkins (John 1), born 1714 or earlier, will made August 21, 1770, proved October 17, 1770. He was a planter on St. Helena's Island; married May 31, 1735, Phoebe Chaplin.[34] His will mentions his wife Phoebe; his son Joseph to whom he gives St. Philip's Island, formerly granted to Mr. Capers; and 12 negroes; to his son John, land bought of Thomas Farr Senr. bounding west

[27] *South Carolina Gazette*, February 26, 1756.
[28] Probate Court, Book 1722–1726, p. 99.
[29] Memorial Book 7, pp. 561 and 533, Office Historical Commission, Columbia.
[30] Probate Court, Book 1746–1749, p. 154.
[31] St. Philip's Register.
[32] St. Philip's Register, Mss.
[33] Probate Court.
[34] St. Helena's Register.

on Dataw creek, east on Nairns creek, and 18 slaves. Daughter Phoebe Waight, and granddaughter Martha Scott.[36]

Joseph Jenkins and his wife Phoebe had issue:

i. John Jenkins, born May 1738[36] died young.

11. ii. Joseph Jenkins, born September 3, 1740, married Sarah Toomer May 31, 1770; may have married more than once.[37]

iii. Phoebe, born January 30, 1742, married William Waight and had issue. Their daughter Phoebe married William Elliott of Beaufort whose grandson was General Stephen Elliott.

iv. Ann, born January 29, 1745, married George Scott, and had issue.

12. v. John Jenkins, born May 31, 1750; died 1814; married Mary Fripp, and had issue.

vi. Mary born March 6, 1752; died March 6, 1756.[38]

vii. Elizabeth, died December 29, 1763.[39]

5

Christopher Jenkins (John 1), born 1716 or earlier; died intestate about 1760.[40] He mortgaged a negro to Joseph Adams June 29 1759, then describes himself as of St. Helena. Name of his wife not recovered, some evidence that he married a daughter of William Adams, of St. Helena, but not proved.

All known issue:

13. i. Christopher Jenkins, born July 9, 1738, died in 1774 (dates from St. Helena Reg. and will). He married (1) Mary Wetherley December 16, 1761;[41] had one son; married (2) Providence Grimball, widow of John Jenkins (no. 10), no issue by second marriage.

[36] Probate Court, Will Book R.R., p. 552.
[37] St. Helena's Register.
[38] St. Helena's Register.
[39] St. Helena's Register.
[40] Inventory filed January 25, 1760, Probate Court, Book 1758–1761, p. 294.
[41] St. Philip's Register.

7

Richard Jenkins (John 1), of Edisto Island, was a son of John Jenkins, Sr., by his wife Elizabeth Adams; he was born 1730 or earlier; will made December 8, 1771, proved November 6, 1772;[42] He married first, before December 4, 1750, Abigail Townsend, daughter of Daniel and Abigail Townsend;[43] married (2) before January 18, 1755, Martha, daughter of Edward and Ann Rippon, of Edisto Island.[44] His widow seems to have married ——Hanahan. He owned land on Edisto Island, some of it purchased in 1751; and July 2, 1761, he sold to George Walker Senr. vintner of Charles Town, the part of lot 64 in Charlestown, which he purchased of his half sister Mary Mason and her husband William as recited above.[45] This deed is very confusing, for it gives the impression that Elizabeth Jenkins, the mother, had died before the marriage of Mary to Mason, yet there is another deed in 1776 which recites the deed of gift of part of lot 64 from Elizabeth Jenkins to her son Benjamin Jenkins (see above).

Richard Jenkins and his first wife Abigail Townsend had issue:

14. i. Daniel Jenkins of Edisto, died about 1801; married (1) Hepsibah Frampton, issue. Married (2) February 2, 1781, Martha, daughter of Benjamin Seabrook, issue.

Richard Jenkins and his second wife Martha Rippon had issue:

15. ii. Micah Jenkins, born 1754, died 1831;[46] he married (1) Mary Ficklin[47] and (2), 1785, Margaret Meggett.
16. iii. Benjamin Jenkins, Senr., of Wadmalaw Island; died 1826; married 1784, Hannah Fripp (born 1764) daughter of John and Elizabeth Fripp, of St. Helena.

iv. Richard Jenkins, mentioned in his father's will, no further record.

17. v. Joseph Jenkins (1761–1828), married 1785 Elizabeth Evans (1765–1826).

[42] Probate Court, Book 1771–1774, p. 264.
[43] Probate Court, Book 1749–1751, p. 356.
[44] Will of Edward Rippon, Probate Court, Book R.R., p. 509.
[45] Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, Book YY, p. 613.
[46] Tombstone in St. John's Colleton, Churchyard, John's Island.
[47] Family record.

18. vi. Isaac Jenkins, mentioned in his father's will. No further record.
vii. Elizabeth Jenkins, married in November, 1783, Paul Fripp Jr. and had issue.
viii. Ann Jenkins, married November 7, 1783, James Laroach of Wadmalaw Island, and had issue.
ix. Sarah Jenkins, no further record.

8

Benjamin Jenkins, Esq., of Edisto, Wadmalaw and Charlestown (John 1), son of John Jenkins, Sr., and his second wife Elizabeth (Capers) Adams. He was born 1735 or earlier, and died between May 10, 1781, and June 29, 1782. He married between September 2, 1757, and July 31, 1759, Mary, the daughter of Joshua Grimball, who died in 1757.[48] Joshua Grimball was the third son of Thomas Grimball and Elizabeth Adams, and a grandson of Paul Grimball (died 1696) of Edisto Island, an English merchant who came to Carolina in 1681, and was Secretary of the Province until his death; was Lord Carterett's depty in 1691, and was one of the important men of his period.

Benjamin Jenkins purchased December 19, 1759, a plantation of 106 acres on Edisto Islands, bounding South west on William Eddings, South East on Mary Russell, North east on ———, and North West on William Adams. The said plantation was granted to Joseph Russell about 1716/17; Russell died intestate, and the plantation went to his only sister Mary, wife of James Cochran, and on decease of said Mary Cochran the plantation became vested in Mary and Elizabeth, her only children who survived leaving issue; one half of the said 106 acres described, descended to Joseph Ash as eldest son of Mary Cochran, and the other moiety to Samuel Peronneau, eldest son and heir at law of Elizabeth Cochran, said Mary and Elizabeth being both dead. Joseph Ash by lease and release March 19, 1750, conveyed to William Adams all his undivided moiety, which afterwards became vested in his eldest son and heir at law, William Adams; said William Adams and Eliza-

[48] Probate Court, Book 1758–1763, receipt of Mary Grimball, now wife of Benjamin Jenkins, for her share of the estate of her father Joshua Grimball, under his will made September 2, 1757.

beth his wife, and Samuel Peronneau, being tenants in common, conveyed by lease and release December 19–20, 1759, to Benjamin Jenkins.[49]

On December 20, 1771, Benjamin Jenkins purchased a plantation on Wadmalaw Island, known as the "Rocks"; this comprised 496 acres[50] and was located in part where the village of Rockville now is; he purchased it of Thomas Tucker for 7936 pounds Carolina Currency; the bounds were: the Southern most part of the plantation of Thomas Tucker, containing in all 1060 acres; the southernmost part containing in all 496 acres, including a small island in the marsh, granted September 30, 1736, to Paul Hamilton, containing about 18 acres; butting and bounding North on land formerly belonging to Samuel Winborn, deceased, being another part of the said larger tract of land and marsh; Northwest on a branch of Bohicket Creek, West on Bohicket Creek, Southwest on Bohicket Creek; South partly on Marsh, partly on creek, and partly on another marsh; East on land formerly belonging to David Ferguson and Robert Sams, deceased. Conveyed to Thomas Tucker April 21, 1770, by John Sams of Colleton County, a son and devisee of the said Robert Sams. The deed calls for a plat which is missing.

On March 13, 1779, the executors of William Miller released to Benjamin Jenkins of Edisto Island, planter, a lot in Charleston, on White Point, West side of Broughton's Battery, measuring from the Northwest corner to the middle of the Kitchen Chimney on the Street-way 61 feet.[51]

Benjamin Jenkins was a member of the Provincial Assembly of South Carolina in 1775 and 1776 from the parish of St. John's Colleton; he was a Justice of the Peace at the same time.[52] He was a Commissioner for building the Episcopal Church on Edisto Island in 1770.[53] Henry Laurens writes to Benjamin Jenkins concerning the delivery of gun powder and a cannon to the Colle-

[49] Memorial, Columbia, S. C., vol. 9, p. 38.

[50] Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, Book A, 5, p. 361.

[51] Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, Book Z, p. 490.

[52] McCrady, *South Carolina under the Royal Government, 1719–1776*, p. 804; also *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, vol. 7, p. 106.

[53] *History of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Edisto Island*, by E. M. Seabrook, 1853.

ton County Regiment and the militia volunteer companies on Edisto Island.[54]

Benjamin Jenkins made his will May 10, 1781, proved June, 29, 1782.[55] He describes himself as of Wadmalaw Is; sick and weak, but of sound mind etc.

Confirms to his daughter, Sarah Grimball Whaley, wife of Archibald Whaley, all negroes and other property given her; also a silver tankard.

To son Benjamin Jenkins, silver, etc. To son Samuel Jenkins, certain pieces of silver; and to daughter Mary Jenkins remainder of silver. To his two sons Benjamin and Samuel, plantation on Wadmalaw Island called the Rocks; two lots in Charleston, one on South Bay, the other on Old Church Street on an alley commonly called Jenkins alley or Longitude lane, to be sold. Remainder of estate to sons Benjamin and Samuel and to daughter Mary Jenkins when 21 or married. To two sons Benjamin and Samuel, the lot "given me by my Mother," bounding on Jenkins alley, and South on Dr. Poinsette.

Nephews Daniel Jenkins, Benjamin Jenkins and Barnard Adams, Friends John Wilson of Wadmalaw and Hugh Wilson, and two sons Benjamin and Samuel Jenkins when of age, and son-in-law Archibald Whaley to be Executors and guardians. May 10, 1781; John Patterson, William Patterson and William Adams, witnesses. Proved June 29, 1782.

Benjamin Jenkins and his wife had issue:

i. Sarah Grimball Jenkins, who had married Archibald Whaley of Edisto Island before 1781[56] She had three children; Archibald Whaley died before 1791, and his widow had married Dr. Alexander McGregor.[57]

19. ii. Benjamin Jenkins, under age when his father made his will, but was made an executor of same, so must have been 18 or more, therefore born 1763 or earlier. He died intestate before 1820; married Martha Reynolds, who died in 1820, leaving a will; they left issue.

[54] *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, vol. 2, p. 266.
[55] Probate Court, Book 1780–1783, p. 215.
[56] Will of her father.
[57] Probate Court, 1783–1812, p. 60.

20. iii. Samuel Jenkins, under age in 1781, but an executor of his father's will. He died intestate before 1822; married and left issue.
iv. Mary Jenkins, unmarried and under age in May, 1781, but married to John Paterson, September 13, 1781.[58]

10

John Jenkins; (William 2, John 1), son of William Jenkins, and his first wife, born Clark. John Jenkins was born 1736 or earlier, and died intestate before December 4, 1764.[59] He married first, Mary, daughter of William and Sarah Sealey, the daughter of his stepmother.[60] John Jenkins married second, Providence, daughter of Isaac Grimball. He lived on Edisto Island, where, in 1758, he had a plantation of 570 acres on a creek out of the North Edisto River.[61] In July, 1763, he gave to his daughter Ann Jenkins a negro girl, Providence Jenkins being a witness. His widow married (2) Christopher Jenkins, (3) Samuel Fickling, and (4) Abraham Bush.

John Jenkins and his first wife, Mary Sealey, had issue:

i. Ann Jenkins, who married John Adams.[62]
ii. Mary Jenkins, married Nathaniel Adams.

John Jenkins and his second wife, Providence Grimball, had issue:

iii. John Jenkins, born before 1758 (see under 2, no. ii), died intestate about 1800. Married Martha only

[58] St. Philip's Register.

[59] *South Carolina Gazette*, December 31, 1764, advertises estate of John Jenkins on Edisto Island, 50 slaves, etc., Providence Jenkins and Charles Grimball, administrators.

[60] Diary of Anne Hart, born Sealy, who married first Charles Isaac Grimball, second Oliver Hart the clergyman. ". . . . I was born at Eutaw Indian land January 4, 1741, of religious parents, William and Sarah Sealy. . . . . My honoured father died 1747 Dec., leaving . . . . three children, Mary, Anne and William. My mother afterwards married Mr. William Jenkins of Edisto Island, my sister married his son John, she died young, leaving two children. . . . ."

[61] Memorials, Columbia, S. C.

[62] Will of Sarah Jenkins, widow of Wm. Sealy and Wm. Jenkins, she mentions her granddaughters Ann, wife of John Adams, and Mary, wife of Nathaniel Adams.

daughter of Robert Seabrook,[63] and had four children: (1) Robert Seabrook Jenkins, who died 1837 (will), leaving four children, viz., John, Mary Henrietta, who married, 1814, J. Robert Cook; Eliza Grimball, and Christopher; (2) William Jenkins; (3) Martha Seabrook Jenkins, September 23, 1791—October 19, 1852, who married, 1814, Roswell Post Johnson, she is buried in Episcopal Church yard at Pendleton, S. C.; (4) ————.

On October 7, 1782,[64] John Jenkins conveyed by deed of gift to his brother, Isaac Jenkins, 236 acres, part of a tract "originally granted to my great-grand father, John Jenkins, on September 24, 1710, bounding when laid out to my grand-father, William Jenkins, South West on Captain John Jenkins, North East on Paul Hamilton, North West on Frampton, other sides on marsh and creek between North and South Edisto . . . plat laid down to my said grand-father, William Jenkins, by Henry Tonge, deputy surveyor, April 11, 1744." The other part of this tract was conveyed by John Jenkins and Mary, his wife, February 28, 1745, to John Frampton.[65] This was John Jenkins, son of the first John; this land by various wills and deeds became the property of the Edings, and is now part of Bay View plantation. Just who owns the part given by John Jenkins to his brother Isaac, does not appear.

iv. Isaac Jenkins Born about 1762, died October, 1794, intestate. Married, 1782, Margaret Wilkinson. Isaac Jenkins and his brother John are mentioned in the will of their uncle John Grimball, 1804, and in that of Abraham Bush, 1788, who was the fourth husband of their mother, Providence Grimball; she died intestate before March, 1806.

Isaac Jenkins and his wife Margaret Wilkinson had issue:

(1). Eliza, who died unmarried, leaving will (1820).

(2). Providence Jenkins, 1784–1846, married Ephraim Mikell and left issue.

(3). Ann Ninian Jenkins, married William Grimball Baynard, and left issue.

[63] Mesne Conveyance Office, Book B, 6, p. 299.
[64] Mesne Conveyance Office, Book X, 9, p. 451.
[65] Mesne Conveyance Office, Book B, 3, p. 700.

(4). Isaac Grimball Jenkins, married Isabella Fripp; he died before 1818, leaving issue; William Fripp Jenkins, Benjamin Whitmarsh Seabrook Jenkins, 1812–1838, who married Sarah Swinton, April, 1833, and has four children, Isabella, married Dr. E. E. Jenkins; Mary Susan, married James Moffat; Caroline Olivia, married C. P. W. King, and Benjamin W. S., who died young. Margaret Jenkins, widow of Isaac, married second, Benjamin Seabrook, she made her will March 5, 1823, and mentions her late son Isaac Grimball Jenkins, her former husband, Isaac Jenkins, the Jenkins burial ground on Edisto Island, which is to be reserved, her grandchildren, William Fripp Jenkins, Benjamin Whitmarsh Jenkins, Caroline Olivia Jenkins, children of her deceased son Isaac Grimball Jenkins, all under age; her deceased daughter Eliza Jenkins, daughter Providence Mikell, wife of Ephraim Mikell, grandson Ephraim Mikell; grandchildren Margaret Wilkinson Baynard, Sarah Ann Baynard, and Thomas Archibald Baynard, children of her deceased daughter Ann Ninian Baynard, wife of William G. Baynard; husband Benjamin Seabrook. Proved November 12, 1823. To the children of Isaac Grimball Jenkins and Isabella Fripp should be added Carolina Olivia Jenkins, born 1818, married Edward Lovell in 1834, and Margaret Mary, who died young.

12

John Jenkins (Joseph 2, John 1), son of Joseph Jenkins (no. 4) and Phoebe Chaplin; he was born May 13, 1750. He was a Captain of St. Helena Volunteer Company in December, 1775.[66] Married Mary, daughter of John and Sarah Fripp. They had issue.[67]

i. Col. John Jenkins, 1771–1822, married Sarah Chaplin, 1779–1816; had five children, viz., Elizabeth, married Theodore Rhodes. Mary, married Joseph Lee. Sarah Chaplin, married Joseph Meyers. John and Daniel.

[66] *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, vol. 3, pp. 102, 125.
[67] Family record of Mr. Hawkins K. Jenkins.

ii. Daniel Jenkins married Isabella Field; had one son, who died young.

iii. Benjamin Jenkins, married Eliz. Perry, had four children, Benjamin, Daniel, who married Anne Jenkins of Wadmalaw; Anne, who married (1) —— Perry, (2) W. B. Fripp; William Jenkins, M.D., married Eliza Chaplin and had five children.

iv. William Jenkins married Mary Chaplin; had three children, two died young, Charlotte m., Capt. R. Croft.

v. Phoebe Waight Jenkins, married Richard Jenkins (son of no. 15).

vi. Eliza Hand Jenkins, married Benjamin Chaplin; had no issue.

13

Christopher Jenkins (Christopher 2, John 1), son of Christopher Jenkins and his wife (name unknown). He was born July 9, 1738, and died in January, 1774.[68] He married first, December 16, 1761, Mary Wetherly daughter of William Wetherly and his wife Sarah Cole, of John's Island, and second, Providence Grimball, widow of John Jenkins (no. 10).

Christopher Jenkins made his will January 20, 1774, proved January 28, 1774; describes himself as being of Edisto Island, planter, and mentions his wife Providence; his son Christopher Jenkins, under age; his sons-in-law (stepsons) John Jenkins and Isaac Jenkins, both under age; Sarah Adams, wife of William Adams, and her brother William Wetherly on condition they discharge his estate from all incumberance to the estate he received by his former wife. Leaves money to the Chapel at Ease on Edisto Island. Mentions Mrs. Mary Whippy and her daughter Rebecca Whippy. Uncle Benjamin Jenkins to inherit plantation on Edisto Island, in case of death of son Christopher Jenkins and son-in-law Isaac Jenkins; son Christopher Jenkins all lands on Wadmalaw Island, and in case he die, then cousin Daniel Jenkins, and if he died under age, then to brother Nathaniel Adams. [Just how Nathaniel Adams is his brother is not clear; Adams may have married a sister of Christopher Jenkins; Adams in his will speaks

[68] *South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal*, February, 1774.

of Christopher Jenkins, son of this Christopher, as his nephew.] In case son Christopher dies under age and without issue, then provisions are made for dividing certain parts of the estate between his wife Providence, Cousin Joseph Jenkins, Sr., of St. Helena, Cousin Phoebe Waight, Cousin Martha Scott, daughter of Ann Scott, deceased, but if said Martha dies, then Cousins Joseph Jenkins, John Jenkins and Phoebe Waight. Uncle William Adams, Cousin Abigail Murray, Cousin Joseph Jenkins, son of William Jenkins; Uncle Richard Jenkins' eight youngest children. Uncle Benjamin Jenkins, 1500 Pounds currency. Brother Nathaniel Adams, Cousin Isaac Grimball, son of Charles Grimball, and his sister Sarah Grimball, 500 pounds for schooling poor children on Edisto; if there be any money left, then one-third to wife, brother Nathaniel Adams, sons-in-law John and Isaac Jenkins, and two-thirds to all the name Jenkins in the "male line in this Province that relate unto me." Son Christopher to have the best education possible to be given in this Province, and then, if proper, to be apprenticed to an attorney-at-law.

Uncle Benjamin Jenkins, Brother Nathaniel Adams, Cousin Daniel Jenkins, Friends John Laroche and Paul Hamilton, Jr., to be executors.

Joseph Fickling, Nathaniel Morgan and Archibald Whaley witnesses. Will proved January 20, 1774, and Daniel Jenkins qualified; February 4, 1774, Benjamin Jenkins, Nathaniel Adams, and John Laroche qualified.

Christopher Jenkins by his first wife had issue:

i. Christopher Jenkins of St. Paul's Parish, born 1769 or earlier; died on Edisto Island February 8, 1794.[69] Married Mary Wilkinson; she married second, Thomas Whaley. Christopher Jenkins' will made February 5, 1794, proved March 7, 1794, mentions, wife Mary, sons Christopher and John, daughters Eliza and Susannah; brothers John and Isaac Jenkins; kinsmen Edward Wilkinson, friends Thomas B. Seabrook and Samuel Fickling to be executors. Of his children, John and Susannah died young; Eliza married first Thomas Whaley, son of Thomas

[69] *City Gazette*, February 14, 1794.

Whaley, and stepson to her mother; married second John Raven Mathews. Christopher married Catherine Boone, and had Mary and Maria, who both married Rev. W. O. Prentis, and Robert Boone Jenkins, who married Eliza L. Bailey in 1841, and died without issue.

14

Daniel Jenkins of Edisto Island (Richard 2, John 1), son of Richard Jenkins (no. 7) by his first wife, Abigail Townsend. He is mentioned in the will of his grandmother, Abigail Townsend, dated July 3, 1773. Daniel Jenkins died before June, 1804, leaving a will; he married first Hebsibah Frampton, and second, in February, 1781, Martha, daughter of Benjamin Seabrook, deceased.[70]

Daniel Jenkins and his first wife, Hebsibah Frampton, had issue:

i. Daniel Jenkins, drowned in March, 1804, with his half-brothers Richard and Thomas.[71] He left no will, Daniel Townsend administered on his estate January 8, 1805.

ii. Hepzibah Jenkins married Daniel Townsend before her father made his will, February 3, 1801; they had issue.

Daniel Jenkins and his second wife Martha Seabrook had issue:

iii. Benjamin Whitmarsh Jenkins, who married Providence E. ———— and had daughters, Martha who married William Townsend, and Hepzibah, who married Benjamin Reynolds.

iv. Thomas Seabrook Jenkins, drowned in March, 1804 (see above under Daniel).

v. Richard Jenkins, drowned March 1804 (same).

vi. Amarinthia Jenkins, married in 1813, William Wilkinson.

vii. Martha S. Jenkins, married Richard Laroche.

viii. Sarah Jenkins, married Ralph Bailey.

[70] *South Carolina and American General Gazette*, February 28, 1781.
[71] *Courier*, March 16, 1804.

ix. Joseph D. Jenkins, married Emily Reynolds and had (1) William R. Jenkins, M.D., married Eliza Laroche, widow of Micah Joseph Jenkins, no issue. (2) Amanda, married first Thomas Bailey, married second Benjamin Bailey. (3) Melvin, died young. (4) Thomas Jenkins, in C. S. A. (5) Melvin Jenkins, married Susan Wilson. (6) Cornelia, married John W. Jenkins.

x. Mary Jenkins, died 1784.

15

Micah Jenkins of John's Island (Richard 2, John 1), son of Richard Jenkins and his second wife, Martha Rippon. He was born in 1754, died 1830.[72] He left a will; owned two plantations, known as "Hope" and "Walnut Hill." He married first Mary Fickling[73] (family record); she died in December, 1784, on Edisto Island.[74] He next married in May, 1785, Margaret Meggett,[75] who predeceased him.

Micah Jenkins had issue, probably by his first wife:

i. Richard Jenkins; predeceased his father; married Phoebe Waight Jenkins daughter of John Jenkins (no. 12). They had six children viz.: (1) Micah Joseph, 1810–1853, married Eliza Laroche and had issue. (2) John William, married Eliza Sams and had issue. (3) Richard Henry, known as "Major Dick," born 1812, married Amarinthia Laroche, and had thirteen children, among whom, the seventh, William E. Jenkins married Julia Jenkins, a daughter of S. Hamilton Jenkins (no. 29). (4) Mary Caroline Jenkins, married John F. Townsend. (5) Benjamin Roper, 1815–. (6) Daniel Field, 1817–, married Frances Esther Furman and had issue.

ii. Martha Perry Jenkins, married Rev. Paul T. Gervais, and had issue.

iii. Barbara Calder Jenkins, 1784-1855; married Benjamin Dart Roper.

[72] Tombstone in churchyard of St. John's Colleton, John's Island.
[73] Family record.
[74] *South Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser*, December 11, 1784.
[75] *Ibid.*, May 25, 1784.

16

Benjamin Jenkins, Sr., of Wadmalaw Island (Richard 2, John 1), son of Richard Jenkins and his second wife Martha Rippon. Born 1763 or earlier; ensign in Edisto Island, Colleton County Regiment in 1775[76] (Jour. Council Safety, February 11, 1776). He died in 1826 or 1827, leaving a will; married in January, 1784, Hannah daughter of John Fripp deceased.[77]

Benjamin Jenkins the elder and Hannah his wife had issue:

i. Ann Jenkins, married Joseph Whaley.

ii. Mary Jenkins, married Thomas Bailey.

iii. Elizabeth Jenkins, married first ——— Hanscome, married second Paul C. Grimball.

iv. Martha, married Micah Jenkins, son of Joseph (no. 17).

v. Richard Jenkins, married Martha, daughter of James and Ann Laroche, his first cousin; they had issue: (1) Benjamin, C. S. A., married Adelaide Chaplin. (2) Ann, married D. P. Jenkins. (3) Richard E. (4) Rev. Paul Gervais Jenkins, married first, Jane McNish, married second Miss Guignard, married third Miss Weston. (5) Sarah, married E. W. Laroche. (6) John L., married Mary Hannahan.

17

Joseph Jenkins, 1761–1828 (Richard 2, John 1), son of Richard Jenkins and his second wife Martha Rippon, married 1785 Elizabeth Evans, daughter of John Evans.[78] She was born 1765 and died 1826.[79]

Joseph Jenkins and his wife Elizabeth had issue:

i. Richard Jenkins, born 1786.

ii. Col. Joseph Jenkins, 1793–1874; married Ann Jenkins Fripp, his first cousin, daughter of Paul Fripp and Elizabeth Jenkins and had issue: (1) William Evans Jenkins, 1817–1841; married Ann Ball Poyas, no issue. (2) Elizabeth Elvyra, married Richard La-

[76] Journal of Council of Safety, February 11, 1776.
[77] *South Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser*, January 23, 1784.
[78] *Ibid.*, July 14, 1785.
[79] St. Helena's Register.

roche. (3) Martha Sarah 1821–1864; married Rev. John Cornish. (4) Joseph Edward 1830–1894. (5) Paul Fripp Jenkins, M. D., 1826–1878, married Theodora Ash Burden King, 1852–1898. (6) Edward Delegall C. 1828–1859, married Martha Murray had issue. (7) Micah John, 1829– married Eliza Ann Bailey and had issue. (8) George Mackay died 1873; married Louise Hughes, no issue.

Paul Fripp Jenkins and his wife, Theodora Ash Burden King, had issue: i. Ada Augusta; married Thomas Osborn Barnwell, M.D. ii. Joseph James; married Olivia Swinton. iii. Paul Fripp; married first Laura Desaussure Bacot; married second Gay Gilliam. iv. Hawkins King; married Josephine Manigault, has issue. v. Elizabeth Laroche. d. y.

iii. Micah Jenkins married, 1817, Martha Jenkins, his cousin, daughter of Benjamin Jenkins (no. 16) they had issue: (1) Richard. (2) Ann Jenkins, married ————. (3) Sarah married John Laroche. (4) Elizabeth, married Isaac Grimball. (5) Benjamin. (6) Micah.

iv. Edward Jenkins, M.D.

v. John Jenkins, 1794–1854. Married 1824, Elizabeth Clark and had issue: (1) John Jenkins, major in the Confederate Army; married Marcelline Murray. (2) Elizabeth; married E. D. C. Laroche. (3) Edward, M.D., died 1904; married first Isabella, daughter of Benjamin W. Jenkins; married second, Laura Wellsman; married third Sarah Adger. (4) Abigail, married Richard Laroche. (5) Micah, 1836–1864, Major General in the Confederate States Army; married Caroline Jamison. (6) Lydia, married Daniel Laroche.

vi. Sarah Jenkins; married John Laroche, her cousin.

vii. Abigail Jenkins, 1799–1897, married George Mackay.

Brig.-Gen. Micah Jenkins and his wife, Caroline Jamison, had the following children:

i. Micah John, born 1857; went to West Point; served in the Spanish-American War Married Natalie Whaley, and had issue.
ii. Robert F. born 1858; married Amarinthia Laroche.
iii. W. E., born 1860; married E. Tobias.
iv. Whitmarsh W., died young.
v. John Murray, born 1863; in United States Army; married Clara Wade.

Benjamin Jenkins, Jr. (Benjamin, Esq., 2, John 1), was born 1763 or earlier, died intestate before 1820. He married Martha Reynolds of St. Paul's Parish, Stono., who died in 1842, leaving a will. He was known as Benjamin Jenkins, Jr., to distinguish him from his cousin Benjamin Jenkins (15, ii, son of Richard 7), who also lived on Wadmalaw Island. Benjamin Jenkins and his brother Samuel owned the plantation called the "Rocks," on Wadmalaw Island. Benjamin mortgaged his part to his brother Samuel, January 11, 1791; he then describes himself as being of Wadmalaw Island;[80] and in January, 1809, Benjamin sells his portion to Benjamin Adams; he then describes himself as being of St. Paul's Parish, Stono, and Mrs. Martha Jenkins renounces dower.[81]

On June 8, 1801,[82] Benjamin Jenkins buys of Thomas Fuller a plantation of 1165 acres in St. Paul's Parish, of which the plat is unfortunately missing, and the bounds are not given in the deeds. On June 17, 1789, he sold to Henry Calwell, Sr., the lot in Longitude Lane, which came from his grandmother Elizabeth Jenkins, born Capers, and first married to David Adams.[83] This was the lot 64 on the Grand Model, granted to Thomas Rose, who in 1691, sold it to Richard Capers; this lot was on Church Street, east of Tradd, and was divided by Longitude Lane, formerly called Jenkins alley. This lot was given, in 1695, by William Capers, eldest son of Richard, to his stepmother Mary and her children, viz. Richard, Charles, Thomas, Mary and Elizabeth Capers. The last named, Elizabeth, divided her share between her four Adams children,

[80] Mesne Conveyance Office, Book G, 6, p. 262.
[81] Mesne Conveyance Office, Book B, 8, p. 148.
[82] Mesne Conveyance Office, Book F., 7, p. 61.
[83] Mesne Conveyance Office, Book K, 6, p. 321.

and her son Benjamin Jenkins; thus it remained in the same family for nearly one hundred years.

Benjamin Jenkins, Jr., died intestate before February 11, 1820, for on that date John T. Jenkins, of St. Paul's Parish, mortgages to Benjamin Bailey, administrator of Benjamin Jenkins deceased, 486 acres in St. Paul's Parish, being the lot drawn by John T. Jenkins in the division of the said Benjamin Jenkins' estate; same day Martha Jenkins widow of St. Paul's Parish, mortgages to Benjamin Bailey 310 acres, being her share of the said Benjamin's estate; also, on the same day Edward Bailey, as guardian of Benjamin James Jenkins, a minor, mortgages to Benjamin Bailey, 420 acres in St. Paul's, being the lot drawn by Edward Bailey for Benjamin J. Jenkins, minor; the location of this land is not given in the deeds, which refer to a plat in the Clerk of Court's Office.[84]

Martha Jenkins, widow of Benjamin, was born Reynolds; just who her parents were does not appear on the records; she evidently belonged to St. Paul's Parish, Stono, and all of the records of that parish are gone. She made her will October 17, 1837, proved March 19, 1842. Mentions son Benjamin James Jenkins, to whom she has already given $865 received or rather inherited from Thomas R. Bell. Daughter Sarah Bailey Jenkins, the plantation of 300 acres at Stono, if she wishes to take it as her share; then she to have it at $865 less than the valuation; certain negroes left to each of her children, and the residue of the estate to be divided equally. James Legare, factor, and William Wilkins, of St. Paul's, to be executors. Joseph E. Jenkins, William F. Meggett, and Isaac H. Mathews witnesses. On July 12, 1842, Benjamin James Jenkins qualified with will annexed as administrator, the other executors having refused.

Benjamin Jenkins, Jr., and his wife Martha had issue:

i. John T. Jenkins, of age in 1820; died without issue before December, 1826, when his will was proved. He leaves his mother all of his personal estate, and his brothers, Benjamin J. Jenkins and William R. Jenkins, and sister, Sarah Bailey Jenkins, the rest of his property. Brother Benjamin J. Jenkins executor.

[84] Mesne Conveyance Office, Book B, 9, p. 264, et seq.

ii. William R. Jenkins, mentioned in the will of his brother John T. Jenkins, but not mentioned in the will of Martha in 1837.

21. iii. Benjamin James Jenkins, under age in February, 1820, but of age in February, 1821, when Edward Bailey demands that his guardianship bond be cancelled, therefore born in 1800; he died about 1847, apparently intestate; he married Sarah T. Patterson.

22. iv. Sarah Bailey Jenkins, born 1816, died July 3, 1895; married about 1838, William Horace Rivers, 1817–1861, and left issue.

20

Samuel Jenkins (Benjamin Esq., 2, John 1), of Wadmalaw Island; was under age in 1781 when his father made his will, but was left an executor. He died intestate August 21, 1822, when Benjamin William Jenkins administered on his estate; the name of his wife has not been recovered. A suit against Benjamin William Jenkins, administrator of Samuel Jenkins Sr., deceased, filed by William S. Jenkins and Daniel E. Jenkins, Martha S. Jenkins and Elizabeth T. Jenkins (last three minors) February 27, 1827, recites that a tract of land near a place called "the Rocks" 250 acres, also 156 acres called Allens tract, were the possession of Samuel Jenkins late of Wadmalaw Island, who died intestate August 21, 1822, leaving five children, viz., Benjamin William Jenkins, Daniel E. Jenkins, Martha S. Jenkins, Elizabeth T. Jenkins and William S. Jenkins.[85] The Appraisers of the estate of Samuel Jenkins were Benjamin Adams, John T. Jenkins and Benjamin J. Jenkins. George Fickling Senr. of Wadmalaw Island in his will, made October 20, 1801, proved November 20, 1801, leaves all his lands on Wadmalaw Island to be equally divided between Thomas Fickling, Sr., and Samuel Jenkins, Sr., but does not state the relationship, if any.[86]

Samuel Jenkins had issue:

i. ? Samuel Jenkins, Jr., of Wadmalaw Island; died intestate before December 4, 1818, when John Richard Townsend was appointed his administrator. A

[85] Mesne Conveyance Office, Book B, 10, p. 59.

[86] Probate Court, Charleston.

Samuel Jenkins married December 3, 1817, Mrs. Lavinia Emma Whaley, of St. Georges Parish;[87] this may be either Samuel, Jr., or Samuel, Sr. If the Samuel Jenkins, Jr., who died intestate in 1817 was the son of Samuel, Sr., then he died without issue.

ii. Benjamin William Jenkins; no further record.

iii. Daniel E. Jenkins; no further record.

iv. Martha S. Jenkins; a Martha S. Jenkins married about March 26, 1835, Dr. William B. Townsend;[88] her trustee was Benjamin Reynolds; she was most probably the daughter of Benjamin Whitmarsh Jenkins and his wife Providence E.

v. William S. Jenkins; there is a Dr. William S. Jenkins (died August 15, 1814, aged 26 years, 5 months and 27 days) buried in the Circular Church Yard, also Mrs. Martha M. Jenkins his wife (died March 17, 1811, aged 22 years and 18 days) but from the date of the above suit (1827) it is not possible for these men to be one and the same. Dr. William S. Jenkins left a will; he was a physician in St. Thomas parish, had one daughter Susan Martin Jenkins, and there is nothing in his will to show any relationship to the Jenkins family with which we are dealing; but in his inventory, filed September 5, 1814, his name is given as Dr. William Seabrook Jenkins, and Micah Jenkins was one of the appraisers.

vi. Elizabeth Jenkins, no further record.

21

Benjamin James Jenkins (Benjamin, Jr., 3, Benjamin, Esq., 2, John 1), born about 1800, for he was under age in February, 1820, was 21 by February, 1821, when Edward Bailey demanded that his guardianship bond be cancelled. He married Sarah T. Patterson; lived in St. Paul's Parish, and on James Island.

Between 1834 and 1842, there are listed in the Index to Mortgages,[89] a number of mortages of slaves by Benjamin J. Jenkins;

[87] *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, vol. 10.

[88] Marriage Settlement, Mesne Conveyance Office, Book K, 10, p. 93.

[89] Office of the Historical Commission, Columbia.

on May 9, 1840, Benjamin Jenkins, "planter of James Island" and Sarah T. Jenkins his wife, convey to Winborn Lawton, an Island, known as "Long Island," north and West on James Island Creek, South on Folly River. There is no recital of how Benjamin Jenkins came by this land.[90] In June, 1843, a case was filed in Chancery, Charleston District, Benjamin J. Jenkins vs. William Horace Rivers and his wife Sarah Bailey Rivers, which recites the will of Mrs. Martha *B*. Jenkins; from which it appears that Sarah B. Jenkins had married Wm. H. Rivers before the death of her mother, which occurred about May 10, 1842. The case is to settle the estate of Mrs. Martha B. Jenkins; and as Rivers and his wife decline to take the Stono plantation under the conditions named in the will, the Court ordered that title be made to Benjamin James Jenkins, and he to mortage same to Wm. H. Rivers and wife for $679, to secure to them the amount due them in the full settlement of the estate.[91]

Benjamin James Jenkins died before March 22, 1847, for on that date, Edward J. Jenkins, planter of St. John's Colleton, was made guardian of William H. Jenkins, minor, son of Benjamin J. Jenkins deceased.

Sarah T. Paterson, the wife of Ben. J. Jenkins, was a sister of Susan Jane Paterson, who married Edward Bailey of Edisto Island these sisters were orphans, and were brought up by "their aunt, Mrs. Daniel Townsend of Edisto Island." Search has failed to identify the parents of these sisters. They were hardly the daughters of John Paterson and Mary Jenkins, (dau. of Benj., Esq.) for they were married in 1781, and that John Paterson died intestate before January 2, 1792, when Mary Paterson, Samuel Jenkins and William Paterson administered on his estate; they may be the daughters of William Paterson of Johns Island who died intestate, and Daniel Townsend of Edisto Island administered, February 18, 1801. Daniel Townsend married Hepzapah Jenkins, daughter of Daniel Jenkins of Edisto, and it cannot be found that any of her sisters married a Paterson; it is quite possible that one of the sisters of Daniel Townsend, either Abigail or Sarah, married

[90] Mesne Conveyance Office, p. 169.
[91] Clerk of Court's Office, Bills 1843, no. 81.

William Paterson, but nothing can be found, so far, to prove or disprove this point.

Benjamin James Jenkins and his wife Sarah T. Paterson had issue:

23. i. Edward J. Jenkins; of age in 1847, therefore born before 1826.

24. ii. William H. Jenkins, under age in 1847, therefore born 1827 or later. A Charleston paper[92] gives an account of the death, at Lecompton, Kansas, November 18, 1857, of a William H. Jenkins. It states that "He was born on Edisto Island, in South Carolina, and on reaching manhood, he lived in our City for a few years, where he obtained the esteem of many friends. When the struggle commenced between the North and the South in Kansas, he emigrated thither, and assumed the position of a Southern Champion. . . . . A member of the Kansas Legislature, he was the leader of the Southern Rights party which forced Governor Geary to resign. A member of the Constitutional Convention, he exerted himself so intensly as to exhaust his vital powers, and to produce his early death. . . ." There is more in the notice, giving an account of an adventure of his during the preceding winter. If this is the William H. Jenkins, son of Benjamin James Jenkins, then he died when about 30; Governor Geary resigned in 1857, serving less than a year, and there was quite a large emigration from this State to Kansas in 1855, many of the people being young men of good families and position, who were led by a spirit of adventure, to go where ever trouble was brewing. The dates make it possible for these two men to be one and the same.

25. iii. Ephraim Mikell Bailey, born October 20, 1830; married 1857, Mary Elizabeth Beckett. They had issue: (1) Allan Hamilton, born October, 1858; died without issue. (2) Julian Brailsford, born December, 1865, married 1895 Susan Lining Dawson.

[92] *Courier*, January 7, 1858.

26. iv. ———— Bailey Jenkins
27. v. John Jenkins Jenkins.
28. vi. A daughter who died young.
29. vii. Septimus Hamilton Jenkins, born 1829 (according to the family statement) died 1904; married at Edingsville September 18, 1857, Mrs. Anne Manson (Gautier) Bailey widow of Charles Bailey.

22

Sarah Bailey Jenkins, (Benjamin, Jr., 3, Benjamin, Esq., 2, John 1), born 1816, died 1895. Married November 15, 1838 William Horace Rivers of St. Andrews Parish.[93] She was the only daughter of Benjamin Jenkins of St. Paul's Parish. Her marriage settlement was dated November 14, 1838.[94] Henry F. Bailey was her trustee, but Alexander Brown and George Cooper were substituted for Bailey.

William Horace Rivers died before November 28, 1861, when Sarah B. Rivers was appointed administratrix.

Sarah Bailey Jenkins and William Horace Rivers had issue:

i. William Horace Rivers.
ii. Charles H. Rivers.
iii. John Douglas Rivers, married Anne F. Jenkins, daughter of S. Hamilton Jenkins.
iv. Susan Rivers, born 1847, died 1887; married 1866, Dr. John P. Thomas (1818–1900) she was his second wife; they had issue; (1) Lula, married 1889 Claudius Bissell Jenkins, son of S. Hamilton Jenkins. (2) John P. Thomas. (3) H. Rivers Thomas. (4) Farr Thomas. (5) Estell Thomas, married T. T. Hyde. (6) Martha Thomas.
v. Sarah P. Rivers.
vi. Lula Rivers.
vii. Emily Rivers.

29

Septimus Hamilton Jenkins; (Benjamin James 3, Benjamin Esq., 2, John 1), lived on Edisto and Wahmalaw Island. Was born

[93] *Courier*, December 7, 1838.
[94] Columbia, S. C., Marriage Settlement Book, vol. 14, p. 117.

1829, died 1904. Married at Edingsville, September 18, 1857, Mrs. Anne Manson (Gautier) Bailey, widow of Charles Bailey. S. Hamilton Jenkins and his wife had issue:

i. Henry Bailey Jenkins, married Mary Eva Bailey, and had (1) Lucile. (2) Beulah. (3) Caroline. (4) Henry B., Jr. (5) Martha. (6) Lula.

ii. Annie Floride Jenkins, married John Douglas Rivers.

iii. Claudius Bissell Jenkins, married 1889, Lula Thomas, daughter of Susan Rivers (see under 22, no. iv) and John P. Thomas; they have issue: (1) C. Bissell Jr. married Jeannie Black Hyde, two children, Jean Hyde Jenkins, and Lula Thomas Jenkins. (2) John Thomas Jenkins, married Hess Waring Lebby, one child, Hess Waring Jenkins. (3) Lula Jenkins. (4) Chilton Hamilton Jenkins, died young. (5) Charles Rees Jenkins. (6) Lillie Eason Jenkins. (7) Pierre Gautier Jenkins. (8) Rivers Thomas Jenkins.

iv. Julia Jenkins, married 1893 William E. Jenkins (see under 15, no. 1) they have issue: (1) Wm. Hamilton Jenkins, born December 1893. (2) Julian Gautier Jenkins, born 1895. (3) Annie Mason Jenkins, born 1898. (4) Mary Amarinthia Jenkins, born 1907.

v. Susie Jenkins, married Edward Seabrook, 1904; they have issue: (1) Annie Gautier, born 1906. (2) Virginia Lee, born 1908.

THE REGISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH PARISH

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from July)

BURIALS

George Page departed this Life 7ber 20th. 1743 and was Interred the 21st of 7ber 1743.

Susannah the Daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Gibbs died on Sunday ye 23d of 8ber 1743 and buried on Wednesday following in the Cemetery.

Sarah the wife of Andrew Rutledge Esq; was buried on tuesday the 22d of 9ber 1743 under her own Pew in the Church.[1]

Martha the Daughter of Robert Dorrill and Elizabeth his wife was interr'd the 2d. June 1744.

Joannah Clements was buried the 20th. do. 1744.

Charlotta the wife of the Reverend Levi Durand was buried in the Parish Church of Christ Church in the Chancel under the Altar on wednesday 8ber 10th. 1744.

Illi Dura Quies, Oculos & ferreus urget
Somnus; in aeternam clauduntur Lumina Noctem.[2]

Hugh Hext was buried 9ber. the 14, 1744.[3]

Elizabeth Daughter of Wm. and Mary Gibbes Died Octor: 30th: 3 o'Clock in the Morning. and buried at ye Church the 31st: Day Octr. 1745.

Elizabeth Daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Gibbes Died. . . . and was buried.

[1] She was Sarah Boone, daughter of Maj. John Boone and his wife Elizabeth Paty, and the widow of Hugh Hext; her daughter Sarah Hext married Dr. John Rutledge, brother of the Hon. Andrew Rutledge mentioned above. Sarah Boone had no children by her second husband, Andw. Rutledge.

[2] Vergil. AEneid X, 745–46. "A rest unbroken and an iron sleep oppress her eyes; her light is quenched in endless night" (Reference and translation by Mr. Thomas della Torre.)

[3] Son of Amias Hext; he married in April, 1742, Susannah Beresford, daughter of Thomas Boone and Mary Capers, and widow of Michael Beresford. (This *Magazine*, vol. 6, p. 39.)

Thos. son of Hugh and Susannah Hext, Died the 15th. of March, 1754/5.
Levi son of the Revd. Levi Durand died the 16th. day of May, 1745.
Susannah Durand Daughter of the Rev. Levi Durand Died August 29th. 1745.
William Howell Dyed Jan. 1st. 1745/6.
Florah Skerrett Dyed Jan. 23, 1745/6.
Cornell George Benison Died the 9th. of June, 1748.
James Son of Dr. James White buried ye 9th. October, 174–.
Edwd. Hazelwood was buried April 4th. 1743.
John Son of George Page and Catherine his wife was buried July 30th. 1743.
Mrs. Steele's Child was buried 7ber 11th. 1743.
———— Son of Thomas Barton was buried October the 29th. 1743.
Robert the Son of John Wingood and Elizabeth his wife was buried 9ber 16th. 1743.
Stephen Metheringham was interred October the 6th. 1744. In the Church Yard.
Dr. Rutledge died on Xitmas Day, 1750 and was buried at Charles-Town 27th ensuing.[4]
Dennis Obryen was interred the 8th. Jany. 1750/1.
Joseph Severance buried ye 14. Jany. 1750.1.
John Gibbens was biried the 22d. Jany. 1750/1.
William Bennett buried 9 Feby, 1750/1.
Mary Cook buried 13 Febry, 1750/1.
Alexr. Parris was buried 20th. Feby. 1750/1.
Elizabeth the widow of John Gibbens buried 24th. Feby. 1750/1.

[4] Dr. John Rutledge, who with his brother Andrew, came to So. Ca. from Ireland early in the 18th. Century. He was a member of the Assembly from Christ Church Parish in 1748 and 1750; (S. C. Gaz.) had a plantation in Christ Church parish, one on Stono River, and real estate in Charles Town (Inventory). He and his wife Sarah Hext (1724–1792) married 1738, had seven children: Gov. John Rutledge, the "Dictator", 1739–1800; Andrew Rutledge, 174– to 1772, a merchant and man of position; Thomas Rutledge, 1741–1783, merchant, Justice of the Peace and member of the General Assembly for St. Helena's parish in 1776; Sarah Rutledge, born 1742, married Gov. John Mathewes; Hugh Rutledge, 174– to 1811; a lawyer, judge of the Admiralty, 1776, and held other important offices; Mary Rutledge, 1747–1832, married Roger Smith; Gov. Edward Rutledge, 1749–1800.

William Benison died the 15th of March and was buried the 20th. 1750/1.
Jacob Burdell was buried ye 2d. April 1751.
William Hendricks was Interred 13 Nov. 1749.
Robert Son of Robt. and Elizabeth Gibbes 19xber 1749.
——— Bruce was Interred 10 April, 1749.
John Son of James Allein 28 June 1750 aged 18 months.
James the Son of Peter and Rebecca Royer was buried the 12th. of September 1750.
Mark the son of John and Catherine Holmes was buried in the Church Yard 16th. Sept., 1750.
Joshua Wilks buried Feby. 8th. 1748/9.
Elisabeth Daughr. of John and Catherine Holmes buried Sept. 26, 1745
Sarah Wingood Daug'r of John and ——— Wingood burd. Oct. 8, 1745.
Francis Logan buried Janry. 10th. 1745/6.
——— Child of Robert Dorrill buried Jany. 17th. 1745/6.
John Maccomson buried Feb. 23d. 1745/6.
Ann Bond, daughter of Jacon and Susannah Bond Buried Septr. 8th. 1746.
——— Webb Son of Thomas and Mary Webb Buried Sepr: 9: 1746.
James Son of James and Ann M: Gaw Buried Sep: 16: 1746.
——— Emmitt Son of Jonathan and Sarah Emmitt Buried Sep: 18: 1746.
William Son of Oliver and Rebecca Spencer Buried August — 1746.
Susannah Bond wife of Jacob Bond, was buried 12th. Octr: 1746.
Mary Maybank was buried 20th: Octr: 1746.
Magadaline Oliver wife of Mark Oliver Buried 27th. Decr: 1746.
Mrs. Pring wife of William Pring Buried 27th: Mar: 1747.
Mary Gibbes wife of William Gibbes Buried Apr: 7: 1747.
Mary Metheringham wife of Jno: Metheringham Buried May 13: 1747.
Richard son of Peter Royer Buried 19th. May 1747.
William Watterson Buried 22d. May 1747.
Richard Rowser Buried 26 May 1747.
Clement Son of Henry and Eliz; Varnor Died August 19: 1747.
Boonne Son of John and Catherine Holmes Died 21st. Sep: 1747.

John Barton Died 4th. Oct: 1747.
Elizabeth Quelch wife of Andrew Quelch Died 11th: Oct. 1747.
Mary the wife of William Hendricks Died Oct. 21: 1747.
Old Scholes Died the 26th: October 1747.
Elizabeth Wife of John Barton Died 23d. January 1747.
Peter Vellepontoux Died 25th. April 1748. (*sic*).
William Son of Joshua and Joan Wilks Buried Sepr: 28th: 1748.
Joan Wilks Wife of Joshua Wilks buried Sepr: 28: 1748.
Sarah Roe wife of George Roe Buried Octr: 17th: 1748.
Richard Son of Elizabeth Hazlewood Buried October 20th. 1748.
Oliver Spencer Buried the 5th: June 1749.
Jonah Collings was buried the 25 April 1749.
Mary Daughter of William and Mary Gibbes was buried Sept: 29: 1749.
Richard Beck departed this Life — April, 1749.
Joseph Hacher Departed this Life July — 1749.
Capt'n Thomas Boone departed this Life 2d. Nov'r. 1749 and was inter'd on his own Plantat'n the 5th. Nov. 1749.
Thomas Palmer buried 7 Nov. 1749.
Wm. Hendricks 13 Dec. 1749.
Robert Gibbes Junr. 19 Dec. 1749.
Jane ye Daughter of Jonah and Jane Bonhost was buried 29 December 1749.
1750 Joseph Vanderhorst was buried the 12th of January.
John Hollybush was interred the 16th. Day of February on his Plantation 1750.
Martha the Daughter of James McGaw and Ann McGaw was buried 11th Xber 1750.

(To be continued)

EXTRACTS FROM JOURNAL OF MRS. ANN MANIGAULT 1754–1781

With Notes by MABEL L. WEBBER

(*Continued from July.*)

1767. Jan. 2. My son had a little fever. 4. Mrs. Apthorp at tea. I had the Rheumatism. 7th. Could not go down stairs. 10. I dined below. My lameness continued. 20. My knee a little better, but was bad again the 27th. 30th. Came down stairs. 11th. Penelope and her family went to live at Silk Hope. 15. Mrs. T. L. Smith 1.[1] 16. Mrs.Trezevant do.[2] 27. Mrs. Thomas died.[3]

Feb. 1. Mr. and Mrs. Apthorp, Messrs King, Walter and Izard at dinner. 8. A visit from Mrs. Phillips and her sister. 10. Young Mr. Habersham at dinner. 13. Mrs. Apthorp, my son and Daughter at dinner and supper. 17. Mrs. Apthorp at dinner. 17. Dined at my sons. 22. Mrs. Apthorp went away. 24. Nancy Thomas came to stay with me.[4] 25. Mr. Thomas at dinner.

Mar. 8. Miss Lynch married.[5] 13. A visit from Lady Mary, Lady Anne, and Miss Murray. My son and Daughter, Miss Henrietta Wragg, Mr. King and Mr. Walter at supper. 15. Miss Charlotte Motte married.[6]

[1] Elizabeth Inglis, wife of Thomas Loughton Smith; the child was probably Claudia Smith. This *Magazine*, vol. iv, p. 252.

[2] Theodore Henry, son of Theodore and Ann Timothy Trezevant, died August, 1768. (*Trezevant Family*, p. 18.)

[3] St. Philip's Register, Jan. 27, 1767. "Ann, wife of Samuel Thomas buried." She was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hasell and his wife Elizabeth Ashby, married Samuel Thomas of St. Thomas's parish as his third wife, 24th July, 1757; St. Philip's Register, she was a niece of Mrs. Manigault.

[4] Daughter of the above Samuel Thomas by his second wife, Elizabeth Ashby (1723–1755) also a niece of Mrs. Manigault.

[5] Sabina, daughter of Thomas Lynch, Sr., to William Cattell.

[6] To John Huger.

April 7. The Doctor came to Town. 12. My Grand-daughter Nancy had the chicken-pox. Mr. King, Walter and Wooleston at dinner.[7] 13. Supt at my sons. 15. Mrs. Fraser 1. 21. Mr. Savage married.[8]

May 2. Mr. Branford died.[9] 10. Messrs Moore,[10] Wragg and Walter at dinner. 13. My sons family went to stay at Goosecreek. 28. Mr. M. and Mr. King to Silk Hope. Returned June 1. 29. Great Hail and Thunder.[11]

June 2. Mr. Kinloch died.[12] 4. My Grandson G. went to Goosecreek. 15. Dr. F. and Mr. King sailed for England.[13] 16. A very great storm with very hard Thunder after very dry weather, a negro killed. 18. Mrs. Poaug 1.[14] 21. Mrs. W. H. Drayton 1.[15] 28. Capt. Spender died.[16]

July 4. Mrs. Garden 1. 5. Went to see my Grand-children who had come from the Country. 17. My

[7] Richard King of London; Walter and Wooleston not placed.

[8] Capt. Thomas Savage of the CharlesTown Light Infantry, married in Savannah to Miss Polly Butler, only daughter of the late William Butler, of the Province of Georgia. (Salley, *Marriage Notices*, p. 32.)

[9] The 30th past (*sic*) died in this Town, William Branford, Esq; reckoned one of the best planters in the Province. (*S. C. Gaz.*, May 11, 1767.)

[10] Daniel Moore, Esq., who succeeded Beaufain as Collector of Customs; he arrived from Barbadoes March 18, 1767. (*S. C. Gaz. and American Gen. Gaz.*, March 20, 1767.)

[11] Long account of this storm and the damage it did in the *S. C. Gaz.*, June 22, 1767.

[12] Died 2d Instant, at his plantation at Santee, Francis Kinlock, Esq., one of the most considerable and successful Indico planters in this Province. (*So. Ca. Gazette*, June 15, 1767.)

[13] Tuesday last embarked for London, Mr. Richard King of London, Mr. Walter Mansell, Doctor John Farquharson, Mr. Peter Taylor, and others. (*S. C. Gaz.*, June 22, 1767.)

[14] St. Philip's Register, 9 July, 1767. Judith, daughter of John and Charlotte Poaug baptized by Rev. Mr. Wilton.

[15] Child of William Henry Drayton and Dorothy Golightly, who were married March 29, 1764.

[16] Last Monday died suddenly, Capt. George Spender late master of the Ship Catherine, of London, *S. C. Gazette*, July 6, 1767. St. Philip's Register records his burial June 29, 1767.

Grandson G. bitt by Mr. Corker's Dog. 19. Mr Ben Huger married.[17] 31. E. Hasel to James Island, a very hot day. Returned 7th. Aug.

August 3. I was taken with the Gout at night. 4. Worse. 5. Worse 6th. and 7th. Bad. 8th and 9th. a little better, but bad nights with the fever and sometimes a disorder in the bowels. 13th. 14th. 15th. Easy but very weak. 17th. my foot very weak so that I cannot stand. 19th. Hurt my feet endeavoring to stand. 21st. My feet very easy but cannot stand but a little. 24th. Walked a few steps. 26th. Hurt my feet trying to walk. 28th. Very lame and continued so to 4th. Sept. Then grew a little better. 7th. Sept. Well, but cannot walk. 11th. Began to put my feet in salt water. 12th. A little better. 15th. Took a few steps. 19th. Walked into the other room with help. From 25th to 28th. Bad (very) again. 29th. A little better. Oct. 4th. Still better, but cannot get strength in my feet. 11th. Walk a little better. 14th. I walk a little with a stick. 19th. I mend very slowly. 22d. Not so well. 23. A little better. 27th. Was helped down stairs. Nov. 2nd. Grow a little stronger. 6th. Went to my Daughters with difficulty. 10th. My knee very bad. 12th. A little better. 15th. Went to Church and much fatigued. 18th. I mend very slowly. 22d. Walked to Church with much difficulty. Dec. 5th. I grow a little stronger. From 19th to 26th. I had the Toothache.

August 7. Mr. Backhouse died. 24th. Mrs. T. Smith 1.[18]

[17] To Mary, daughter of Culcheth Golightly, decd. *S. C. Gaz.*, July 27, 1767.

[18] Benjamin Backhouse, "who kept the tavern on the Bay, distinguished by the sign of Bacchus, and the meeting of the Sons of Liberty." (*S. C. Gaz.*, August 17, 1767.) Thomas, son of Thomas and Anne Smith, baptized 18 March 1768. (St. Philip's Register.)

Sept. 13. Mrs. Ben Smith had a daughter. 27. Miss Ann Gibbes married.[19] 29. Miss Gadsden do.[20]

Oct. 7. My daughter not well. Mr. Wilton died.[21] 9. Mrs. Rutledge 1. 12. Dr. Pillings died.[22] My daughter was brought to bed. She had a Daughter called Elizabeth, who was overlaid by her nurse the 15th. Jan. following. 14. Mrs. Edwards 1. 17. Mrs. Neufville do. 25. Mr. Burn married.[23] 28. Mr. M. and my Grandson G. went to Silk-hope; returned 2d. Nov. after sleeping at the Ferry.—very bad weather.

Nov. 14. Mr. and Mrs. Izard arrived.[24] 21. Mrs. Outerbridge died.[25] Lady Charles 1.[26] 29. Mr. Rolle at dinner.[27]

Dec. 11. My Grandson J. had the mumps. 12. Mrs. Fenwick had a daughter. 18. Mrs. Deas 1. 22. Mrs. Willm. Wragg died.[28] 24. My Son and Grandson G. to Goose Creek. 28. Mrs. Gordon 1.

(*To be continued*)

[19] To Edward Thompson. (St. Philip's Register.)

[20] To Andrew Rutledge, Esq., (Ibid.,) He was the second or third son of Dr. John Rutledge and Sarah Hext, and was an eminent merchant; died in 1772, leaving no issue; his widow married second in 1774, Thomas Ferguson, Esq.

[21] Rev. Joseph Darce Appleby Wilton, A. M., aged 37; assistant Rector of St. Philip's. (*S. C. Gas.*, October 12, 1767.)

[22] Dr. William Pillings (*S. C. Gas.*, October 19, 1767.)

[23] Hon. John Burn, member of Council, to Mrs. Anne Baron, widow of the late Rev. Alexander Baron. (*S. C. Gas.*, November 18, 1767.)

[24] Saturday from New York, Ralph Izard, Esq., with his newly married lady, and her sister, Miss DeLancy. (*S. C. Gas.*, November 18, 1767.)

[25] Anne Clements, wife of Capt. White Outerbridge. (St. Philip's Register and *S. C. Gas.*, November 23, 1767.

[26] St. Philip's Register, April 18, 1768. Elizabeth Harriott, daughter of Lord Charles Greville Montague and Lady Elizabeth Harriott Montague, baptized.

[27] Denys Rolle, M. P. who had returned from England with more Settlers for East Florida. (*S. C. Gaz.*, Jan. 19, 1767.)

[28] St. Philips Register, Dec. 24, 1767. Mary, wife of William Wragg buried.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CHARLESTON MORNING POST AND DAILY ADVERTISER

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from July)

Married.] Last Thursday evening, Mr. Robert Stewart, of this City, Merchant, to Miss Martha Godin, eldest daughter of the deceased Isaac Godin, Esq: of Goose Creek.—Mr. Joseph Lloyd to Miss Hester Johnson, both of this City. (Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1787.)

Monday last died at Goose creek, Arthur Middleton, Esq: in the 45th year of his age. (Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1787.)[1]

Last night died, after a long illness, Mr. Andrew Stewart, of this City, much respected by his friends and acquaintances. (Saturday, Jan. 6, 1787.)

Died.] Last Saturday afternoon, in this City, much regretted by a numerous acquaintance, Mrs. Elizabeth Pinckney, the amiable Consort of Hobson Pinckney, Esq: of St. Thomas' Parish, and daughter of Daniel Cannon, Esq: of this City.

Married.] Last Thursday evening, Mr. William Robinson, Merchant, to Miss Francis Thorney.—Last Saturday evening, Capt. Jacob Schrieber, to Mrs. Mary-Ann Hall, widow of the deceased Mr. John Hall.—Last evening, Mr. Thomas Godfrey, to Miss Sarah Donnom. (Monday, Jan. 15, 1787.)

Married.] Mr. John Todd of James-Island, to Miss Ann Ball, youngest daughter of the deceased Mr. Joseph Ball, of this City. (Saturday, Jan. 20, 1787.)

Last Saturday died, in the bloom of life, after a long illness, much regretted, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, Consort of Capt. David Campbell, and daughter of the deceased Thomas-Loughton Smith, Esq; of this City. Her remains were last evening deposited in the family vault in St. Philip's church-yard, attended by a number of respectable citizens. (Monday, Jan. 22, 1787.)

[1] Signer of the Declaration of Independence; he was buried in the Middleton tomb at Middleton place on the Ashley River.

Last evening was married Dr. David Ramsey, to Miss Laurens, daughter of the Hon. Henry Laurens, Esq; (Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1787.)

Died.] Yesterday morning, after a severe illness, which she endures with Christain patience and resignation, Mrs. Frances Scott, wife of Mr. William Scott, Jr. of this City.—The same day, Mr. John Freare.—Mr. George-Robert Williams, watch-maker. (Thursday, Jan. 25, 1787.)

Married.] Last Wednesday evening, Mr. Daniel Ward, to the amiable Miss Susannah Swinton, eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh Swinton, of this City. (Friday, Jan. 26, 1787.)

Nassau, Jan. 20, Thursday last died here, Major William Cunningham,[2] formerly of the South-Carolina Royal Militia. (Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1787.)

Tuesday last, died after a long illness, Dr. John Mackie, of this City. (Thursday, Feb. 1, 1787.)

Married.] Last Tuesday evening, Capt. Thomas Ross, to Miss Nancy Mortimer, of this City. (Thursday, Feb. 8, 1787.)

Married.] Last Thursday evening, Dr. William Read, to Miss Sarah Harleston, daughter of Col. John Harleston, of this City. (Monday Feb. 5, 1787.)

This morning, died after a few days illness, John Vanderhorst, Esq; Secretary of State. (Saturday, Feb. 9, 1787.)

Died.] Last Saturday, after a few hours illness, Mrs. Rebecca Delka, wife of Mr. John Delka.—The same day, Mr. Thomas Rivers, of John's Island.—Last night suddenly, Mr. Robert Thompson. (Monday, Feb. 12, 1787.)

Married.] Major Benjamin Smith, of Goose-Creek, to Mrs. Coachman widow of the deceased Benjamin Coachman, Esq.

Died.] Yesterday, Capt. John Knowles Rish, a native of Cape Cod, aged 27 years. (Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1787.)

Died.] This morning after a lingering illness, Capt. John Mouatt, late of the st. South Carolina Continental Regiment of Infantry—a firm friend to the liberty of America, and one of those who were sent into captivity to St. Augustine after the reduction of this City by the British in 1780. (Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1787.)

Died.] This morning, Mr. Myer Moses, ... he was an inhabitant of this City upwards of 25 years, and ever sustained

[2] This was "Bloody Bill" Cunningham, the Tory, (McCrady, 1780–'83)

the character of a worthy, honest man, and has left a wife and eight children to lament his loss. (Thursday, Feb. 15, 1787.)

Died.] Lately at Philadelphia, Capt. Solomon Pendleton, late Surveyor in Georgia. (Saturday, Feb. 17, 1787.)

On Thursday evening last, was married at James Island, by the Rev. Thomas Mills, Rector of St. Andrew's, Edward Freer, Esq; of John's Island, to the amiable Miss Margaret Hearne. (Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1787.)

Married.] Last evening, Dr. Samuel-Jacob Axon, of Stono, to Miss Betsy You, daughter of the deceased Mr. Thomas You, of this City. (Friday, Mar. 2, 1787.)

"Married at Camden, Mr. Francis Wolfe, merchant, to Miss Polly Reid, an agreeable young lady, possessed of a handsome fortune, and every qualified to render the marriage state happy.

Also, Mr. Bush's Joseph (*sic*) to Miss Goodall, daughter of Alexander Goodall, Taylor, both of that place." (Saturday, March 3, 1787.)

Died.] In this City, last Saturday morning, in an advanced age, Mrs. Esther Keith, widow of the deceased Dr. William Keith. —Yesterday morning, in the 24th. year of her age, after a long illness, Miss Charlotte Rutherford, daughter of the deceased Mr. Robert Rutherford.—At Santee, Mrs. Mary Frierson, wife of John Frierson, Esq. (Tuesday, Mar. 6, 1787.)

Married.] Last Sunday evening, in St. Stephen's Parish Santee, Mr. James Scot, of this City, Merchant, to Miss Polly Vernon, daughter of the deceased Mr. William Vernon. (Friday, March 9, 1787.)

Married.] Last, evening, Thomas Simons, Esq; (son of the late Col. Maurice Simons) to Miss Betsy Read, daughter of the Hon. James Read, Esq; of Georgia, deceased.—The same evening, Mr. George Frederick Dener, to Miss Christiana Spidell, of this City.

Died.] Mrs. Charlotte Poaug, widow of the deceased John Poaug, Esq; of this city.—Mrs. Elliott, widow of Mr. William Elliott of Beaufort, deceased. (Friday, March 16, 1787.)

Married on Sunday evening last, Mr. Duncan Littlejohn, of this City, to Mrs. Ann Kennedy, widow of Dr. Thomas Kennedy, of Edisto Island. (Thursday, Mar. 17, 1787.)

Died.] At Cross-Creek, in North Carolina, Mr. James Bricken, blaksmith, a worthy citizen of this place, and a true friend to his country. (Wednesday, Mar. 21, 1787.)

Died.] Last Monday, much lamented by her family and friends, Mrs. Sarah Hughes, widow of the deceased Thomas Hughes, Esq; of this City. (Thursday, March 29, 1787.)

Married.] Last Saturday evening, Capt. Thomas Hunt, to Miss Hannah Nott, daughter of Epahras Nott, of this City.—Last evening, Mr. Peter Bambridge, a preacher of the Baptist denomination, to Miss Eleanor M'Intosh, daughter of Gen. Alexander M'Intosh of Lynwilg, Peedee, deceased. (Wednesday, April 4, 1787.)

Married.] Last Saturday evening, Mr. Thomas Lehre, of this City, to Mrs. Susannah Stanyarne, widow of the deceased James Stanyarne, Esq; of Stono. (Friday, April 6, 1787.)

Married.] Last evening, Mr. James Vandell, one of the Printers of the Columbian Herald, to Mrs. Elizabeth Oliphant, of this City. (Friday, April 13, 1787.)

Yesterday died Mr. Amasdas Chiffelle, deservedly esteemed by by his friends. He was a most zealous supporter of the Masonic order. (Wednesday April 18, 1787.)

Saturday morning died, Mr. David Austin, of this City. (Monday, April 23, 1787.)

Yesterday evening, Mr. Sebastian Keely, was married to Miss Susannah Rivers, daughter of John Rivers, Esq; of James Island. (Friday, April 27, 1787.)

Married.] Last evening, Capt. William Richards, to Miss Mary Ralph, both of this City. (Monday, April 30, 1787.)

(To be continued)

HISTORICAL NOTES

SHUTE'S FOLLY

In the number of this MAGAZINE for April, 1918 (vol. xix, p. 91), the speculation is discussed as to why that marsh island in Charleston Harbor should have been called "Shute's Folly." Some light is thrown on the matter by an advertisement published in the *South Carolina Gazette* for June 4, 1750, of the sale of "one half of *Shute's Delight* otherwise called *Shute's Folly*." Probably Shute had erected on that point, so attractive from its cool situation on the water, but too exposed to the violence of storms and seas, a structure which he termed his "delight" but the populace his "folly."

ASHLEY RIVER: SEATS AND SETTLEMENTS MAP

By an oversight the reduction in size from the original was not printed on the map published in this present volume (xx, p. 1) in the January, 1919, number. The scale of the original was 15 chains per inch and the map as published was reduced to one-third of the original, say 45 chains per inch.

THOMAS BLISS

Bond of Samuel Bliss, Jun., and Jonathan Bushnell, Norwich, county of New London, colony of Connecticut in New England, in L100, 13 October 1737, for said Saml. Bliss, Junr., as administrator of the estate of Thomas Bliss, Late of South Carolina, Decd. Inventory 17 Nov. 1737, by Jabez Bingham and Ebenezer Lothrop. Total L8–15–6. Said Thomas Bliss late of South Carolina deceased.—*New London Files, State Library, Hartford.*

GIFT OF THE LATE HENRY S. HOLMES, ESQ

Under the will of the late Mr. Henry S. Holmes, a Curator, this Society receives its first bequest. Mr. Holmes, who was always interested in the Society, and manifested his interest in many kindly and practical ways, has left it $1000 towards a building fund; he has also left to the Society his collection of historical books.

INDEX

Abbott, Walter, 101.
Acadians, 62.
Actors, and Plays, 59, 205, 206.
Adams, Miss, 214.
Adams, Ann, 235.
Adams, Barnard, 234.
Adams, Benjamin, 244, 246.
Adams, David, 110, 224, 225, 226, 227.
Adams, Elizabeth, 224, 226, 232, 244.
Adams, Hannah, 224, 226, 227.
Adams, John, 124, 235.
Adams, Joseph, 230.
Adams, Mary, 143, 224, 225, 226, 229, 236.
Adams, Nathaniel, 142, 224, 227, 238, 239.
Adams, Sarah, 238.
Adams, William, 168, 226, 230, 232, 238.
Addison, Rebecca, 145.
Adger, Sarah, 243.
Aggis, Edmund, 31.
Agrees, Joanna, 170.
Ainger, Joseph, 88.
Ainslie, Hannah, 29, 30, 31.
Ainslie, John, 28, 29, 30, 31, 63, 73, 140.
Ainslee, Mary, 63.
Air, James Henry, 25.
Alexander, Ann, 166, 171.
Alexander, John, 161, 166.
Alexander, Nathaniel, 74.
Allen, Miss, 59.
Allen, Mrs., 130.
Allen, Andrew, 9, 10.
Allen, Beverly, 53.
Allen, Elizabeth, 9, 10, 73, 131.
Allen, Frances, 124.
Allen, James, 254.
Allen, Jane, 9, 10.
Allen, John, 254.
Allen, Madera, 9.
Allen, Thomas, 124, 126.
American Company of Comedians, 205, 206, 207, 209, 210.
Ambrose, Elizabeth, 32.
Amherst, Gen., 134.
Anderson, Mrs., 69.
Anderson, James, 202.
Andrews, Benjamin, 5.
Andrews, or Liberty Hall, 5–7.
Andrews, Rev. John, 57, 62.
Anger, John, 102, 105.
Apthorp, Mr., 256.
Apthorp, Mrs., 212.
Apthorp, John, 212.
Archdale, Gov. John, 26.
Archdale, 4, 23–27.
Archdale Hall, 26.
Archdale, John, 160.
Arding, John, 170.
Armstrong, Henry B., 23.
Arnold, Mr., 199.
Arthur, Mary, 56.
Arthur, Nathaniel, 202.
Arthur, Priscilla, 202.
Ash, Catherine, 126.
Ash, Joseph, 232.
Ash, Samuel, 66, 126.
Ashby, Ann, 63.
Ashby, Anthony, 56.
Ashby, Charlotte, 56.
Ashby, Elizabeth, 61, 256.
Ashby, John, 57.
Ashley Bluff, 16–18.
Ashley Ferry Town, 83.
Ashley Hall, 5.
Ashley Hill, 109, 112–115.
Ashley River, Seats and Settlements, 3–51, 75–122.
Ashley River, Seats and Settlements, Map, 2, 264.
Ashley River, Upper, 151–198, map facing 151.
Ashley Wood, and Jerico, 9.
Assembly, The, 59, 61.
Astor, Miss, 153.
Atchinson, Eliza, 55.
Atkin, Lady Anne, 172, 206.
Atkin, Edmond, 73, 172.
Attmore, Elizabeth, 55.
Attmore, Ralph, 55.
Audobon, *Birds of North America*, 36.
Austin, David, 263.
Austin, Eleanor, 139–140.
Austin, George, 73, 131, 139, 204.
Axon, Samuel Jacob, 262.
Axtell, Ann, 161.
Axtell, Daniel, 37, 159, 160, 161, 162.
Axtell, Daniel, of New England, 162.
Axtell, Elizabeth, 37, 161, 163.
Axtell, Holland, 160.
Axtell, Mary, 161.

Axtell, Rebecca, 161.
Axtell, Lady Rebecca, 160, 161, 162, 164, 165, 166, 170.
Axtell, Sibella, 160, 161.

Bachelor, David, 125.
Backhouse, Benjamin, 258.
Bacon's Bridge, 3.
Bacot, Mrs., 209.
Bacot, Daniel, 117.
Bacot, Laura DeSaussure, 243.
Bacot, Peter, 117.
Bacot, Samuel, 68.
Badderly, Col. John, 144.
Bailey, Anne Manson Gautier, 250, 251.
Bailey, Benjamin, 241, 245.
Bailey, Edward, 245, 246, 247, 248.
Bailey, Eliza Ann, 243.
Bailey, Eliza L., 240.
Bailey, Elizabeth, 226.
Bailey, Henry, 224.
Bailey, Henry F., 250.
Bailey, John, 117.
Bailey, Joseph, 242.
Bailey, Mary Eva, 251.
Bailey, Ralph, 224, 226, 240.
Bailey, Thomas, 241.
Baird, Archibald, 74.
Baker, Ann, 25, 34.
Baker, Barnard Elliott, 26.
Baker, Benjamin, 34.
Baker, Edward, 23, 24.
Baker, Elihu, 24, 28, 29, 32, 34, 36, 117.
Baker, Elizabeth, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 35, 39, 79.
Baker, Esther, 25.
Baker, Hannah, 23, 24.
Baker, Harriett, 22.
Baker, Henry Hyrne, 26.
Baker, James, 34, 39.
Baker, Jane, 23, 24.
Baker, John, 24, 28, 32, 33, 36, 66, 116, 117, 118, 192.
Baker, Col. John, 15.
Baker, Joseph, 34.
Baker, Josiah, 24, 28, 32, 34, 35, 82, 117.
Baker, Margaret, 25.
Baker, Mary, 23, 25, 28, 32, 66, 117, 118.
Baker, Mary Butler, 26.
Baker, Rebecca, 25, 32.
Baker, Richard, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 34, 36, 79, 117.
Baker, Richard Bohun, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 32.
Baker, Samuel, 103.
Baker, Sarah, 34, 36, 116, 117.
Baker, Stephen, 15.
Baker, Susannah, 25, 32.
Baker, William, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 32, 33, 117.
Baker, William Bohun, 25.
Bakers, 36.
Bakers, see Mutation of Families.
Ball, Anne, 131.
Ball, Eleanor, 131.
Ball, Elias, 131, 213.
Ball, John Coming, 50.
Ball, Joseph, 56, 218.
Balls (Entertainments), 59.
Baltimore, The, 58.
Bambrich, Thomas, 173.
Bambrick Hill, 177.
Bambridge, Peter, 263.
Banbury, Miss, 210.
Banbury, Mrs., 58, 139.
Banbury, James, 58, 63, 128.
Banbury, Mary, 128.
Banbury, Peter, 63.
Banbury, Mrs. Peter, 60.
Baptists (Antipedo), 21.
Barksdale, Charles, 68.
Barksdale, John, 123, 125.
Barksdale, Sarah, 123.
Barlow, Richard, 217.
Barnett, George, 49.
Barnwell, John, 74.
Barnwell, Joseph W., 1.
Barnwell, Nathaniel, 74.
Barnwell, Thomas Osborne, 243.
Baron, Alexander, 17, 259.
Baron, Anne, 259.
Baron, Mary Cattell, 111.
Baron, Sarah, 17, 18.
Barren Heath, or Rose Hill, 158.
Barton, Anne, 66, 125.
Barton, Benjamin, 203.
Barton, Elizabeth, 255.
Barton, John, 68, 255.
Barton, Joseph, 20.
Barton, Thomas, 66, 67, 199, 203, 253.
Barton, William, 66.
Basford, John, 17.
Baskfield, Jasper, 124.
Baskwell, Mary, 123.
Bass, Thomas, 156.
Bassnett, John, 74.
Batavia Plantation, 113.
Bates, Ann, 68, 202.
Bates, Isaac, 125.
Bates, Susannah, 202.
Bates, Thomas, 202.
Batts, Aaron, 124.
Batts, Abraham, 124.
Batts, Benjamin, 124.

Batts, Jane, 124.
Batts, Mary Ann, 124.
Bay View plantation, 236.
Bayley, John, 37.
Baynard, Ann Ninian, 237.
Baynard, Margaret Wilkinson, 237.
Baynard, Sarah Ann, 237.
Baynard, Thomas Archibald, 237.
Baynard, William Grimball, 236, 237.
Beale, John, 140.
Beale, Othneil, 73.
Beale's Wharf, Fire on, 62.
Bear Hill, 96.
Beasley, Abraham, 217.
Beaufain, Hector Beranger de, 63, 73, 212.
Beck, Mary, 125.
Beck, Richard, 68, 255.
Beck, Sarah, 65.
Beckett, Mary Elizabeth, 249.
Beckwith, Sarah, 56.
Bedon, Richard, 17, 21, 73.
Bedon, Col. Richard, 15.
Bee, John, 125.
Bee, Joseph F., 84, 89.
Bee, Rachel, 54.
Bee, Rebecca, 131.
Bee, Thomas, 143.
Bee, William, 54.
Bee's Ferry, 84.
Beekins, John, 74.
Belcher, Polly, 214.
Belcher, William, 214.
Belin, James, 70.
Bell, Thomas R., 245.
Bell, William, 7.
Bellinger, Edmund, 24, 74, 82, 83, 84, 179.
Bellinger, Elizabeth, 85.
Bellinger, George, 87.
Bellinger, Margaret, 24.
Bellinger, William, 84.
Bellingers, see Mutation of Families.
Benison, Ann, 199.
Benison, Elizabeth, 199, 200.
Benison, George, 66, 199, 200, 253.
Benison, Jane, 70.
Benison, Mary, 69.
Benison, Sarah, 68.
Benison, William, 70, 254.
Bennett, Ann, 70.
Bennett, Elizabeth, 66.
Bennett, Henry, 67.
Bennett, I. S. K., 33.
Bennett, John, 71, 200.
Bennett, Nancy, 70.
Bennett, Sarah, 70.
Bennett, Susanna, 200.
Bennett, Thomas, 70.
Bennett, William, 253.
Bennetts, 9
Bennie, William, 215.
Benson, James, 123.
Bentley, George, 123.
Benstone, Capt. John, 202.
Beresford, Michael, 67, 252.
Beresford, Richard, 73.
Beresford, Susannah, 68, 252.
Bermuda, St. Thomas parish, 218.
Berry, John, 37.
Besseleu, Lewis, 143.
Besseleu, Susannah, 143.
Bethune, Margaret, 8, 12, 16.
Bevill, Edward, 37.
Bevill, James, 37.
Bevill, Noah, 37.
Bishop, Job, 37.
Bisset, Miss, 52.
Bisset, William, 68.
Bize, Daniel, 15, 16.
Bize, Hercules, D., 16.
Black, Alexander, 12.
Black, William, 7.
Black Robin, 43.
Black Tom Bay, 3.
Blair, David, 69.
Blake, Anne, 149, 176.
Blake, Benjamin, 48.
Blake, Admiral Benjamin, 162.
Blake, Daniel, 73, 114, 131, 164, 179, 188.
Blake, Edward, 149.
Blake, Elizabeth, 47, 48, 149.
Blake, Lady Elizabeth, 9, 38, 39, 162, 164.
Blake, Harriet Haig, 149, 150.
Blake, Jane Savage, 149.
Blake, John, 149.
Blake, John Haig, 149, 150.
Blake, Joseph, 9, 37, 161, 163, 177.
Blake, Margaret, 150.
Blake, Margaret Watson, 149.
Blake, Martha Ferguson, 149.
Blake, Mary, 149.
Blake, Mary Maham, 149, 150.
Blake, Rebecca, 8, 9, 10, 72, 168, 190.
Blake, Robert, Admiral, 37.
Blake, Sarah, 9, 149, 164.
Blake, William, 164, 179.
Blake burying ground at "The Bluff," Inscriptions from, 149–150.
Blake's Cypress, 177–179.
Blakes, see Mutations of Families.
Blythe, Thomas, 74.
Bliss, Samuel, 264.
Bliss, Thomas, 264.
Bocquet, Elizabeth, 152.
Bocquet, Peter, Jr., 152.

Boddicott, John, 39.
Boden, Elizabeth, 214.
Boden, Nicholas, 214.
Bohicket Creek, 233.
Bohun, Edmund, 24.
Bohun, Mary, 24.
Bohun, Nicholas, 24.
Boisseau, John, 177, 178.
Boisseau, Mary, 178.
Bollough, John, 124.
Bollough, Mary, 126.
Bollough, Sarah, 202.
Bollough, William, 123, 126, 202 (2).
Bolton, Allen, 142.
Bond, Ann, 254.
Bond, Catherine, 71.
Bond, Elizabeth, 69.
Bond, George Paddon, 130.
Bond, Jacob, 71, 73, 254 (2).
Bond, Rebecca, 70.
Bond, Susannah, 71, 254 (2).
Bonhost, Elizabeth, 67.
Bonhost, Jonah, 70, 255.
Bonhost, John, 202, 255.
Bonhost, Susannah, 71.
Bonneau, Anthony, 73.
Bonneau, Floride, 215.
Bonneau, Samuel, 215.
Boomer, Jacob, 54.
Boone, Ann, 162, 165, 171.
Boone, Catherine, 240.
Boone, Elizabeth, 199, 252.
Boone, James, 220(2).
Boone, John, 124, 252.
Boone, Joseph, 161, 166.
Boone, Joseph (tombstone), 168.
Boone, Mary, 67, 122.
Boone, Paty, 201.
Boone, Sarah, 64, 252.
Boone, Susan M. H., 220.
Boone, Susannah, 67.
Boone, Thomas, 67, 73, 124, 139, 140, 179, 201, 211, 252, 255.
Boone, William, 74.
Booth, Ann, 93.
Booth, Robert, 21.
Bounetheau, Mrs., 58.
Bounetheau, John, 128.
Bouquet, Henry, 128–129.
Bourquin, John Baptist, 74.
Bouyer, Capt. Samuel, 145.
Bowen, Jane Wilson, 150.
Bowen, John Blake, 150.
Bowen, Margaret Blake, 150.
Bowen, Margaret W., 150.
Bowen, Rev. Nathaniel, 149, 150.
Bowen, Robert Smith, 150.
Bower, Henry, 224.
Bowman, John, 109.
Bowman, Samuel, 74.
Bowmans, 96.
Böykin, William, 74.
Bradshaw, Dr. L., 214.
Bradsher, Elizabeth, 64.
Bradwell, Nathaniel, 167.
Brailsford, Edward, 31.
Brailsford, William, 144.
Brailsford, William Moultrie, 154.
Branford, Ann, 50, 86.
Branford, Barnaby, 153, 154, 177, 179.
Branford, Elizabeth, 85, 86.
Branford, John, 154.
Branford, Mary Magdalen, 154.
Branford, William, 85, 86, 154, 257.
Branford's, 153–154.
Brant, Elizabeth, 5.
Brewton, Elizabeth, 68.
Brewton, Mary, 68.
Brewton, Miles, 188.
Brewton, Robert, 73, 93.
Brick House, or Cattell Bluff, 108–112.
Bricken, James, 263.
Bridges, Elizabeth, 123.
Brisbane, Miss, 114.
Brisbane, Eunice, 22.
Brisbane, James, 25, 32.
Brisbane, John S., 46.
Brisbane, Maria, 46.
Brisbane, William, 74.
Brisbane, Dr. William, 22.
Britton, Francis, 199.
Bromley, Thomas, 209.
Broughton, Constantia, 57.
Broughton, Alexander, 73.
Broughton, Nathaniel, 73.
Broun, Archibald, 36.
Broun, Robert, 74.
Brown, Alexander, 250.
Brown, Ann, 67, 70.
Brown, Clement, 201.
Brown, John, 21, 54, 202.
Brown, Joseph, 74.
Brown, Martha, 142.
Brown, Mary, 201.
Brunson, Joseph, 154.
Bryan, ——, 142.
Bryan, Capt. Henry, 89
Bryan, John, 22, 23, 37
Bryde, Thomas, 55.
Buchannan, William, 74.
Buckholls, Abraham, 74.
Bull, Burnaby, 61.
Bull, Charlotte, 96.
Bull, Elizabeth, 61.
Bull, John, 74.
Bull, Stephen, 74, 99.
Bull, Stephen, of Sheldon, 74.

Bull, William, 73, 162.
Bull, Lt. Gov. William, 96, 139.
Bull, William Izard, 5.
Bulls, see Mutation of Families.
Bulline, Ann, 32.
Bulline, John, 21, 25.
Bulline, Joseph, 37.
Bulline, Margaret, 32.
Bulline, Thomas, 25.
Bulloch, James, 74.
Bullock, Samuel, 66, 203.
Bulmer, Elizabeth, 211.
Bulmer, James, 211.
Burd, John Vincent, 214, 215.
Burdell, Elizabeth, 67.
Burdell, Jacob, 69, 254.
Burn, John, 259.
Burn Kill, 43.
Burrington, Thomas, 74.
Burrows, William, 74.
Burt, Elizabeth, 66.
Burt, Mary, 199 (2).
Burt, Nathaniel, 199.
Burton, or Fairspring, 168–170.
Bush, Mr., 262.
Bush, Abraham, 235, 236.
Bush, Providence, 236.
Bushnell, Jonathan, 264.
Butler, Abigail, 82, 86.
Butler, Ann, 21.
Butler, Cicily, 21.
Butler, Elisha, 22, 87.
Butler, Elizabeth, 87.
Butler, Esther, 82, 85.
Butler, John, 21.
Butler, Joseph, 25.
Butler, Mary, 21, 22, 87.
Butler, Pierce, 15.
Butler, Rebecca, 32, 82, 84, 85.
Butler, Polly, 257.
Butler, Richard, 21, 22, 81, 152.
Butler, Sarah, 21, 82, 83, 84, 87.
Butler, Shem, 21, 25, 32, 81, 82, 87.
Butler, Thomas, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 81, 87, 91, 103.
Butler, William, 87, 257.
Butlers, see Mutation of Families.
Byrd, Col. William, 61.

Caillabeuf, Isaac, 201.
Caillabeuf, Mary, 201.
Caillabeuf, Mary, 66.
Caillabeuf, Stephen, 69.
Caldcleugh, Capt., 217.
Calhoun, Lydia, 106.
Calwell, Henry, 244.
Camellia Japonica, 96, 97, 120.
Campbell, ——, 202.
Campbell, Col. Colin, 190.
Campbell, Capt. David, 260.
Campbell, Dougal, 73.
Campbell, Elizabeth, 260.
Campbell, Lord William, 190.
Cannon, Daniel, 260.
Cantey, Charles, 18, 39, 74.
Cantey, Epaphroditus, 39.
Cantey, George, 7, 18, 19.
Cantey, James, 30.
Cantey, John, 18, 30, 38, 40, 143.
Cantey, Joseph, 74.
Cantey, Mary, 38.
Cantey, Teige, 7.
Cantey, William, 7, 24, 30.
Cantey, William, Jr., 5.
"Canteys," 39.
Canteys, see Mutation of Families, 192.
Capers, Mr., 229.
Capers, Ann, 201.
Capers, Charles, 244.
Capers, Elizabeth, 226, 244.
Capers, Joseph Ellicott, 226.
Capers, Richard, 66, 67, 69, 201, 224, 244.
Capers, Mary, 124, 202, 224, 227, 244, 252.
Capers, William, 244.
Carlisle, Jonathan, 116.
Carmicaell, Hugh, 170.
Carn, Dr. Samuel, 71.
Carr, Nathaniel, 175.
Carson, Archibald, 145.
Cartwright, Daniel, 82.
Cartwright, Hugh, 83.
Carteret, Nicholas, 91, 92, 94.
Cater, Stephen, 156.
Cater, Thomas, 25, 27, 28, 32, 35.
Cater, William, 21.
Catesby, Mark, 163, 164.
Cattell, Ann. 105, 106.
Cattell, Benjamin, 90, 104, 105, 106, 109.
Cattell, Catherine, 112.
Cattell, Charles, 105, 109.
Cattell, Elizabeth, 104.
Cattell, John, 95, 98, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 111, 112.
Cattell, Lydia, 106.
Cattell, Margaret, 111.
Cattell, Maria, 106.
Cattell, Mary, 105.
Cattell, Mary Smith, 111.
Cattell, Peter, 90, 104, 105, 109, 112.
Cattell, Robert, 98.
Cattell, Sarah, 96, 98.
Cattell, William, 28, 38, 79, 81, 90, 104–112, 256.
Cattell Bluff, 108–112.

Cattells, see Mutation of Families.
Caw, David, 74, 131.
Caw, Lewis, 71.
Cedar Grove, 37–41
Chalmers, Ann Bensley, 135.
Chalmers, Lionel, 62, 74, 135.
Chalmers, Martha, 62, 135.
Chalmers, Sarah, 62.
Chamberlain, Sarah, 47.
Chamberlain, Job, 47.
Champian, Richard Lloyd, 83.
Champneys, John, 205.
Chapman, William, 170.
Chanler, Isaac, 152.
Chaplin, Adelaide, 242.
Chaplin, Benjamin, 238.
Chaplin, Eliza, 238.
Chaplin, Phoebe, 226, 229, 237.
Chaplin, Sarah, 237.
Chardon, Isaac, 76.
Charleston Morning Post, and Daily Advertiser, Marriage and Death Notices from, 52, 142, 213, 260.
Charleston South Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company, 16, 19.
Charles Town, Old, 3.
Chastaigner, Daniel, 157.
Chatsworth plantation, 31–33, 155.
Chauvin, Isaac, 71.
Cheeseman, Elizabeth, 76.
Cherokee Indians, 134, 135.
Cherokee War, 15.
Cheves, Langdon, 1.
Chevilette, John, 74.
Chicken, Capt. George, 175.
Chiffelle, Amasdas, 263.
Child, Ann, 31, 45.
Child, Benjamin, 30, 31, 63.
Child, James, 30.
Child, Joseph, 28, 29, 30, 31, 44, 45.
Child, Martha, 30.
Child, Mary, 29, 30, 31.
Child, Sarah, 30.
Childs, 27–29.
Chilent, Richard, 146.
Chisholm, Alexander, 143.
Christ Church Parish, Register, 64, 123, 199, 252.
Circular Church, 13.
Clapp, Gilson, 159.
Clark, Captain, 29, 137, 140.
Clark, Elizabeth, 243.
Clark, Elizabeth Bailey, 228.
Clark, James, 227, 228.
Clark, Jeremiah, 225, 227.
Clark, Edward, 69.
Clark, Francis, 213.
Clark, John, 69.
Clark, Rev. John, 57, 60.
Clark, Martha, 227.
Clark, Mary, 227.
Clark, Phoebe, 227.
Clarke, Blanche, 70
Clarke, Jane, 49.
Clarkson, Thomas B., 91.
Clear Spring, 20–23, 188–190.
Cleiland, John, 18.
Cleiland, Mary, 144.
Cleland, John, 63, 73.
Clement, J. Pinckney, 108.
Clements, Joannah, 252.
Clements, John, 64, 123, 125.
Cleveland, John B., 1.
Cline, Martin, 56.
Coachman, Mrs., 261.
Coachman, Benjamin, 10, 261.
Cobley, Jemmit, 191.
Cobley tract, 190–191.
Cochran, Elizabeth, 232.
Cochran, James, 232.
Cochran, Mary, 232.
Cogdell, George, 216.
Cohen, David, 16.
Cohen, Mordecai, 16, 23.
Cohen, Solomen, 54.
Colcock, Charles J., 1.
Colcock, John, 74.
Cole, Eliza Ann, 100.
Cole, Joseph, 103.
Cole, Sarah, 238.
Cole, Sarah Maria, 100.
Collins, Jonah, 71, 255.
Colhoun, John Ewing, 215.
Collins, Elizabeth, 70.
Collins, Mary, 69.
Collins, Robert, 37.
Collins, Sarah, 69.
Commissioners of Fortifications of S. C. Journal, 129.
Conant, Richard, 12, 13, 42.
Congregational Church, Dorchestor, 157–158.
Connegey, Mary, 124.
Conner, Daniel, 146.
Conyers, Capt., 134.
Cook, Cornelius, 74.
Cook, Eliza, 66.
Cook, Elizabeth, 67, 125.
Cook, ——, 203.
Cook, George, 125.
Cook, J. Robert, 236.
Cook, Mary, 253.
Cook, Mary Eleanor, 66.
Cook, Priscilla, 70.
Cook, Stephen, 202.
Cook, William, 125.
Coombes, William, 53.

Cooper, Mrs., 139.
Cooper, George, 250.
Cooper, Jane, 145.
Cooper, Thomas, 145.
Copias, Job, 101.
Cordes, Catherine, 211.
Corker, ——, 258.
Corn Hill, 183–184.
Cornish, Elizabeth, 65, 125.
Cornish, Henry, 65, 125 (2).
Cornish, Rev. John, 242.
Courtauld, or Courtlands, 19–20.
Cousins, John, 159.
Crafts, William, 56.
Crawford, Daniel, 73.
Crawford, John, 74.
Crichton, Ann, 47.
Crichton, Elizabeth, 47.
Crichton, George, 47, 48, 49, 151.
Cripps, John Splatt, 85, 86, 87.
Cripps, 86–87.
Croft, Ann, 142.
Croft, Childermas, 142.
Croft, Edward, 68, 201.
Croft, Elizabeth, 201.
Croft, John, 201.
Croft, Capt. R., 238.
Croft, Susannah, 67.
Cromarty, George Mackenzie, 3d Earl of, 29, 140, 172, 206.
Crowfield plantation, 107.
Cruger, David, 143.
Crum, Elijah, 185.
Cunningham, "Bloody Bill," 261.
Cunningham, Major William, 261.
Cuppain Creek, 3.
Cuthbert, Mary, 161.
Cuthbert, Robert, 161.
Cypress plantation (Warings), 179–182; Tombstone Inscriptions, 220–221.
Cypress Swamp, 3.

DaCosta, Joseph, 17, 218.
Dakis, ——, 127.
Dandridge, Francis, 72.
Daniel, Adam, 50, 176.
Daniel, Frances, 177.
Daniel, Martha, Jr., 65.
Daniel, Hon. Robert, 205.
Danner, John, 103.
D'Arques, Robert, 87.
Darrell, Robert, 67.
d'Arsens, John, Seignieur de Wernhaut, 9.
Dart, Arabella, 17.
Dart, Hannah, 13, 14.
Dart, Isaac Motte, 17.
Dashwood, Ann, 65.
Dashwood, John, 124.
Dashwood, Sarah, 67.
Dataw Creek, 230.
Davidson, Eliza, 41.
Davis, John, *Travels in U. S.*, 96.
Davis, Joseph, 155.
Davis, Joseph W., 155, 156.
Davis, Thomas, 155.
Daws, Capt. Philip, 131.
Dawson, Charles, 190.
Dawson, Francis, 144.
Dawson, John, 53, 177, 190.
Dawson, Mary, 53.
Dawson, Susan Lining, 249.
Dawson, William, 190.
Deas, Mrs., 207.
Deas, Elizabeth, 136.
Deas, Henry, 86.
Deas, John, 131, 136, 207.
Deas, William Allen, 207.
Death Notices, see Marriage and Death Notices.
Delka, John, 145, 261.
Delka, Rebecca, 261.
DeLancy, Miss, 259.
Delesesseline, Fanny, 69.
della Torre, Thomas, 252.
Dener, Frederick, 262.
Denton, John, 211.
de Pass, Raphael, 218.
de Pass, Rebecca, 218.
Dering, Dr. Cholmondley, 87.
DeSaussure, Henry, 74.
DeSaussure, Henry A., 155.
Dewar, Charles, 16, 143.
Dewar, Sarah, 16.
Dewees, Cornelius, 54.
D'Harriette, Ann, 58.
D'Harriette, Benjamin, 58, 60, 61.
Diamond, John, 39.
Diston, Martha, 38.
Diston, Thomas, 38, 155.
Dobbs, Gov. Arthur, 205.
Donington on the Heath, 65.
Donning, Frances, 176.
Donning, Thomas, 44, 176.
Donning, William, 43, 44, 175, 176.
Donnom, Sarah, 260.
Donovan, Margaret, 98.
Dorchester, 48, 63.
Dorchestor plantation, 154–155.
Dorchestor, Town of, 153
Dorrill, Elizabeth, 252.
Dorrill, Francis, 254.
Dorrill, Robert, 252
Douglass, David, 206.
Douglas, George, 72.
Downes, Mrs., 135.
Dowse, Stephen, 154.

Doyley, Daniel, 74, 176, 177.
Drake, Mary, 172.
Drayton, Mrs., 135.
Drayton, Ann, 93, 95.
Drayton, Dr. Charles, 89, 93, 94.
Drayton, Charles H., 94.
Drayton, Elizabeth, 22, 93.
Drayton, Glen, 98, 99.
Drayton Hall, 5, 10, 11, 41, 91–94.
Drayton, John, 11, 13, 73, 90, 92, 93, 95, 96, 172, 176.
Drayton, Rev. John Grimké, 97, 98.
Drayton, Margaret Glen, 96.
Drayton, Mary, 79, 131.
Drayton, Lady Mary, 29, 132.
Drayton, Sarah, 97.
Drayton, Stephen, 22, 95.
Drayton, Stephen Fox, 93.
Drayton, Thomas, 29, 73, 74, 79, 93, 95, 96, 98, 132, 140, 172.
Drayton, William, 74, 95.
Drayton, William Henry, 11, 96, 176, 257.
Dry, Robert, 100.
Dry, William, 48.
Dubois, Mrs., 71.
Duff, Miss, 69.
Duff, James, 201.
Duff, John, 66.
Duff, Robert, 87.
Dugan, Dr., 214.
Dugan, Mrs., 214.
DuGue, Marianne, 6.
Duke, William, 70.
Dunaho, James, 17.
Dunbar, Robert, 50.
Dupont, Alexander, 69.
Dupont, Cornelius, 154.
Duprea, Martha, 64.
Durand, Charlotta, 123, 252.
Durand, Levi, 67, 123, 252, 253.
Durand, Susannah, 253.
Duva, Richard, 68.
Dwight, Mrs., 71.
Dwight, Charles S., 41.
Dwight, Rev. Daniel, 67.
Dwight, Dr. Isaac Marion, 40, 41, 46.
Dwight, Rebecca, 142.
Dwight, Samuel, 142.

Eagle, Richard, 48.
Eagle Creek, 48.
Eagles, 47–48.
Eagles plantation, 151.
Earpe, Sarah, 185.
East Florida, 212, 259.
Eaton, Martha, 227.
Eden, James, 64, 66.
Eden, Jonah, 203.
Eddings, William, 232.
Edisto Island, 46. See also Jenkins Genealogy.
Edmonds, James, 10.
Edne, John, 213, 216.
Edwards, Mrs., 259.
Edward, John, 157.
Edwards, Martha, 215.
Edwards, Uriah, 172, 173.
Edwards, William, 215.
Ehrhardt, Abraham, 74.
Electricity, 208.
Eliza Pinckney, 134, 172.
Elliott, Ann, 6.
Elliott, Barnard, 25, 216.
Elliott, Benjamin, 52.
Elliott, Elizabeth, 25, 82.
Elliott, Grey, 74.
Elliott, Hannah, 30, 63.
Elliott, Jane Riley, 149.
Elliott, Joseph, 82.
Elliott, Sarah, 220.
Elliott, Stephen, 87, 230.
Elliott, Thomas, 22, 74, 78, 82, 87.
Elliott, Thomas Law, 74.
Elliott, William, 21, 73, 82, 230, 262.
Elliott burying ground on "Live Oak" Plantation, 149.
Ellis, Margaret, 227.
Emmett, Jonathan, 68, 254.
Emmett, Sarah, 254.
English, Hannah, 6.
English, Henroydah, 6.
English, Matthew, 33, 34, 35, 36, 168
Eutaw, Indian Land, 235.
Evance, Mrs. 134.
Evans, Anne, 202.
Evans, Elizabeth, 231, 242.
Evans, John, 65, 69, 202, 242.
Evans, Jonathan, 123.
Evans, Mary, 123.
Evans, Mary Magdalen, 69.
Evans, Middleton, 227.
Evans, Sarah, 68.
Evans, William, 70.
Evans, see also Evins.
Eveleigh, George, 68.
Evins, Sarah, 66.

Fairspring, or Burton, 168–170.
Farquhar, John, 52.
Farquharson, Dr. John, 132, 257.
Farquharson, Dr. John, letters to Peter Manigault, 132.
Farr, John, 53.
Farr, John Emperor, 85.
Farr, Joseph, 217.
Farr, Margaret, 53.
Farr, Thomas, 84, 85, 135, 229.

Farr, Thomas N., 46.
Farr, William Branford, 85.
Fast Day Proclamation, 62.
Faucheraud, Charles, 10, 11, 93.
Faucheraud, Gideon, 10.
Fazre, John, 127.
Fenwick, Mrs., 133, 136, 211.
Fenwick, Edward, 53, 73, 95, 130.
Fenwick, Harriett, 53.
Fenwick, Mary, 131.
Fenwick, Robert, 158.
Fenwick, Madam Sarah, 125.
Fenwick, Thomas, 131.
Ferguson, Ann, 90.
Ferguson, David, 154, 233.
Ferguson, Hugh, 19, 21.
Ferguson, Sarah, 13.
Ferguson, Thomas, 13, 19, 90, 91.
Ferguson's swamp, 138.
Ferry (Ashley) Tract, 83–84.
Fetteressa, 5, 7.
Fford, James, 171.
Fickling, George, 216, 246.
Fickling, Joseph, 239.
Fickling, Mary, 231, 241.
Fickling, Samuel, 235, 239.
Fickling, Thomas, 246.
Fidling, Francis, 80.
Field, Isabella, 238.
Finden, William, 214.
Finlay, Catherine, 54.
Finlayson, James, 216.
Finley, Elizabeth, 213.
Fitch, Frances, 6.
Fire, on Beale's Wharf, 62.
Fishburn, Thomas, 154.
Fishburne, William, 154.
Fitch, Jonathan, 6, 7, 10, 13, 81, 89, 92, 95.
Fitch, Jonathan, Sr., 5, 6.
Fitch, Joseph, 6.
Fitch, Marian, 13.
Fitch, Rachel, 6, 89.
Fitch, Sarah, 6.
Fitch, Susannah, 6, 7, 10.
Fitch, Tobias, 6, 13.
Fitches, see Mutation of Families.
Fitzgerald, Elizabeth, 124.
Fitzgerald, James, 199.
Fitzgerald, Lucia, 65, 124, 200.
Foissin, Catherine, 65.
Fleming, Maurice, 69.
Fleming, Thomas, 74.
Fleury de la Plaine, Abraham, 178.
Flud, Harriett, 213.
Flud, Col. William, 213.
Fogertie, James, 217.
Foissin, Elias, 74.
Foissin, Mary Elizabeth, 69.
Foissin, Rebecca, 68.
Ford, Jacob, 155.
Ford, James, 65.
Ford, John, 64.
Ford, Joseph, 65.
Ford, Margaret Ann, 185, 186.
Ford, Mary, 64, 65.
Ford, Preserved, 64.
Ford, Sarah, 65.
Foreman, Wood, 74.
Fort Johnson, 142.
Foster, Blanch, 69.
Fowler, Catherine, 67.
Fowler, James, 60.
Fowler, Martha, 60.
Fowler, Richard, 67.
Fowler, Sarah, 25.
Foley, Catherine, 80.
Fowler, Ann, 145.
Fowler, Richard, 145, 202.
Fox, Stephen, 93, 95, 96.
Frampton, Hepsibah, 231, 240.
Frampton, John, 224, 226, 236.
Francia, Don. A., 144.
Francis, Edward, 7, 12.
Francis, James, 74.
Fraser, Mrs., 128, 257.
Fraser, Alexander, 73, 128.
Fraser, Ann, 106.
Frazer, Margaret, 53.
Freazer, John, 84.
Freazer, Sarah, 84.
Frederick, Andrew, 142.
Frederick, Christiana, 142.
Freer, Edward, 262.
Freer, John, 216, 217, 261.
Freer, Joseph, 216, 217.
Freer, Sarah, 216, 217.
Frierson, John, 262.
Frierson, Mary, 262.
Fripp, Ann Jenkins, 242.
Fripp, Hannah, 231, 242.
Fripp, Isabella, 237.
Fripp, John, 224, 231, 242.
Fripp, Mary, 230, 237.
Fripp, Paul, 232, 242.
Fripp, W. B., 238.
Frizzel, Alexander, 202 (2).
Frost, Frank R., 1.
Fuller, Ann, 103.
Fuller, Ann Booth, 93.
Fuller, Belinda, 101.
Fuller, Benjamin, 14, 15, 17, 20, 79, 80, 107.
Fuller, Catherine, 80, 88, 102.
Fuller, Christopher, 79, 80.
Fuller, Elizabeth, 14, 79, 81.
Fuller, Joseph, 14, 79, 101.
Fuller, Lydia, 80, 101.

Fuller, Martha, 15, 17.
Fuller, Mary, 80.
Fuller, Mary Ann, 101.
Fuller, Nathaniel, 14, 79, 80, 98, 102, 107.
Fuller, Richard, 14, 79, 88, 101.
Fuller, Sarah, 14, 15, 20, 79, 80, 101.
Fuller, Thomas, 73, 79, 80, 88, 101, 102, 103, 145, 244.
Fuller, Whitmarsh, 15, 17, 20.
Fuller, William, 13, 14, 15, 20, 78, 79, 80, 81, 100, 101, 102, 104, 107.
Fuller, Zacheus, 14, 17, 79, 101.
Fullers, 100–103.
Fullers, The, see Mutation of Families.
Fullerton, Rev. John, 66, 67, 200.
Furman, Francis Esther, 241.
Fuzier, Francis, 203.

Gadsden, Miss, 259.
Gadsden, Capt., 133.
Gadsden, Christopher, 61, 129, 211
Gadsden, Elizabeth, 139.
Gadsden, Mary, 129.
Gadsden, Thomas, 129, 212.
Gaillard, Mrs., 69.
Gaillard, Tacitus, 74.
Gaillard, Theodore, 74.
Garden, Rev., 66.
Garden, Mrs., 204, 257.
Garden, Dr. Alexander, 61.
Garden, Robert, 221.
Garden, Susan Mary, 221.
Gardners Calendar, The, 205.
Garnier, John, 145.
Gast, Martin, 203.
Gascoigne, Admiral, 212.
Gates, Elizabeth, 155.
Gates, Thomas, 155.
Gaulf, Bartholomew, 199.
Geary, —Gov. of Kansas, 249.
Geddes, Henry, 7.
Geddes, John, 115.
Gentleman's Magasine, 118.
George II, Birthday celebrations, 60.
George III, 135.
George Barnewell (play), 59.
Gervais, Rev. Paul T., 241.
Gibbens, Mrs., 68.
Gibbens, Elizabeth, 253.
Gibbens, Grace, 68.
Gibbens, John, 253.
Gibbes, Ann, 259.
Gibbes, Elizabeth, 39, 252 (2), 245.
Gibbes, Johanna, 45, 190.
Gibbes, John, 39, 71, 115.
Gibbes, Joseph S., 83.
Gibbes, Mary, 252, 254, 255.
Gibbes, Robert, 67, 252 (2), 254, 255.
Gibbes, Susannah, 252.
Gibbes, William, 69, 70, 130, 252, 254, 255.
Gibbon, Mrs. George E., 33.
Gibbon, John, 66.
Gibson, Elizabeth, 65.
Gignilliant, James, 178.
Gignilliat, Jean Francois, 178.
Giles, Elizabeth, 142.
Giles, John, 142.
Gill, Henry, 124.
Gill, Henry, Jr., 124.
Gill, Jean, 65.
Gilliam, Gay, 243.
Gillon, Alexander, 46, 113, 114, 214.
Gist, Gen. Mordecai, 106.
Givan, Robert, 217.
Givens, John, 126, 201.
Givens, Mary, 126.
Givens, Solomon, 201.
Glaze, Gabriel, 47, 151.
Glaze, John, 176, 177.
Glaze, Malachi, 47, 49, 50, 151, 152.
Glebe, or Parsonage tract, 155–156.
Glen, Gov. James, 60, 62, 96, 128, 136.
Glen, Margaret, 96.
Glen, William, 138.
Glover, Ann, 52.
Glover, Charlesworth, 49, 50.
Glover, Joseph, 52.
Glover, Thomas, 49.
Glover, William, 49.
Godfrey, Benjamin, 75.
Godfrey, Elizabeth, 37, 79, 191.
Godfrey, Jane, 90.
Godfrey, John, 37, 75, 90, 105, 191.
Godfrey, Mary, 90, 105.
Godfrey, Richard, 115, 116, 191.
Godfrey, Thomas, 37, 260.
Godfrey's Savannah, 191.
Godin, Mrs. 140.
Godin, Isaac, 144, 260.
Godin, Martha, 144, 260.
Golightly, Culcheth, 22, 258.
Golightly, Dorothy, 257.
Golightly, Mary, 258.
Goodall, Alexander, 262.
Goodman, Samuel, 170.
Goodwin, Mrs., 52.
Gordon, Mrs., 259.
Gordon, Isabella, 140.
Gordon, Jane, 124.
Gordon, John, 74, 95, 96.
Gordon, John, Tavern Keeper, 58.
Gordon's Long Room, 58.
Gordon's tavern, 133.
Goring, Martha, 200.
Goring, Thomas, 126.

Gotley, Isabel, 125.
Gough, Elizabeth, 70.
Gough, John, 55.
Gough, see also Gaulf.
Gordon, Sir William, 140.
Govan, Christian, 63.
Govan, Helen, 68.
Governor's Point, 75.
Grady, or Gradyie, Charles, 13.
Graeme, David, 73, 131.
Graeme, Peter, 74.
Graham, Elizabeth Diana, 213.
Graham, Hester, 215.
Graham, James, 215.
Graham, William, 213.
Grant, Col. James, 15, 136.
Gray, Henry, 69.
Greene, Major Gen., 144.
Greene, John, 92.
Greene, Phoebe, 92.
Gregge, Mary, 69.
Grible, Richard, 170.
Grimball, Catherine, 226.
Grimball, Charles, 235, 239.
Grimball, Charles Isaac, 235.
Grimball, Isaac, 228, 235, 239, 243.
Grimball, John, 236.
Grimball, Joshua, 226, 232.
Grimball, Martha, 228.
Grimball, Mary, 226, 232.
Grimball, Paul, 226, 228, 232.
Grimball, Paul C., 242.
Grimball, Providence, 228, 230, 235, 238.
Grimball, Sarah, 239.
Grimball, Thomas, 208, 232.
Grimké, Elizabeth, 204.
Grimké, Frederick, 204.
Grimké, John, 97.
Grimké, Mrs. John Drayton, 26, 27.
Grimké, Mary, 128.
Grimké, T. Drayton, 86.
Grimké, Thomas S., 97.
Grindley, Christian, 63.
Grindlay, James, 63.
Grindley, John, 63, 74.
Gripps, William, 214.
Grove, Elizabeth, 200, 214.
Grove, John, 200.
Guerard, Benjamin, 55, 102, 212.
Guerard, John, 207.
Guerin, Elizabeth, 143.
Guerry, Ann, 69.
Guerry, Lydia, 69.
Guerry, Mary, 215.
Guerry, Peter, 215.
Guerry, Rt. Rev. William A., 31.
Guignard, Miss, 242.
Guignard, Elizabeth, 185, 186.
Guignard, Gabriel, 69.
Guignard, James Sanders, 185.
Guignard, John Gabriel, 185.
Guignard's tract, 186.
Guy, Rev. William, 66.

Habersham, Mr., 256.
Hacher, Richard, 255.
Haddrell, Elizabeth, 67.
Haddrell, George, 199.
Haddrell, Lieut. John, 202.
Haddrell, Martha, 67.
Haddrell, Susannah, 199.
Haddrell, Thomas, 199.
Haig, David, 7.
Hale, Mrs., 68.
Hale, John, 125, 203.
Haliburton, Mrs., 70.
Haliburton, William, 68.
Hall, Ann, 190.
Hall, Arthur, 98.
Hall, or Hale, Elizabeth, 65.
Hall, John, 37, 260.
Hall, Mary, 215.
Hall, Mary Ann, 260.
Hall, Sarah, 98.
Hall, Thomas, 215.
Hallam, Lewis, 205, 206.
Haly, Margaret, 68.
Hamelton, John, 74.
Hamilton, John, 74, 224.
Hamilton, Paul, 233, 239.
Hamlin, Martha, 70.
Hamlin, Sarah, 70.
Hamlin, Thomas, 70.
Hammett, Thomas, 52.
Hampton, Col. Wade, 213.
Hanckel, Rev. Christian, 85.
Hannahan, ——, 231.
Hannahan, Mary, 242.
Hannahan, Thomas, 217.
Hanscome, ——, 242.
Harden, Mrs., 134.
Harden, Joseph, 92.
Hardy, Elizabeth, 54.
Hardy, Robert, 54.
Harleston, John, 73, 261.
Harleston, Sarah, 261.
Harmon, Mrs., 206.
Harris, Sarah, 16.
Harris, Tucker, 16.
Harth, John, 152.
Hart, Ann, 235.
Hart, Ann, Diary of, 227.
Hart, Oliver, 235.
Hartley, Ann, 126, 145.
Hartley, Charlotte, 203.
Hartley, Elizabeth, 54, 203.
Hartley, James, 54, 126.

Hartley, Mary, 126.
Hartley, Stephen, 66, 203.
Hartley, Thomas, 145.
Hartman, Ruth, 69.
Hartman, John, 66.
Hartman, William, 69.
Harvey, Thomas, 145.
Harvey, William, 74, 75, 78.
Hasell, Andrew, 71, 130.
Hasell, Caroline, 51.
Hasell, Christopher Gadsden, 51.
Hasell, Constantia, 130.
Hasell, Elizabeth, 63, 70, 210.
Hasell, Mary, 61.
Hasell, Rev. Thomas, 61, 70, 130, 256.
Hasfort, Joseph, 19.
Haswell, R. H., 52.
Hatcher, Joseph, 67, 203.
Hathaway, Hannah, 146.
Hatton, Joseph, 70.
Hawes, Adino, 145.
Hawks, John, 153.
Hawkes, Moses, 154.
Hay, Dr., 51.
Hayley, Mary, 146.
Hayne, Col. Isaac, 217.
Hayne, Sarah, 217.
Hayne, William, 55.
Haywood, Rev. Henry, 60.
Hazelwood, Edward, 253.
Hazlewood, Elizabeth, 255.
Hazlewood, Richard, 255.
Hearne, Andrew, 54.
Hearne, Margaret, 262.
Henderson, Thomas, 52, 53.
Henderson, William, 138.
Hendrick, Ann, 200.
Hendrick, John, 124, 199.
Hendrick, Mary, 255.
Hendrick, Timothy, 124.
Hendricks, William, 254, 255.
Hentie, John, 74.
Herbert, Mary, 64, 125.
Hext, Col. Alexander, 138.
Hext, Amias, 252.
Hext, Hugh, 64 ,68, 200, 252 (2), 253.
Hext, Sarah, 64, 67.
Hext, Susannah, 253.
Hext, Thomas, 253.
Hext, Capt. William, 145.
Heyward, Daniel, 74, 144.
Heyward, Maria, 144.
Heyward, Thomas, Jr., 142.
Heyward, William, 296.
Hickman, Mary, 123.
Hickman, Richard, 124.
Hickory Hill, 85.
Hicks, George, 74.
Hill, Charles, 10, 11, 75, 191.
Hillsborough, 191.
Himili, Miss, 135.
Himili, Mrs., 218.
Himili, Rev. Benjamin Barthelimi, 131, 136, 138, 206, 218.
Hiwill, John, 214.
Hoggatt, Mrs., 69.
Hoggatt, William, 68.
Holding, Capt., 58.
Holland, John, 213.
Hollybush, Elizabeth, 123.
Hollybush, John, 123, 203, 255.
Hollybush, Sarah, 203
Hollingshead, Rev., 55.
Holmes, Betsy, 135.
Holmes, Boone, 254.
Holmes, Catherine, 254 (2).
Holmes, Elizabeth, 254.
Holmes, Henry Schulz, 264.
Holmes, Isaac, 131.
Holmes, John, 67. 254 (2).
Holmes, Mark, 254.
Holmes, Mathias, 139.
Hood, Capt, Samuel, 60.
Holmes, Elizabeth, 85.
Holmes, Francis, 78, 85.
Holmes, Henry S., 1.
Hooper, John, 80.
Hooper, Mary, 88.
Hooper, Thomas, 32, 33, 88.
Hope plantation, 241.
Hopton, Willam, 54.
Horlbeck, John, 19.
Horlbeck, Peter, 156.
Horlbeck, Mrs. Peter, 156.
Horry, Daniel, 70, 74, 209.
Horry, Elias, 74, 86.
Horry, Elizabeth, 86.
Horry, Judith, 209.
Horry, Margaret, 86.
Horry, Thomas, 86.
Horse Races, 61.
Hosfort, John, 104.
Howarth, Ann, 142.
Howarth, Col. Probart, 141, 215.
Howell, William, 253.
Huel, Hannah, 127.
Huel, Humphrey, 127.
Huger, Benjamin, 258.
Huger, Binky, 50.
Huger, Daniel, 48, 50.
Huger, John, 212, 256.
Hughes, Capt. Henry, 145.
Hughes, Louise, 243.
Hughes, Sarah, 263.
Hughes, Thomas, 263.
Huguenot Congregation at Goose Creek, 178.

Hulton, Daniel, 161.
Hulton, John, 161.
Hulton, Mary, 161.
Hulton, William, 161.
Hume, Isabella, 40.
Hume, Robert, 212.
Humphreys, James, 106.
Hunt, Thomas, 263.
Huper, John, 65.
Hutchinson, Edward L., 152.
Hutchinson, John, 74.
Hutchinson, John Elias, 142.
Hutchinson, Mathias, 146, 152, 153.
Hutchinson Mary, 142.
Hutchinson, George R., 142.
Hutchinson, Ribton, 73.
Hutson, Rev., 138.
Hyde, Jeannie Black, 251.
Hyde, T. T., 250.
Hyrne, Harriet, 26.
Hyrne, Henry, 16, 22, 74.
Hyrne, Mary, 22, 26.
Hyrne, Sarah, 16.

Indico, 10, 11, 257.
Indians, 134.
Industry, The, 58.
Inghram, Thomas, 21.
Inglis, Elizabeth, 204, 256.
Inglis, George, 204.
Inoculation, 134.
I'On, Richard, 69.
Ioor, Cornelia, 221.
Ioor, Col. William, 221.
Izard, Miss, 131.
Izard, Mrs., 63.
Izard, Benjamin, 186, 187.
Izard, Charlotte, 142.
Izard, Elizabeth, 35, 45, 46, 169, 187, 190.
Izard, Esther, 89.
Izard, George, 187, 188, 189.
Izard, Henry. 184.
Izard, John, 39, 45, 63, 119, 189, 190.
Izard, Joseph, 164, 186–190.
Izard, Margaret, 131.
Izard Mary, 40, 118, 187, 207.
Izard, Ralph, 6, 29, 30, 35, 73, 83, 88, 89, 135, 142, 167, 168, 169, 184, 186, 189, 190, 208, 259.
Izard, Ralph Stead, 91.
Izard, Rebecca, 190.
Izard, Sarah, 190.
Izard, Thomas, 40, 45, 167, 189.
Izard, Walter, 9, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45, 63, 73, 88, 119, 131, 167, 168, 187–190, 191.
Izards (The), List of plantations, 195.
Izards, see Mutation of Families.
Izard's Cowpen, or Clear Spring, 188–190.

Jackson, Grace, 106.
Jackson, John, 106.
Jackson, Thomas, 124.
Jackson's tract, 107.
James, Elizabeth, 69.
James Island, 140.
Jameson, William, 216.
Jamison, Caroline, 243.
Jean, William, 64.
Jeannerett, Jacob, Jr., 217.
Jefford, John, 7.
Jeffrey, Patrick, 146.
Jelford, John, 71.
Jenkins, Abigail, 228, 243.
Jenkins, Ada Augusta, 243.
Jenkins, Allan Hamilton, 249.
Jenkins alley, 227, 234.
Jenkins, Amanda, 241.
Jenkins, Amarinthia, 240.
Jenkins, Ann, 225, 226, 230, 232, 235, 242, 243.
Jenkins, Ann Ninian, 236.
Jenkins, Ann Wilkins, 228.
Jenkins, Anne, 238.
Jenkins, Anne F., 250, 251.
Jenkins, Annie Floride, 251.
Jenkins, Annie Manson, 251.
Jenkins, Bailey, 249.
Jenkins, Barbara Calder, 241.
Jenkins, Benjamin, 33, 224, 226, 227, 231, 232, 233, 234, 238, 239, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246.
Jenkins, Benjamin James, 245, 246, 247–250.
Jenkins, Benjamin Roper, 241.
Jenkins, Benjamin W., 243.
Jenkins, Benjamin Whitmarsh, 240, 247.
Jenkins, Benjamin Whitmarsh Seabrook, 237.
Jenkins, Benjamin William, 246, 247.
Jenkins, Beulah, 252.
Jenkins, Caroline, 251.
Jenkins, Caroline Olivia, 237.
Jenkins, Charles, 224.
Jenkins, Charles Rees, 251.
Jenkins, Charlotte, 238.
Jenkins, Chilton Hamilton, 251.
Jenkins, Christopher, 224, 226, 230, 235, 236, 238, 239, 240.
Jenkins, Claudius Bissell, 223, 250, 251.
Jenkins, Claudius Bissell, Jr., 251.
Jenkins, Cornelia, 241.

Jenkins, Daniel, 231, 234, 237, 238, 240.
Jenkins, Daniel E., 246.
Jenkins, Daniel Field, 241.
Jenkins, D. P., 242.
Jenkins, Edward, 243.
Jenkins, Edward Delegall, 243.
Jenkins, Dr. E. E., 237.
Jenkins, Edward J., 248, 249.
Jenkins, Eliza, 236, 237, 239.
Jenkins, Eliza Grimball, 236.
Jenkins, Eliza Hand, 238.
Jenkins, Eliza Laroche, 243.
Jenkins, Elizabeth, 224, 225, 226, 227, 230, 231, 232, 237, 242, 243, 244, 247.
Jenkins, Elizabeth Elvyra, 242.
Jenkins, Elizabeth T., 246.
Jenkins, Ephraim Mikell Bailey, 249.
Jenkins Genealogy, 223–251.
Jenkins, George Mackay, 243.
Jenkins, Hawkins King, 243.
Jenkins, Henry Bailey, 251.
Jenkins, Hepsibah, 240.
Jenkins, Hess Waring, 251.
Jenkins, Isaac, 232, 236, 237, 238.
Jenkins, Isaac Grimball, 237.
Jenkins, Isabella, 237, 243.
Jenkins, Jean Hyde, 251
Jenkins, John, 37, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 235, 237, 238, 239, 243.
Jenkins, John, Descendants of, 223–251.
Jenkins, John Jenkins, 250.
Jenkins, John L., 242.
Jenkins, John Murray, 244.
Jenkins, John T., 245, 246.
Jenkins, John Thomas, 251.
Jenkins, John W., 241.
Jenkins, John William, 241.
Jenkins, Joseph, 224, 226, 228, 229, 230, 231, 239, 242, 243.
Jenkins, Joseph D., 241.
Jenkins, Joseph E., 245.
Jenkins, Joseph Edward, 242.
Jenkins, Joseph James, 243.
Jenkins, Julia, 241, 251.
Jenkins, Julian Brailsford, 249.
Jenkins, Julian Gautier, 251.
Jenkins, Lillie Eason, 251.
Jenkins, Lucile, 251.
Jenkins, Lydia, 243.
Jenkins, Lula, 251.
Jenkins, Lula Thomas, 251.
Jenkins, Margaret, 236, 237.
Jenkins, Margaret Mary, 237.
Jenkins, Maria, 240.
Jenkins, Martha, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245, 251.
Jenkins, Martha B., 248.
Jenkins, Martha Perry, 241.
Jenkins, Martha S., 240, 246, 247.
Jenkins, Martha Sarah, 242.
Jenkins, Martha Seabrook, 236.
Jenkins, Mary, 228, 229, 230, 234, 237, 239, 240, 241, 242.
Jenkins, Mary Amarinthia, 251.
Jenkins, Mary Caroline, 241.
Jenkins, Mary Henrietta, 236.
Jenkins, Mary Susan, 237.
Jenkins, Melvin, 241.
Jenkins, Micah, 231, 241, 242, 243.
Jenkins, Micah John, 243.
Jenkins, Micah Joseph, 241.
Jenkins, Paul Fripp, 243.
Jenkins, Paul Gervais, 242.
Jenkins, Phoebe, 230, 237.
Jenkins, Phoebe Waight, 238, 241.
Jenkins, Pierre Gautier, 251.
Jenkins, Providence, 230, 235, 236, 238, 239.
Jenkins, Providence E., 240, 247.
Jenkins, Richard, 224, 226, 227, 228, 231, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243.
Jenkins, Richard Henry, 241.
Jenkins, Rivers Thomas, 251.
Jenkins, Robert Boone, 240.
Jenkins, Robert E., 244.
Jenkins, Robert Seabrook, 236.
Jenkins, Samuel, 234, 235, 244, 246, 247.
Jenkins, Sarah, 227, 228, 232, 235, 240, 242. 243,
Jenkins, Sarah Bailey, 245, 246, 250, 251.
Jenkins, Sarah Chaplin, 237.
Jenkins, Sarah Grimball, 234.
Jenkins, Sarah T., 247, 248.
Jenkins, Septimus Hamilton, 241, 250, 251.
Jenkins, Susie, 251.
Jenkins, Susan Martin, 247.
Jenkins, Thomas, 224, 226, 240, 241.
Jenkins, Thomas Seabrook, 240.
Jenkins, Whitmarsh W., 244.
Jenkins, William, 224, 225, 227, 228, 230, 235, 236, 238, 239, 244, 251.
Jenkins, W. E., 244.
Jenkins, William E., 241.
Jenkins, William Evans, 242.
Jenkins, William Fripp, 237.
Jenkins, William H., 249.
Jenkins, William Hamilton, 251.
Jenkins, William R., 241.
Jenkins, William S., 246, 247.

Jenkins, Dr. William Seabrook, 247.
Jennens, Mary, 217.
Jennings, Thomas, 69.
Jenys, 5.
Jenys, George, 40.
Jenys, Paul, 39, 41.
Jepson, Susannah, 144.
Jermain, Edward, 70, 74.
Jermain, Mary, 70.
Jervey, Theodore D., 1.
Jobbins, Stephen, 37.
Johnson, Hester, 260.
Johnson, Dr. Joseph, 26, 114.
Johnson, Robert, 43.
Johnson, Roswell Post, 236.
Johnson, Gov. Robert, 58.
Johnson, William, 208.
Johnston, Daniel, 97.
Johnstone, Mary, 216.
Johnstone, Robert, 216.
Jolly, Jane, 66.
Jones, 18–19.
Jones, Anstey, 201.
Jones, Charles, 80, 81.
Jones, Edward, 19, 48, 49.
Jones, Frances, 125.
Jones, Jane, 49.
Jones, Joseph, 68.
Jones, Mary, 201.
Jones, Philip, 125 (2), 126.
Jones, Rebecca, 125, 126.
Jones, Samuel, 79.
Jones, Thomas, 69.
Jones, William, 68, 201.
Joor, John, 48, 154, 188.
Joor, see also Ioor.
Jourdan, Elizabeth, 71.
Journal of Mrs. Ann Manigault, 57, 128, 204, 256.
Joy, Benjamin, 65.
Joy, Elizabeth, 201.
Joy, Mary, 66, 69, 126 (2), 201.
Joy, Moses, 64, 126, 201, 202.
Joy, Rebecca, 126.
Joy, Sarah, 66, 68.
Joy, William, 126 (2).
Joyce, Benjamin, 202.
Justices in the Commission of the Peace, 73–74.

Kay, Robert, 137.
Keely, Sebastian, 263.
Keen, Ann, 145.
Keith, Esther, 262.
Keith, James, 71.
Keith, Dr. William, 262.
Kelsal, John, 74.
Kennedy, Ann, 262.
Kennedy, Elizabeth, 214.
Kennedy, James, 174.
Kennedy, Dr. Thomas, 262.
Kennan, Henry, 55.
Kennan, Mary Ann, 55.
Kidd, Mr., 218.
Kidd, Mrs., 218.
King, C. P. W., 237.
King, Richard, 212, 256, 257.
King, Theodore Ash Burden, 243.
Kinloch, Cleland, 55.
Kinlock, Francis, 73, 74, 257.
Kinlock, James, 73.
Kneeler, Philip, 170.
Knight, Allen, 170.
Knox, Robert, 142.
Kollock, Charles, W., 1.
Kumball, Edward, 64.
Kumboll, Margaret, 200.
Kyle, Dame Mary, 147.
Kyle, Sir Richard, 147.

Ladson, Abraham, 98, 99, 108.
Ladson, Charles Benjamin, 155.
Ladson, Elizabeth, 96, 97.
Ladson, Elizabeth Ann, 33.
Ladson, Francis, 97, 98.
Ladson, Isaac, 97, 98.
Ladson, Jacob, 97.
Ladson, James, 111.
Ladson, Mary, 97, 106, 111.
Ladson, Robert, 96, 97.
Ladson, Sarah, 84, 97, 98.
Ladson, Zacharias, 84.
Lake Farm, 75–78.
Lake, Mary, 58.
Lake, Richard, 58, 74, 76, 78.
Lake, Thomas, 76.
Lamb, David W., 16.
Lamb, Thomas, 145.
Lamberton, Ann, 8.
Lamberton, Richard, 8, 74.
Lamboll, Thomas, 73.
Lambs, 16.
Lance, Lambert, 99.
Lander, Francis, 129.
Lane, Thomas, 80.
Langhorne, Arthur, 78.
Langley, Mary, 50.
Langleys tract, 184.
Larimore, Mary, 68.
Laroche, Amarinthia, 241, 244.
Laroche, Ann, 242.
Laroche, Daniel, 243.
Laroche, E. D. C., 243.
Laroche, E. W., 242.
Laroche, Eliza, 241.
Laroach, James, 232, 242.
Laroche, John, 239, 243.
Laroche, Martha, 242.

Laroche, Richard, 240, 242, 243.
Laurens, Miss, 251.
Laurens, Eleanor, 204, 209.
Laurens, Henry, 131, 139, 204, 233, 261.
Laverick, Ann, 125.
Laverick, John, 69, 125.
Laverick, Madelon, 125.
Laverty, Dennis, 74.
Law, Benjamin, 65, 199 (2), 202.
Law, Elizabeth, 199 (2).
Law, Nathaniel, 199 (2).
Lawrence, Rachel, 210.
Lawton, William, 227.
Lawton, Winborn, 247.
Layson, George Thomas, 66.
Lealand, William, 64.
Leavey, Elizabeth, 101, 104.
Leavey, Thomas, 104.
Lebby, Hess Waring, 251.
Lee, John, 37.
Lee, Joseph, 237.
Lecompton, Kansas, 249.
Legare, Daniel, 102.
Legare, Elizabeth, 102.
Leeson, Francis, 124.
Legaré, Elizabeth, 55.
Legare, Hugh Swinton, 41.
Legare, James, 245.
Legare, Mary S., 41.
Legaré, Nathan, 55, 56.
Legge, Edward, 83, 84.
Lehre, Thomas, 263.
Leigh, Egerton, 74, 133.
Leigh, Francis, 133.
Leigh, Martha, 133.
Leigh, Peter, 73.
Lejau, Francis, 73.
Lejau, Mary, 135.
Lemprier, Capt. Clement, 69 (2).
Lewis, Charles, 74, 126.
Lewis, Hugh, 94.
Lewis, Mary, 70.
Liancourt, Duke, 113, 119.
Libby, John, 145.
Libby, Mary, 145.
Liberty Hall, see Andrews, 5.
Lindauer, Henry, 19.
Lindsay, William, 144.
Lining, Charles, 149.
Lining, John, 73.
Lindrey, Daniel, 164.
Little, Lieut., 136.
Little, Robert, 69.
Littlejohn, Duncan, 262.
Livingston, Anne, 205.
Livingston, George, 205.
Livingston, Hannah, 14.
Livingston, John, 74.
Livingston, William, 13, 14, 18, 19.
Lloyd, John, 81, 83, 87, 124.
Lloyd, Joseph, 260.
Lloyd, Sarah, 79, 102.
Lloyd, Susannah, 52.
Lloyd, William, 52.
Locke, John, 174.
Locker, John, 69.
Lockwood, Mrs. J. Palmer, 72.
Lockwood, Thomas P., 33, 41.
Locsk, James, 74.
Loddemore, Mary, 68.
Logan, Daniel, 205.
Logan, Francis, 254.
Logan, George, 32, 65, 124.
Logan, Martha, 124, 204.
Logan, Patrick, 124.
Logan, Robert, 124.
Logan, Robert Daniel, 124.
Logan, William, 25, 35.
Long Island, 248.
Longitude Lane, 227, 244.
Lord, Rev. Joseph, 157.
Lord, William, 74.
Lormouer, Mary, alias Brown, 201.
Loughton, Nathaniel, 123.
Love, Charles, 144.
Lovell, Edward, 237.
Lowrey, Mary Maxwell, 53.
Lowery, Nathaniel, 37.
Lucas, Eliza, 163.
Lucas, Col. George, 130, 149.
Lupton, John, 179.
Lupton, Mary, 179.
Lynch, John, 42.
Lynch, Sabina, 109, 256.
Lynch, Thomas, 74, 109, 256.
Lynch, Thomas, Sr., 63.
Lyster, George, 27.
Lyttleton, Gov. William Henry, 63, 128, 133, 134.

McCall, John, 17.
McCall, Mary, 106.
Macomson, John, 254.
M'Cormick, Dr. Samuel, 213.
McCreedy, Captain, 54.
M'Cullough, John, 213.
M'Cullough, Mary, 213.
McDonald, Capt., 58.
McDonald, James O. W., 8.
M'Dougal, Alexander, 145.
McDowell, Archibald, 70, 126.
McDowell, John, 70.
McDowell, Mary, 70.
McEnby, Denis, 37.
McGaw, Ann, 70, 254, 255.
McGaw, James, 67, 70, 254, 255.
McGaw, Martha, 255.

McGregor, Dr. Alexander, 234.
M'Illwrath, Mary Ann, 53.
M'Intosh, Alexander, 263.
Macintosh, Amerilla, 66.
McIntosh, Daniel, 127.
M'Intosh, Eleanor, 263.
McIntosh, Elizabeth, 83.
McIntosh, Lachlin, 82, 83.
McKally, William, 69.
Mackay, George, 243.
Mackay, Dr. John, 261.
Mackay, Patrick, 74.
Mackenzie, Mrs., 52.
Mackenzie, A., 140.
Mackenzie, Capt. Alexander, 136.
Mackenzie, Lady Anne, 172.
Mackenzie, George, Earl of Cromarty, 140.
Mackenzie, John, 52.
Mackenzie, Lady Mary, 140.
McLeod, Rev. Donald, 228.
McLeod, William, 110.
Macleod, John Mackenzie, Lord, 140.
Mackmortre, Mary, 65.
McNish, Jane, 242
McQueen, Alexander, 80.
M'Queen, John, 55.
M'Whann, William, 213.
Magnolia, 94–97.
Maillard, Capt., 137.
Mallery, Mary, 70.
Malona, 46.
Manchester, Robert, Duke of, 211.
Manigault, Mrs. Ann, Journal of, 57, 128, 204, 256.
Manigault, Anne, 91.
Manigault, Elizabeth, 60, 61, 130, 259.
Manigault, Gabriel, 57–63, 73, 128, 204.
Manigault, Joseph, 208.
Manigault, Josephine, 243.
Manigault, Judith, 63, 208.
Manigault, Nancy, 257.
Manigault, Peter, 59, 60, 74, 91, 128, 138, 209.
Manigault family and connections, see Manigault journal.
Manners, Archibald, 142.
Mansell, Walter, 257.
Map, Ashley River, Seats and Settlements, 2, 264.
Map of settlements on Upper Ashley, 151.
Marion, Brig. Gen. Francis, 55.
Marion, Theodore Samuel, 56.
Marony, ——, 211.
Marriage and Death Notices from the *Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser*, 52, 142, 213, 260.
Marsden, Margaret, 123.
Marsden, Richard, 123.
Marshall, Abraham, 213.
Marshall, Alexander R., 153.
Marshall, Jane, 213.
Marshall, R. Maynard, 153.
Marshall, William, 214.
Martell, Michael, 56.
Martin, Mary, 56.
Martin, Thomas, 214.
Martyn, Charles, 15, 19, 20.
Martyn, Charles Fuller, 20, 22.
"Mary Anne," 46.
Maryville, or Soldiers Retreat, 12–16.
Mason, Mary, 227, 231.
Mason, William, 225, 226, 227, 229, 231.
Mathewes, Anne, 131.
Mathewes, Isaac H., 245.
Mathewes, John, 74, 110, 177, 212.
Mathewes, John Raven, 240.
Mathewes, Martha Ann, 110.
Mathewes, William, 110.
Mattesee plantation, 39.
Matthews, Maurice, 92, 94.
Mattuce, Mrs., 143.
Maxwell, Sarah, 143.
Maxwell, William, 143.
Maybank, Mary, 254.
Maybank, Mary Ann, 69.
Mayne, Charles, 74, 132.
Mayo, Edward, 92, 95.
Mayrant, Ann, 132.
Mayrant, John, 74, 132.
Mazyck, Alexander, 53.
Mazyck, Isaac, 73, 74.
Mazyck, Paul, 212.
Mazyck, Stephen, 73.
Meggett, Margaret, 231, 241.
Meggett, William F., 245.
Mellichampe, Catherine, 80.
Mellichampe, Elizabeth, 80.
Mercier, Margaret, 149.
Mercier, Capt: Peter, 149.
Metheringham, Elizabeth, 203.
Metheringham, John, 70, 199, 200, 203, 254.
Metheringham, Margaret, 199.
Metheringham, Mary, 199, 200, 203, 254.
Metheringham, Stephen, 200, 253.
Mewhenney, Agnes, 7.
Mewhenney, William, 7.

Mey, Florian Charles, 114.
Michaux, André, 120.
Michie, James, 73.
Mickell, Josiah, 54.
Middleton, Ann, 114.
Middleton, Arthur, 40, 112, 114, 119, 120, 191, 207, 260.
Middleton, Elizabeth, 103, 145.
Middleton, Esther, 93.
Middleton, Henry, 34, 35, 75, 89, 91, 108, 116, 118, 119, 120, 140, 218.
Middleton, Henry A., 89, 91, 165, 179.
Middleton, John Izard, 40, 191.
Middleton, Mary, 15, 40, 41, 114, 167, 191.
Middleton, Nathaniel Russell, 120.
Middleton, Sarah, 180, 212.
Middleton, Septima, 40.
Middleton, Susannah, 218.
Middleton, Thomas, 15, 73, 91, 108, 110, 145, 212.
Middleton, Williams, 107, 115, 120.
Middleton Place, 115–122, 191.
Middletons, see Mutation of Families.
Midway, Ga., 157.
Miles, Ann, 87, 88.
Miles, Edward, 80.
Miles, John, 83, 84.
Miles, William, 83, 84, 96.
Miles's raids, 120.
Mikell, Ephraim, 228, 229, 236, 237
Mikell, Providence, 237.
Mill, Rev. Thomas, 262.
Millbrook, 106–108.
Miller, James, 221, 222.
Miller, Rev. John, 221, 222.
Miller, Robert, 158.
Miller, Stephen, 69.
Miller, William, 233.
Milligan, Mr., 209.
Milligan, Jacob, 217.
Milligan, Margaret, 217.
Milner, ——, 215.
Milner, Elizabeth, 124.
Milner, Mumford, 68, 124.
Minot, Amos, 142.
Minnick, Christian, 74.
Mitchel, John, 203.
Mitchell, William, 216.
Moer, William, 85.
Moffett, James, 237.
Molds, James, 146.
Moncrief, John, 110.
Monger, Gerard, 90.
Monk, Stephen, 178, 179.
Monpoey, Honore, 18.
Montague, Lady Charles, 211.
Montague, Lady Elizabeth Harriott, 259.
Montague, Lord Charles Greville, 211, 259.
Montague, George Charles, 211.
Montgomery, Col., 136.
Moody, Joseph, 13, 14.
Moore, Daniel, 257.
Moore, James, 42.
Moore, Gov. James, 185.
Moore, John, 161, 206.
Moore, Margaret, 185.
Moore, Martha, 37.
Moore, Richard, 37.
Moore Town, 172, 173.
Moraine, Daniel, 124.
Moraine, Dennis, 124, 125, 126.
Morain, Edmund, 203.
Morain, Edward, 64, 70.
Morain, Elizabeth, 64, 124, 126, 194.
Moraine, John, 1, 26, 125, 199.
Moraine, Mary, 199.
Morand, Jane, 55.
Morell, Nancy, 146.
Morrell, Peter, 146.
Morgan, Magdelaine, 18.
Morgan, John, 18.
Morgan, Nathaniel, 239.
Morris, George, 215.
Morris, Peggy, 215.
Morritt, Rev., 67.
Mortimer, Nancy, 261.
Mortin, John, 64.
Mortin, Mary, 64.
Morton, Deborah, 163.
Morton, John, 180.
Morton, Joseph, 159, 160, 180.
Morton, Landgrave Joseph, 147.
Moses, Bella, 54.
Moses, Myer, 54, 261.
Motte, Charlotte, 256.
Motte, Francis, 86.
Motte, Hannah, 63.
Motte, Jacob, 63, 73.
Motte, Mary, 86.
Motte's wharf, 138.
Mouatt, Capt. John, 261.
Moultrie, Ann, 206.
Moultrie, Eleanor, 206, 211.
Moultrie, Eliza Charlotte, 31.
Moultrie, Hannah, 29.
Moultrie, John, 73, 74, 139–140, 206, 211.
Moultrie, William, 29, 30, 31, 74, 154.
Moultrie, Maj. Gen. William, Burial place of, 30, 31.
Mounsey, Capt., 138.
Mount Boone, 165–168.

Muir, Capt., 137.
Mullins, George, 98.
Mullins, Mary, 126.
Murray, Miss, 256.
Murray, Lady Anne, 172, 173, 206.
Murray, George, 74.
Murray, John, 55, 74.
Murray, Dr. John, 74, 172, 173, 206.
Murray, Joseph, 228.
Murray, Joseph James, 228.
Murray, Marcelline, 243.
Murray, Maria, 55.
Murray, Martha, 243.
Murray, Thomas, 68.
Murray, William, 74.
Murrell, Elizabeth, 69.
Murrill, Hannah, 200.
Murrell, Robert, 123.
Murrill, William, 200.
Musid, Thomas, 218.
Mutation of Families, Ashley River, 191–198.
Myddagh, Anna Cornelia van, 9.
Myers, Joseph, 237.

Naler, Francis, 199.
Nassau, 54.
Negroes, trouble with, 209.
Neilson, Mathew, 74.
Nelme, John, 66.
Nelme, Jonathan, 201.
Nelme, Rebecca, 67.
Nelme, Samuel, 126, 127.
Nelme, Sarah, 127.
Neufville, Mrs., 259.
Newbold, Thomas, 218.
Newington, 159–165.
Newman, Edward, 139.
Newman, Miss, 59, 210.
Newton, Elizabeth, 66.
Newton, John, 203.
Newton, Mary, 65.
Nicholas, George, 44.
Nichols, Henry, 80.
Nichols, Nathaniel, 97, 105.
Nichols, Roger, 105, 110.
Nichols, William, 52.
Nicholson, James, 124.
Nisbet, Sir Alexander, 58.
Nisbet, Lady Mary, 58.
Nixon, John, 214.
Norman, Huldah, 168.
Norman, Moses, 168, 170.
Norman, William, 168.
Norton, John, 6.
Nott, Epahras, 263.
Nott, Hannah, 263.
Nuffer, Christiana, 54.

Oak Forest, 41–47.
Oak Grove plantation, 156.
Oaks, The, 103–106.
"Oatlands," 41.
O'Brian, Dennis, 253.
Ogier, Charlotte, 214.
Ogier, Lewis, 124.
Odingsell, Ann, 58.
Ogle, Dorothy, 224.
Ogle, Thomas, 224.
O'Hara, Daniel, 146.
O'Hara, Nancy, 146.
Oldys, Arabella, 5.
Oldys, Elizabeth, 5.
Oldys, Joseph, 5.
Oldys, Joseph, Jr., 8.
Oldys, Margaret, 5.
Oliphant, Alexander, 146.
Oliphant, Dr. David, 108, 172, 173, 174.
Oliphant, Elizabeth, 263.
Oliphant, Jane, 108.
Oliphant, William, 173.
Oliphants, or Warings tract, 170–174.
Oliver, George, 66.
Oliver, Magdalen, 254.
Oliver, Mark, 69, 254.
Oliver, Mary, 69.
Oliver, Stephen, 112.
Omer, Ann, 19.
Omer, James, 19.
O'Neill, John, 8, 12.
O'Neill, Patrick, 8, 12.
Orr, Rev., 67.
Osborne, Margaret, 218.
Osborne, Thomas, 110, 218.
Osgood, George, 154.
Osgood, Rev. John, 157.
Osgood, Thomas, 154, 157.
Otterson, James, 125, 127.
Otterson, Robert, 127.
Outerbridge, White, 74.
Outerbridge, Anne, 259.
Outerbridge, White, 259.

Page, Mrs., 69.
Page, Ada, 104.
Page, Catherine, 253.
Page, Eleanor, 64.
Page, George, 252, 253.
Page, John, 253.
Page, Samuel, 96.
Page, William, 28, 31, 32, 104.
Pagett, Elizabeth, 130.
Pagett, John, 130.
Paine, Mr., 202.
Palmer, John, 24.
Palmer, Thomas, 255.

Pamor, John, 74.
Parcel Post and Rural Delivery, 72.
Pardon, Thomas, 125.
Parker, Bella, 53.
Parker, John, 40, 53, 218.
Parker, Paul, 42, 43, 47.
Parris, Alexander, 65, 253.
Parris, Elizabeth, 65.
Parris, John, 65, 68, 70.
Parsonage, or Glebe, 155–156.
Parsons, James, 74.
Paterson, John, 234, 235, 248.
Paterson, Mary, 217, 248.
Paterson, Susan Jane, 248.
Paterson, Sarah T., 246, 247, 248.
Paterson, William, 234, 248.
Paton, Peter, 53.
Patreau, William, 226.
Paty, Elizabeth, 252.
Pawley, George, 74.
Peake, Henry T., 165.
Pearson, John, 74.
Pendarvis, Josiah, 35.
Pendarvis, Richard, 25, 32, 35.
Pendarvis, "Tory Dick," 35.
Pendleton, Solomon, 261.
Pendleton, S. C., 236.
Peper, Daniel, 74.
Perche, Laine de la, 152.
Percival, Andrew, 37, 40, 42, 43, 172, 174, 177.
Percival, Essex, 43, 172, 175.
Percival, James, 43.
Percival, Mary, 43, 175.
Perdriau, John, 158.
Perdriau, Samuel, 188.
Perkins, Henry, 14.
Perkins, Samuel, 82, 83.
Peronneau, Arthur, 55, 143.
Peronneau, Elizabeth, 55, 61.
Peronneau, Henry, 22, 145, 216, 218.
Peronneau, Mary, 143.
Peronneau, Samuel, 232, 233.
Perriman, Mary, 185.
Perry, Dr. B. L., 217.
Perry, Benjamin, 97, 98.
Perry, Edward, 21, 105.
Perry, Eliza, 238.
Perry, Hannah, 105.
Perry, Isaac, 98.
Perry, Josiah, 98.
Perry, Josiah I., 46.
Perry, Matilda, 51.
Perry, Peter, 105.
Perry, Rebecca, 96.
Perry, Richard, 105.
Perry Hill, 97–98.
Peters, Mary, 8, 12.
Petrie, Ann, 12.
Petrie, Edmund, 12.
Phillips, Mr., 208.
Phillips, Mrs., 256.
Phillips, Thomas, 70.
Phipps, John Warner, 213.
Piercy, Thomas, 70.
Pierpont, Benjamin, 78.
Pinckney, Brig.-Gen., 146.
Pike, Thomas, 209 (2).
Pike's ball, 212.
Pillings, Dr. William, 259.
Pinckney, Charles, 73, 74, 129, 130. (2), 138.
Pinckney, C. C., 100.
Pinckney, Eliza, 134.
Pinckney, Elizabeth, 130, 260.
Pinckney, Frances, 129, 138.
Pinckney, Hobson, 260.
Pinckney, Mary, 138
Pinckney, Miles, 203.
Pinckney, Ruth, 203.
Pinckney, Col. Thomas, 169.
Pinckney, William, 73, 203, 212.
Pine Hill plantation, 182; Tombstone Inscriptions, 220, 221.
Player, Marie, 123.
Player, Martha, 67.
Player, Patience, 67, 125.
Player, Richard, 202.
Player, Roger, 67, 123, 125, 203.
Plays and Players, 59, 205, 206, 207, 209, 210, 218.
Poaug, Charlotte, 257, 262.
Poaug, John, 204, 257, 262.
Poaug, Judith, 257.
Poinsett, Dr., 234.
Poinsett, John Robert, 33.
Poinsett Tavern, 61.
Polbill, Nathaniel, 137.
"Ponds," 43.
Ponds, or Weston Hall, 174–177.
Poore, John, 37.
Porcher, Claude, 184.
Porcher, Isaac, 157, 182, 183, 184.
Postell, Elijah, 154, 183.
Postell, Jacques, 182.
Postell, James, 177, 178, 179, 182.
Postell, Jane, 55.
Postell, Jean, 182.
Postell, John, 154, 156, 188.
Postell, John, Jr., 55, 178, 182.
Postell, Judith, 154, 179.
Postell, Marie, 178.
Postell, Pierre, 182.
Postell, William, 53, 183.
Postells, see Mutation of Families.
Potter's raids, 120.
Powell, George Gabriel, 74.

Powell, James Edward, 54.
Poyas, Ann Ball, 242.
Poyas, Elizabeth Ann, 8, 9, 50, 152, 157, 167, 180, 205.
Poyas, John Ernest, 142.
Pressmann, Ann, 106.
Prentis, Rev. W. O., 240.
Price, Hopkins, 19.
Priesley, Jane, 69.
Pring, William, 254.
Pringle, John Julius, 99, 100, 103.
Pringle, Robert, 10, 73, 74, 99.
Pringle, William Bull, 10, 103.
Prioleau, Catherine, 56.
Prioleau, Magdalen, 209.
Prioleau, Mary Magdalen, 208.
Prioleau, Samuel, Jr., 56.
Prior, Samuel, 157.
Prior, Seth, 157.
Prior's Tavern plantation, 157.
Proby, Hon. Charles, 61.
Provincial Regiment, 15.
Pryn, William, 69.
Purcell, Ann, 114.
Purcell, Rev. Henry, 149.
Purcell, Joseph, 15, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36, 89, 109.

Quaker Preacher, 59.
Quarry, Robert, 148.
Quarter House, 204.
Quebec, Capture of, 133.
Quelch, Andrew, 65, 255.
Quelch, Benjamin, 201.
Quelch, Elizabeth, 201, 255.
Quelch, George, 64.
Quelst, Mr., 206.
Quincy, Josiah, *Journal of*, 59.
Quinteen, Jean, 49.

Ralph, Mary, 263.
Ramsay, Allan, 128.
Ramsey, Dr. David, 261.
Ramsay, John A., 106.
Ramsay, Dr. Joseph, 216.
Randall, John, 71.
Randolph, Peyton, 61.
Ratteray, John, 68, 73.
Raven, John, 21, 74.
Ravenel, Daniel, 56.
Ravenel, Paul, 52.
Ravenel, Rene, 74.
Raymond, Charles, 144.
Raynor, Ann, 126.
Read, Betsy, 262.
Read, James, 70.
Read, M. Alston, 1, 9.
Read, Dr. William, 261.
Rebellion-Road, 137, 138.
Reid, Polly, 262.
Reimers, M. D., 217.
Remington, John, 59.
Reynolds, Benjamin, 240, 247.
Reynolds, Emily, 241.
Reynolds, Martha, 234, 244.
Rhind, William, 82.
Rhodes, Theodore, 237.
Richards, William, 263.
Richardson, Dr. Henry, 86.
Richardson, Luther, 52.
Richardson, Richard, 74.
Richardson, William, 54.
Ringwood, Hampshire, England, 37
Rippon, Ann, 231.
Rippon, Edward, 226, 231.
Rippon, Martha, 226, 231, 241.
Rish, Capt. John Knowles, 261.
Rivers, Charles H., 250.
Rivers, Elisha, 215.
Rivers, Emily, 250.
Rivers, George, 81.
Rivers, John, 263.
Rivers, John Douglas, 250, 251.
Rivers, Jonah, 54.
Rivers, Lula, 250.
Rivers, Robert, 73.
Rivers, Ruth, 216.
Rivers, Samuel, 216.
Rivers, Sarah Bailey, 248, 250.
Rivers, Sarah P., 250.
Rivers, Susan, 250, 251.
Rivers, Susannah, 215, 263.
Rivers, Thomas, 261.
Rivers, William Horace, 246, 248, 250.
Roberts, Rebecca, 217.
Roberts, Stephen, 217.
Robinson, William, 260.
Roche, Catherine, 68.
Roche, Jordan, 92, 96.
Roche, Rebecca, 92.
Rock Spring Run, 189.
Rocks, The, plantation, 233, 244.
Rockville, 233.
Rodgers, Ann, 67.
Roe, George, 255.
Roe, Sarah, 255.
Rogers, Duncombe, 202.
Rogerson, Mr., 206.
Rolle, Dennis, 207, 259.
Rooke, Arthur, 170.
Roper, Benjamin Dart, 241.
Rose, John, 158.
Rose, Sabina, 96.
Rose, Thomas, 5, 81, 96, 149, 159.
Rose Hill, or Barren Heath, 158–159.
Rose Phosphate Mining Company, 86.
Rose, Thomas, 244.

Ross, James L., 100.
Ross, Mary, 140.
Ross, Capt. Thomas, 261.
Rothmahler, Job, 74.
Rothmahler, Mary, 62.
Roupell, Mrs., 134.
Roupell, Elizabeth, 134.
Roupell, George, 134.
Roupell, George Boone, 134.
Rousam, Rousham, see Rowsham.
Rouser, Elizabeth, 201.
Rouser, Mary, 64, 69.
Rouser, Richard, 126, 201, 254.
Rouser, Susannah, 126.
Rowsham, Susannah, 24, 32.
Rowsham, William, 24, 31.
Royer, Ann, 57.
Royer, James, 254.
Royer, John, 57.
Royer, Peter, 254.
Royer, Rebecca, 254.
Royer, Richard, 254.
Ruberry, Elizabeth, 143.
Ruberry, John, 143.
Rugeley, Rowland, 17.
Runnymede, 98–100.
Russ, Andrew, 5.
Russ, David, 19.
Russ, Rachel, 206.
Russell, Alexander, 218.
Russell, Joseph, 225, 232.
Russell, Margaret, 218.
Russell, Mary, 232.
Russell, Otho, 123.
Rutherford, Charlotte, 262.
Rutherford, Robert, 262.
Rutledge, Mrs., 259.
Rutledge, Andrew, 252, 253, 259.
Rutledge, Edward, 253.
Rutledge, Henry Middleton, 40, 41, 114.
Rutledge, Hugh, 253.
Rutledge, Dr. John, 67, 252, 253.
Rutledge, Mary, 253.
Rutledge, Sarah, 252, 253.
Rutledge, Thomas, 253.
Ryan, Dennis, 52.
Ryea, Peter, 67.

St. Andrew's Church, 80–81.
St. Andrews Town, 81.
Salley, Alexander Samuel, Jr., 1, 147.
Salvador, Joseph, 218, 219.
Saltus, Eliza, 217.
Saltus, Richard, 217.
Sampit, Sanpit, or Sawpit, creek, 27.
Sams, Eliza, 241.
Sams, John, 233.
Sams, Robert, 233.
Sanders, Charles, 183.
Sanders, Elizabeth, 185.
Sanders, John, 185.
Sanders, Lambert, 186.
Sanders, Laurence, 49, 185, 186.
Sanders, Margaret, 48, 50.
Sanders, Margaret Ann, 185.
Sanders, Sarah, 185.
Sanders, William, 48, 50, 185, 186, 191, 197.
Sanders, 185.
Sanders, see Mutation of Families.
Sarjeant, Rev., 71.
Sarvants, Jane, 203.
Satur, Susannah, 70.
Saunders, Ann, 143.
Saunders, John, 69.
Saunders, Roger, 6, 19.
Saunders, William, 143, 186.
Saunders, see also Sanders.
Sauseau, John, 64, 66.
Sauseau, Mary, 64, 66.
Savage, George, 218.
Savage, Jeremiah, 84.
Savage, Mrs., 140.
Savage, Susannah, 142.
Savage, Thomas, 142, 143, 257.
Savages, 84.
Sawyer, Elisha, 149.
Saxby, George, 73.
Schievling, 35, 87–89.
Schulz, John, 177.
Schulz, Wade H., 46.
Scoles, Edward, 66.
Scoles, ——, 255.
Scott, Ann, 239.
Scott, Archibald, 53, 81.
Scott, Frances, 261.
Scott, George, 230.
Scott, James, 262.
Scott, Martha, 230, 239.
Scott, Thomas, 81.
Scott, William, 8, 177, 261.
Screven, Hannah, 66.
Screven, Robert, 67.
Screven, Samuel, 21.
Schriber, Jacob, 260.
Seabrook, Annie Gautier, 251.
Seabrook, Benjamin, 231, 237, 240.
Seabrook, Edward, 251.
Seabrook, John, 228.
Seabrook, Martha, 231, 235, 236, 240.
Seabrook, Robert, 236.
Seabrook, Thomas B., 229.
Seabrook, Virginia Lee, 251.
Sealey, Ann, 235.
Sealy, Joseph, 224.
Sealay, Mary, 228, 235.
Sealy, Sarah, 225, 227, 235.

Sealy, William, 225, 227, 235.
Seely, James, 199.
Seibles, Jacob, 216.
Severence, Katherine, 202.
Severance, John, 66.
Severance, Joseph, 66, 253.
Sexias, Gerom, 53.
Sexias, Elkalah, 53.
Shaftesbury, Lord, 174.
Shaw, Philip, 37.
Sheaf, Thomas, 142.
Sherman's Raids, 120.
Shirley, Lt. Gen. William, 133.
Shorey, Robert, 104.
Shrewsbury, Edward, 143.
Shrewsbury, Elizabeth, 143.
Shubrick, Mrs., 129.
Shubrick, Susannah, 143.
Shute's Delight, 264.
Shute's Folly, 264.
Shutt, C. C., 217.
Sibbley, Hester, 123.
Sibbley, Samuel, 123.
Silk Hope plantation, see in Mrs. Manigault's Journal.
Sims, Cicely, 123.
Sims, John, 123.
Simmons, Caroline Mary, 46.
Simmons, Ebenezer, 55.
Simmons, Harriett, 55.
Simmons, Eliza, 46.
Simmons, John, 46.
Simmons, Susan, 46
Simmons, Thomas, 217.
Simmons, William H., 46.
Simons, Mrs., 59.
Simons, Henry H., 23.
Simons, James, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 143.
Simons, Maurice, 262.
Simons, Sarah, 22, 143.
Simons, Thomas, 262.
Simpson, Edward, 79.
Simpson, Elizabeth, 129.
Simpson, Sarah, 102.
Simpson, Thomas, 74.
Simpson, William, 61, 73, 82.
Sims, Mary, 66.
Sims, Sarah, 67.
Singletary, Anna, 53.
Singletary, Isaac, 55.
Singletary, John, 53.
Singletary, Micah, 214.
Sinkler, Anne, 66.
Skene, Jemima, 92.
Skene, Alexander, 92, 96.
Skene, John, 73.
Skerrett, Flora, 253.
Skirving, James, 74.
Slann, Andrew, 166, 169, 172, 185.
Slann, Ann, 166, 172, 173.
Slann, Elizabeth, 172.
Slann, Peter, 172.
Slann, Sarah, 185.
Slann's Bridge, 3.
Sloman, John, 145.
Small, Rev. Robert, 67, 201.
Small-pox, 134, 139.
Smart, George, 170.
Smetherwick, Daniel, 24.
Smethwick, Robert, 24.
Smith, Col., 214.
Smith, Abraham, 101.
Smith, Ann, 10, 73, 134, 180, 258.
Smith, Archer, 18.
Smith, Benjamin, 73, 128, 134, 139, 211, 261.
Smith, Mrs. Benjamin, 131, 140, 259.
Smith, Claudia, 256.
Smith, D. E. Huger, 1.
Smith, Elizabeth, 72, 73.
Smith, George, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 55.
Smith, George (his bible), 72, 73.
Smith, George A. Z., 18.
Smith, or Smyth, Henry of Maynes, 42.
Smith, Henry A. M., 1, 3, 75, 151.
Smith, Jane, 10, 73.
Smith, John, 37, 42, 58.
Smith, Mary, 166.
Smith, O'Brien, 217.
Smith, Rebecca, 9.
Smith, Robert, 42.
Smith, Rev. Robert, 129, 130, 208.
Smith, Roger, 101, 253.
Smith, Sarah, 10, 73, 128, 183, 184.
Smith, Susannah, 50, 181.
Smith, Thomas, 128, 139, 258.
Smith, Landgrave Thomas, 7, 8, 9, 47.
Smith, Thomas, Second Landgrave, 72, 182.
Smith, Thomas, Jr., 73.
Smith, Thomas Loughton, 204, 256, 260.
Smith, William, 142.
Smizer, Paul, 54.
Snelling, John, 144.
Snelling, William, 144.
Snowden, Yates, 1.
Soldiers Retreat, see Maryville.
Sommers, George, 138.
Sonare, Daniel, 65, 125, 126.
Sonare, Elizabeth, 125, 126.
Sonare, John, 126.
Sore throat, 209.
South Carolina Society, 61.
Spencer, Dorothy, 214.
Spencer, Joseph, 67, 201, 214.
Spencer, Mary, 199.

Spencer, Oliver, 199, 254, 255.
Spencer, Rebecca, 67, 199, 254.
Spencer, Sarah, 69, 71, 201.
Spencer, William, 202, 254.
Spender, Capt. George, 257.
Spidell, Christiana, 262.
Spring Farm, 33–36.
Springfield, 81–83.
Stall, John R., 151, 155, 156.
Stanway, Elizabeth, 65.
Stanyarne, Benjamin, 90, 93.
Stanyarne, James, 6, 89, 90, 263.
Stanyarne, Jane, 90.
Stanyarne, Susannah, 263.
Starkey, Anna, 124.
Stead, Miss, 146.
Stead, Mrs., 60, 133.
Stead, Benjamin, 58, 88, 132, 146, 169.
Stead, Elizabeth, 88, 169.
Stead, Mary, 58, 128.
Stead, William, 183, 184.
Steel, Mrs., 253.
Steel, John, 68, 69.
Stevens, Col., 129.
Stevens, John, 159, 175.
Stewart, Alexander, 73.
Stewart, Andrew, 53, 260.
Stewart, Charles, 202.
Stewart, Isaac, 79.
Stewart, Robert, 260.
Stobo, James, 74, 215.
Stevens, Elizabeth, 38.
Stock, Eleanor, 66.
Stock, Jonathan, 64, 200.
Stock, John, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18.
Stock, Mary, 65.
Stock, William, 18.
Stone, Ann, 65.
Stone, Peter, 6.
Stony Point, 6.
Storms, 62, 136, 257.
Strange, Capt. Lott, 146.
Stuart, Francis, 74.
Stuart, Dr. James, 103.
Sturgess, Mr., 58.
Stevens, John, 38.
Success, The, 58.
Suckling. Capt. Maurice, 58.
Sultzer, Mr., 142.
Sumner, Benjamin, 177.
Sumner, John, 159.
Sumner, Joseph, 159.
Sumner, Roger, 154, 176.
Sumner, Samuel, 155.
Sumner's, 159.
Sureau, Francis, 72.
Susan's Place, 99.
Sutherland, Mrs., 68.
Sutherland, James, 64, 203.
Swinton, Hugh, 261.
Swinton, Margaret, 71.
Swinton, Olivia, 243.
Swinton, Sarah, 237.
Swinton, Susannah, 261.
Switzer, Rodolph, 54.
Sympson, Christopher, 170.

Taylor, Ebenezer, 6.
Taylor, Mary Sarah, 67.
Tarriane, Stephen, 65.
Tate, Francis, 54.
Tatnell, Josiah, 53.
Taylor, Peter, 73, 257.
Tebout, Margaret, 56.
Tea Farm, at Summerville, 165.
Tebout, Tunes, 56.
Temple, Miss, 214.
Temple, John, 214.
Temple, Sally, 216.
Tennant, Mary, 216.
Tennant, William, 216.
Tero, Thomas, 216.
Tetard, Rev. Jean Pierre, 57.
Theatre (New one in Queen St.), 206.
Theatre and Plays, 59, 205, 206.
Theatre in Charles Town, see Journal of Mrs. Ann Manigault.
Theus, Jeremiah, 128.
Thomas, Ann, 256.
Thomas, Farr, 250.
Thomas, Estell, 250.
Thomas, Lula, 250, 251.
Thomas, John P., 250, 251.
Thomas, H. Rivers, 250.
Thomas, Nancy, 256.
Thomas, Samuel, 74, 256.
Thompson, Andrew, 145.
Thompson, Edward, 259.
Thompson, James, 214.
Thompson, Jane, 213.
Thompson, John, 64.
Thompson, Robert, 261.
Thompson, Thomas, 33, 34, 35, 36.
Thomson, John, 214.
Thomson, James, 74.
Thomson, Moses, 74.
Thorney, Frances, 260.
Thorp, Mary, 66.
Thorpe, William, 125.
Tilly, John, 74.
Tipseeboo or Clear Spring, 20–23.
Tobias, E., 244.
Tobler, John, 74.
Tobler, Ulrick, 74.
Todd, John, 124.
Todd, Mary, 124.
Todd, Capt. Richard, 143.
Tolomy, Pearce, 127.

Tonge, Henry, 236.
Toomer, Joshua, 56.
Toomer, Mary, 56.
Toomer, Sarah, 230.
Torsel, Mary, 125.
Townsend, Abigail, 225, 226, 231, 240.
Townsend, Daniel, 225, 226, 227, 231, 248.
Townsend, John F., 241.
Townsend, John Richard, 246.
Townsend, Mary, 225, 227.
Townsend, William, 240.
Townsend, Dr. William B., 247.
Tranquil Hill, 48–51.
Trapier, Paul, 74.
Travellers Rest, 151–153.
Trezevant, Ann Timothy, 256.
Trezevant, Theodore, 256.
Trezevant, Theodore Henry, 256.
Tripp, Almy, 146.
Troops, 128.
Troops, arrival, and departure on Cherokee expedition, 136.
Troupe, John, 74.
Tucker, Benjamin, 146.
Tucker, Dr. Thomas Tudor, 48.
Tucker, Louisa, 146.
Tucker, Thomas, 233.
Turgis, Elizabeth, 39.
Turgis, Francis, 37, 38, 161, 162, 163, 223.
Turgis, Mary, 37, 38.
Turier, Peter, 70.
Turnbull, William E., 7.

Upper Ashley, and the Mutation of Families, 151–198.

Vandell, James, 263.
Vanderhorst, Dorothy, 55.
Vanderhorst, John, 55, 201, 261.
Vanderhorst, Elizabeth Mary, 69.
Vanderhorst, Joseph, 255.
Vanderhorst, Margaret, 201.
Vanderhorst, Mary, 71.
van Myddagh, Anna Cornelia, 9.
Varine, James, 48, 49.
Varin, Samuel, 225.
Varnor, Clement, 254.
Varnor, Elizabeth, 69, 254.
Varnor, Henry, 69, 254.
Varnor, Hugh, 126.
Varnor, Mary, 203.
Vaucluse, 89–91.
Verdier, Andrew, 74.
Vernon, Ann, 174.
Vernon, Polly, 262.
Vernon, William, 262.
Verree, James, 56.
Verree, Joseph, 56.
Videau, Mary Esther, 55.
Vignon, Sabina de, 9.
Villepontoux, Ann, 69.
Villepontoux, Peter, 203, 255.
Visher, Eleanor, 126.
Visher, Nicholas, 65, 126, 203.
Visher, Sarah, 126, 203.
Voorhees, John N., 149.

Wade, Clara, 244.
Waight, Abraham, 53, 80.
Waight, Jacob, 115.
Waight, Phoebe, 230, 239.
Waight, William, 230.
Waights Creek, 115.
Wainwright, Richard, 66, 203.
Walker, Alexander, 53.
Walker, George, 231.
Walker, James, 215.
Walker, John, 54.
Wallace, Capt., 142.
Wallace, Richard, 74.
Waller, Benjamin, 158.
Walnut Hill plantation, 241.
Walter, Mr., 256, 257.
Walter, Jane, 173.
Walter, John Alleyne, 107, 108, 173.
Walter, William, 7, 107, 109, 173.
Walton, Peter, 144.
Wampee plantation, 107.
Wando Ferry, 57.
Ward, Daniel, 261.
Ward, John, 73.
Warden, John, 123.
Waring, Ann, 185.
Waring, Archer, 181.
Waring, Benjamin, 34, 35, 73, 158, 169–174, 179–184, 222 (2).
Waring, Dorothy, 181.
Waring, Elizabeth, 170, 172.
Waring, George, 180.
Waring, Florence, 181.
Waring, Harriett E., 221.
Waring, Horatio Smith, 181, 184.
Waring, Isaac Perry, 221.
Waring, Jane Ladson, 221.
Waring, John, 173, 220.
Waring, John Jennings, 221.
Waring, Joseph, 220, 221.
Waring, Joseph Hall, 221.
Waring, Joseph Ioor, 220, 221.
Waring, Mary, 181, 221, 222.
Waring, Mary E., 221.
Waring, Morton, 158.
Waring, Richard, 50, 51, 73, 220 (2).
Waring, Richard George, 221.
Waring, Thomas, 29, 50, 55, 166, 170–172, 181–184, 220 (2), 221, 222.

Waring's Cypress, 179–182.
Warings, or Oliphants, 170–174.
Warings, see Mutation of Families.
Warley, Capt. George, 142.
Warner, Eliza, 144.
Warren, Rev., 71.
Washington, William, 149.
Washington, Col. William, 16, 149.
Wassamsaw Swamp, 3.
Watch Island, 229.
Waties, John, 135.
Waties, Thomas, 52.
Watkins, Joan, 68.
Watson, Abigail, 86.
Watson, Ann, 66.
Watson, Elizabeth, 65, 126.
Watson, John, 82, 83, 86.
Watson, Katherine, 64.
Watson, William, 199.
Watterson, William, 254.
Watts, Eleanor, 66.
Watts, Jacob, 66, 200.
Watts, Jane, 37.
Way, Ebenezer, 154.
Way, Henry, 171.
Way, Joanna, 155.
Way, Moses, 180.
Way, Thomas, 154.
Way, William, 159.
Webb, Benjamin, 123.
Webb, Daniel C., 33, 155.
Webb, Eliza Ann, 155.
Webb, John, 55.
Webb, Lydia, 124.
Webb, Mary, 254.
Webb, Thomas, 69, 254.
Webber, Mabel Louise, 1, 32, 52, 57, 64, 123, 128, 142, 199, 204, 213, 223, 252, 256, 260.
Weekley, Richard, 48.
Wells, Lydia, 68.
Wellsman, Laura, 243.
West, Gov. Joseph, his term as Governor, 147–149.
Westo Grant, 169.
Westo Indians, 175.
Weston, Miss, 242.
Weston, F. H., 1.
Weston Hall, 43, 44.
Weston Hall or the Ponds, 174–177.
Wetherly, Mary, 230, 238.
Wetherly, William, 238.
Whaley, Archibald, 234, 239.
Whaley, Joseph, 242.
Whaley, Lavinia Emma, 246.
Whaley, Natalie, 243.
Whaley, Sarah Grimball, 234.
Whaley, Thomas, 36 (2), 239.
Whippy, Mary, 238.
Whippy, William, 224.
Whitaker, Benjamin, 75.
Whitaker, Sarah, 75.
White, Eleanor, 200.
White, Elizabeth, 71, 126.
White, Hannah, 125.
White, Henry, 202.
White, James, 67, 74, 203, 253.
White, John, 65, 125, 126.
White, Joseph, 125, 200.
White, Mary, 159, 200, 203.
White, Robert, 125.
White, Sarah, 126, 203.
"White Hall," 50.
White House, 7–8, 12.
White Point, 233.
Whitefield, Rev. George, 58, 59, 208.
Whitesides, John, 67.
Whitesides, Sarah, 202.
Whitesides, Thomas, 68, 70.
Whiting, Elizabeth, 68.
Whiting, Thomas, 203.
Whitmarsh, Martha, 14, 15, 17, 79.
Whooping Cough, 132.
Wigfall, Catherine, 200.
Wigfall, Joseph, 200.
Wigfall, Sarah, 71.
Wigfall, Samuel, 65, 200 (2).
Wigg, Thomas, 74.
Wilkes, John, 146.
Wilkins, Rebecca, 145.
Wilkins, William, 245.
Wilkinson, Ann, 213.
Wilkinson, Christopher, 180.
Wilkinson, Margaret, 236.
Wilkinson, Mary, 239.
Wilkinson, Edward, 239.
Wilkinson, Morton, 213.
Wilkinson, Sarah, 180.
Wilkinson, William, 240.
Wilks, Ann, 69.
Wilks, Joan, 125, 199, 255.
Wilks, Joshua, 125, 199, 254, 255.
Wilks, William, 255.
Williams, Capt., 138.
Williams, George Robert, 261.
Williams, Hannah, 6.
Williams, Isham, 143.
Williams, John, 104, 116, 117, 118.
Williams, Joseph, 81.
Williams, Mary, 118.
Williams, Robert, 74.
Williams, Robert, Jr., 74.
Williams, William, 6.
Williamson, Brig. Gen. Andrew, 54.
Williamson, Constant, 6.
Williman, Christopher, 8, 12, 16, 18, 41.
Wilmington, N. C., 213.

Wilson, Alexander B., 41.
Wilson, Catherine Mary Ann, 33.
Wilson, Jane Savage, 150.
Wilson, John, 234.
Wilson, Samuel, 149, 150.
Wilson, Dr. Samuel, 33, 36.
Wilson, Sarah, 41.
Wilson, Susan, 241.
Wilton, Rev. Joseph Darce Appleby, [illegible] 259.
Winborne, Samuel, 233.
Windsor Hill, 29–31.
Wingood, Mrs., 202.
Wingood, Benjamin, 201.
Wingood, Charvil, 66, 201.
Wingood, Daniel, 66, 200.
Wingood, Elizabeth 253.
Wingood, John, 253, 254.
Wingood, Mary, 68, 201.
Wingood, Robert, 253.
Wingood, Sarah, 254.
Winteley, Rev., 65.
Winthrop, Thomas Lindal, 214.
Wire rope dancers, 58.
Wise, Jane, 56.
Wise, Samuel, 56.
Withers, Richard, 56.
Witter, Mrs., 128.
Witter, Thomas, 58, 128.
Wolfe, Francis, 262.
Wolfe, Mathias, 143.
Wood, Alice, 16.
Wood, Ann, 144.
Wood, Henry, 15, 16, 17, 18.
Wood, Joseph, 17, 18.
Wood, Mary, 70.
Wood, Robert, 18.
Wood, William, 18, 215.
Wood, Willoughby, 18.
Woodbury plantation, 44.
Woodrich, John, 19.
Woodward, Elizabeth, 76.
Woodward, John, 75.
Woodward, Mary, 76.
Woodward, Richard, 75, 76.
Woodward, Sarah, 76.
Wooleston, Mr., 257.
Wournell, William, 71.
Wragg, Mrs., 57, 59, 60.
Wragg, Ann, 91.
Wragg, Charlotte, 204.
Wragg, Elizabeth, 60.
Wragg, John, 73.
Wragg, Joseph, 204.
Wragg, Mary, 135, 212, 259.
Wragg, Samuel, 74.
Wragg, William, 73, 259.
Wright, Mr., 63, 135.
Wright, Mrs., 143.
Wright, Lieut., 212.
Wright, Alexander, 45, 46, 190.
Wright, Charles, 74.
Wright, James, 63, 73.
Wright, Sir James, 45, 46, 53, 190.
Wright, James Alexander, 46.
Wright, Jermyn, 74.
Wright, John, 87.
Wright, John Izard, 56.
Wright, Mary, 88.
Wright, Richard, 76, 87.
Wright, Thomas, 73, 74.
Wormley, Ralph, 208.
Wrong, Elizabeth, 101.
Wyatt, Mary, 224, 229.
Wyatt, Peter, 53.
Wyatt, Robert, 224.
Wylie, John, 110.
Wylly, Samuel, 74.

Yeadon, Richard, 41, 46.
Yeamons, Sir John, 147.
Yellow fever, 139.
Yonge, Elizabeth, 87.
Yonge, Francis, 92.
Yonge, Lydia, 79, 92.
Yonge, Robert, 87, 146.
You, Betsy, 262.
You, John C., 155.
Young, Andrew, 202.
Young, John, 199.
Young, Mary, 199.
Younge, Dr. Robert, 143.
You, Thomas, 143. 162.

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